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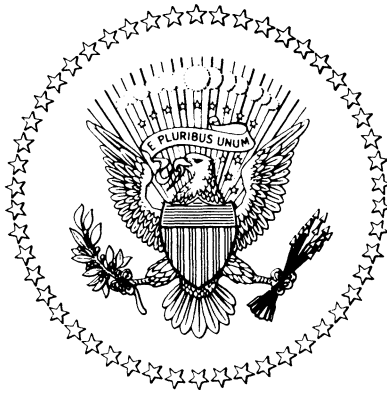
PUBLIC PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES





PUBLIC PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES

# Ronald Reagan



1988–89

(IN TWO BOOKS)

BOOK II—JULY 2, 1988 TO JANUARY 19, 1989

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Published by the  
Office of the Federal Register  
National Archives and Records Administration

For sale by the  
Superintendent of Documents  
U.S. Government Printing Office  
Washington, DC 20402



## *Foreword*

In the second half of 1988, we saw human freedom express itself through the indelible act of a Nation going to the polls and choosing for itself the 41st President of the United States. I had rather strong views about the best man for the job, and happily, my views coincided with the views of a healthy majority of Americans.

Our economic expansion continued into a record 6th year as the unemployment rate dropped to a 14-year low. The trade and budget deficits declined in size and scope. Important legislation was passed that represented a step forward in this Nation's efforts to free its most disadvantaged citizens from a cycle of dependency through welfare reform. And at the end of the year, economic freedom took a remarkable step forward with the implementation of the most comprehensive free-trade agreement in history between the United States and Canada, our largest trading partner.

As 1989 began, problems remained with our domestic nuclear program and insolvent savings-and-loan institutions, among others. However, those problems, like the budget deficit itself, are solvable within the policies I have pursued over the last 8 years. The Nation was comfortable and at peace, at the ready for a change of leadership, a new beginning, and the continuation of economic prosperity and human progress.

*Ronald Reagan*



## *Preface*

This book contains the papers and speeches of the 40th President of the United States that were issued by the Office of the Press Secretary during the period July 2, 1988–January 19, 1989. The material has been compiled and published by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration.

The material is presented in chronological order, and the dates shown in the headings are the dates of the documents or events. In instances when the release date differs from the date of the document itself, that fact is shown in the textnote. Every effort has been made to ensure accuracy: Remarks are checked against a tape recording, and signed documents are checked against the original. Textnotes and cross references have been provided by the editors for purposes of identification or clarity. Speeches were delivered in Washington, DC, unless indicated. The times noted are local times. All materials that are printed full-text in the book have been indexed in the subject and name indexes, and listed in the document categories list.

The Public Papers of the Presidents series was begun in 1957 in response to a recommendation of the National Historical Publications Commission. An extensive compilation of messages and papers of the Presidents covering the period 1789 to 1897 was assembled by James D. Richardson and published under congressional authority between 1896 and 1899. Since then, various private compilations have been issued, but there was no uniform publication comparable to the Congressional Record or the United States Supreme Court Reports. Many Presidential papers could be found only in the form of mimeographed White House releases or as reported in the press. The Commission therefore recommended the establishment of an official series in which Presidential writings, addresses, and remarks of a public nature could be made available.

The Commission's recommendation was incorporated in regulations of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, issued under section 6 of the Federal Register Act (44 U.S.C. 1506), which may be found in title 1, part 10, of the Code of Federal Regulations.

A companion publication to the Public Papers series, the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, was begun in 1965 to provide a broader range of Presidential materials on a more timely basis to meet the needs of the contemporary reader. Beginning with the administration of Jimmy Carter, the Public Papers series expanded its coverage to include all material as printed in the Weekly Compilation. That coverage provides a listing of the President's daily schedule and meetings, when announced, and other items of general interest issued by the Office of the Press Secretary. Also included are lists of the President's nominations submitted to the Senate, materials released by the Office of the Press Secretary that are not printed full-text in the book, and acts approved by the President. This information appears in the appendixes at the end of the book.



Volumes covering the administrations of Presidents Hoover, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, and Bush are also available.

The Public Papers of the Presidents publication program is under the direction of Gwen H. Estep. The Chief Editor of this book was William King Banks, assisted by E.B. Swidal, Karen Howard Ashlin, and Bill Rozday.

White House liaison was provided by Marlin Fitzwater, Assistant to the President for Press Relations. The frontispiece and photographs used in the portfolio were supplied by the White House Photo Office.

Martha L. Girard

*Director of the Federal Register*

Don W. Wilson

*Archivist of the United States*

# *Contents*

Foreword . . . v

Preface . . . vii

Public Papers of Ronald Reagan,  
July 2, 1988–January 19, 1989 . . . 919

## *Appendix A*

Digest of Other White House Announcements . . . 1765

## *Appendix B*

Nominations Submitted to the Senate . . . 1789

## *Appendix C*

Checklist of White House Press Releases . . . 1801

## *Appendix D*

Acts Approved by the President . . . 1809

Subject Index . . . A-1

Name Index . . . B-1

Document Categories List . . . C-1





Administration of Ronald Reagan

1988–89



## Radio Address to the Nation on the Resignation of Howard Baker as Chief of Staff to the President and the Administration's Agenda *July 2, 1988*

### *My fellow Americans:*

This Fourth of July weekend, we Americans will, as we do each year at this time, raise Old Glory a little higher, cheer fireworks, and remember the blessing we share as citizens of this great and free land. And as we celebrate our independence and pause to give thanks for our liberty, let us also remember that the freedoms we cherish are never more than a generation away from extinction. It's up to each of us to preserve, protect, and defend America's precious heritage. Some Americans have done just that on the battlefield; but all of us can do it each and every day. We can vote at election time. We can volunteer to help political campaigns for the candidates of our choice, as well as volunteer for work that's needed around our community. And we can simply raise our children well, do our jobs well, and live in God's light.

One man who has contributed more than his share to our country left government service this week. For a year and a half, Howard Baker has been my Chief of Staff here at the White House. He's served with great distinction, helping me guide important legislation through Congress, as well as helping me at the summits with Mr. Gorbachev in Washington and Moscow. Serving with distinction is nothing new for Howard Baker. He did it for almost two decades in the United States Senate, the last 4 years as majority leader. I know I'll miss him around the White House. So, Howard, good luck to you and your lovely wife, Joy.

In the months ahead I'll be helped by a new Chief of Staff, Kenneth Duberstein. It won't be a big change for Ken. He's moving from his old office, where he's worked as the number two man on my staff and as Howard's partner since early last year, to the one next door. And that's good, because we won't have time just to settle in.

Yes, we have a lot of work to do and a big agenda that we got down to business on this week. On Friday, with Members of Congress looking on, I signed the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act into law. At the ceremony, I noted that almost a year and a half ago I had said we should remove a financial specter facing our older Americans: the fear of an illness requiring acute care so expensive that it can result in having to choose between bankruptcy and death. Shortly after that, our administration submitted a bill to Congress to help free the elderly from the fear of catastrophic illness. Now a version of that bill is law. As I said Friday, we still must face challenges if this law, as Congress finally enacted it, is to work; but we can all be grateful that a burden has been lifted from the shoulders and minds of the elderly all over America.

By the way, as I signed the Catastrophic Coverage Act into law, I couldn't help thinking how much we Americans have done in the last few years. Today our economy is strong and growing. Our belief in peace through strength, which we kept despite many protests in Congress and elsewhere, is paying off. The first treaty ever to eliminate an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles has been signed. And there is, all the way around, a new realism in our relations with the Soviet bloc.

But despite these accomplishments, I believe our eyes should be on the future and the accomplishments we have still to achieve. For example, congressional approval of the free trade agreement that we negotiated with Canada will help the entire North American economy grow and create vast numbers of new jobs well into the next century. Throughout our history, whenever trade barriers have been lowered in North America, we've had a blooming of econom-

ic growth. We owe it to our children to cultivate for another time of flowering and approve this agreement.

We also owe it to our children to put the illegal drug trade out of business. That's why when I visited Toronto recently for the economic summit of the major industrial nations, I was particularly pleased by one action the summit nations took. It's called the Bush initiative. For it, thank Vice President Bush and Canada's Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. Not long ago, these two leaders decided that the best new place to hit the drug trade was in its most vulnerable spot: money laundering. Now that's what all the major industrial nations are going to do.

Yes, our nation's agenda is full, whether

it's keeping our defenses strong or cutting unnecessary spending; getting Congress to pass a welfare reform bill that requires work; and trade legislation that will open, not close, markets; or helping freedom fighters around the world. But that's what democracy is all about—a big agenda, America's agenda, for all of us to work on together, to build a bright tomorrow for our blessed land. Here at the White House, our sleeves are rolled up, and we're hard at work on our agenda for the future.

So, happy Fourth of July! And until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from Camp David, MD.*

## Statement on the Destruction of an Iranian Jetliner by the United States Navy Over the Persian Gulf

July 3, 1988

I am saddened to report that it appears that in a proper defensive action by the U.S.S. *Vincennes* this morning in the Persian Gulf an Iranian airliner was shot down over the Strait of Hormuz. This is a terrible human tragedy. Our sympathy and condolences go out to the passengers, crew, and their families. The Defense Department will conduct a full investigation.

We deeply regret any loss of life. The course of the Iranian civilian airliner was such that it was headed directly for the

U.S.S. *Vincennes*, which was at the time engaged with five Iranian Boghammar boats that had attacked our forces. When the aircraft failed to heed repeated warnings, the *Vincennes* followed standing orders and widely publicized procedures, firing to protect itself against possible attack.

The only U.S. interest in the Persian Gulf is peace, and this tragedy reinforces the need to achieve that goal with all possible speed.

## Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate on the Destruction of an Iranian Jetliner by the United States Navy Over the Persian Gulf

July 4, 1988

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)*

On July 3, 1988, the USS VINCENNES and USS ELMER MONTGOMERY were operating in international waters of the Persian Gulf near the Strait of Hormuz. (On

July 2, the MONTGOMERY had responded to a distress signal from a Danish tanker that was under attack by Iranian small boats and had fired a warning shot, which caused the breaking off of the attack.) Having indi-

cations that approximately a dozen Iranian small boats were congregating to attack merchant shipping, the VINCENNES sent a Mark III LAMPS Helicopter on investigative patrol in international airspace to assess the situation. At about 1010 local Gulf time (2:10 a.m. EDT), when the helicopter had approached to within only four nautical miles, it was fired on by Iranian small boats (the VINCENNES was ten nautical miles from the scene at this time). The LAMPS helicopter was not damaged and returned immediately to the VINCENNES.

As the VINCENNES and MONTGOMERY were approaching the group of Iranian small boats at approximately 1042 local time, at least four of the small boats turned toward and began closing in on the American warships. At this time, both American ships opened fire on the small craft, sinking two and damaging a third. Regrettably, in the course of the U.S. response to the Iranian attack, an Iranian civilian airliner was shot down by the VINCENNES, which was firing in self defense at what it believed to be a hostile Iranian military aircraft. We deeply regret the tragic loss of life that occurred. The Defense Department will conduct a full investigation.

The actions of U.S. forces in response to being attacked by Iranian small boats were taken in accordance with our inherent right of self-defense, as recognized in Article 51

of the United Nations Charter, and pursuant to my constitutional authority with respect to the conduct of foreign relations and as Commander in Chief. There has been no further hostile action by Iranian forces, and, although U.S. forces will remain prepared to take additional defensive action to protect our units and military personnel, we regard this incident as closed. U.S. forces suffered no casualties or damage.

Since March 1987, I and members of my Administration have provided to Congress letters, reports, briefings, and testimony in connection with developments in the Persian Gulf and the activities of U.S. Armed Forces in the region. In accordance with my desire that Congress continue to be fully informed in this matter, I am providing this report consistent with the War Powers Resolution. I look forward to cooperating with Congress in pursuit of our mutual, overriding aim of peace and stability in the Persian Gulf region.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

*Note: Identical letters were sent to Jim Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and John C. Stennis, President pro tempore of the Senate. The letter was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 5.*

## Remarks at a White House Briefing for Conservative Political Leaders

July 5, 1988

I can't top that. I might as well just—[*laughter*]. Well, thank you all very much, and welcome to the White House complex. White House complex—that's what our opponents have after 8 years out of power. [*Laughter*]

You know, for 8 years, this White House has been guided by your vision and your ideals. And what an 8 years it's been—so much achieved in so many areas. It reminds me of what a Hollywood great, Sam Goldwyn, one of the founders of MGM, once

said when he got worked up about a script. Sam Goldwyn had a way with words. He said, "That story is wonderful. It's magnificent. It's prolific." [*Laughter*] Well, "wonderful, magnificent, and prolific" describe the 8 years of what the press never tires of saying is the most conservative administration to come to Washington in generations. Well, of course, for some of us a generation is forever. [*Laughter*]

We all remember the inflation and stagnation that the taxes, the spending, and reg-

ulations of liberalism gave America in the late seventies. We remember how the liberals used the sign of failure to tell us that America needed more of their old, bitter medicine. Imagine, less than a decade ago, some in this town were saying seriously that the way to make America grow and the way to get people back to work harder was to raise taxes. And we remember that somehow our leaders had lost sight of a faith, a basic fundamental faith, that has guided Americans since that day more than 200 years ago when a small group of men, meeting in Philadelphia, signed their names to a document that began, "We, the people." Yes, it was a faith in the people they had lost, a faith in the basic goodness, decency, and wisdom of the American people and what our founders called the American experiment.

We conservatives brought that faith back to Washington. And today America's in the longest economic peacetime expansion on record. More people have been at work this year than ever before on record. We are in an entrepreneurial boom unlike any the world has ever seen. That boom has produced a technological flowering that is unmatched not only in the world but in world history.

Conservative writer George Gilder has pointed out that in the entire Industrial Revolution productivity increased by a factor of 100. Already microelectronics have skyrocketed the productivity of information-based industries by more than a million. No wonder America is exporting more than ever this year, and no wonder that when you look at the potential employment pool in the United States—and that's everyone, male and female, 16 years of age and up—think of it, everybody in the United States over the age of 16, including retirees and everything else, that pool, the proportion of it that is at work is higher than ever before in our history—63.6 percent of them are employed.

But that isn't all that putting our principles to work has meant for this nation we love. It's meant judges on the Federal bench across our country who know that every criminal is not a victim of society and that equal justice means justice for the victims of crime. It's meant a Federal Govern-

ment that knows that the true measure of quality in education is in a simple, yet profound question that our good friend [Secretary of Education] Bill Bennett asks over and over again, to the great consternation of the National Education Association. He asks, "What works?"

Well, it's meant an administration that is fighting for the rights of families, for the rights of parents to protect their children from the evils of drugs and pornography, and for the rights of the unborn. It's meant waging still other unfinished battles to put work into our welfare system, to make choice a part of our system of education, and to allow God back into our classrooms. He never should have been expelled in the first place.

And it's meant, around the world, an America that once again stands up for its principles, that has embraced a forward strategy for freedom, that will proclaim the gospel of democracy and liberty from every mountaintop, and that in this world, this dangerous place, knows that the one road, the only road, to peace is through American strength.

We've come so far. Who would have believed when I took the oath of office 7½ years ago that, almost for the first time since the end of the Second World War, the Soviet Union would today be pulling out of a nation, Afghanistan, and not clothed in victory?

And still, my friends, all we've done, all we've achieved, all the promise for the future that we've opened up for our nation could be lost in just a few months. Our opponents are putting together a campaign that is subtle and clever. The American people understand what liberalism means and don't like it. So, our opponents plan to go to the voters incognito. They're putting on political trench coats and sunglasses—[laughter]—will never, even in the lowest whisper, mumble the "L" word again. [Laughter]

Yet how other than liberal would you characterize a Governor who, in the last 5 years, increased his State's spending twice as fast as the Federal Government's and more than a third faster than the average for all the other States? You know it's bad

when a State legislative leader in his own party says, "There hasn't been any will to control spending" in the Governor's administration. And what do you call a Governor who raises taxes \$115 million and declares it a victory? Out and out liberal!

Yes, all that the American people need to do is a little comparison shopping to see the truth. Our opponents' candidate has fought for weekend furloughs for dangerous convicts, including drug dealers. Our candidate has led the fight against drug smugglers. Their candidate favors abortion on demand; our candidate is prolife. Their candidate has opposed requiring the Pledge of Allegiance and allowing prayer in schools. Our candidate—well, he and I both find it hard to believe that anyone could take these positions.

It's no secret who I believe should pick up the lease around here in January. Again and again these past 8 years I've admired George Bush's strength. Again and again his leadership has been a key to our successes.

In 1983 deployment of Pershing II and ground-launched cruise missiles in Europe was in doubt because so-called peace groups in several NATO countries opposed it. George Bush, at my request, flew to Europe. And one stop was Royal Albert Hall in London, where a well-known British leader of the opposition to deployment stood up and said he had children and grandchildren. Couldn't we stop deployment for their sake? The Vice President replied that he also had children and grandchildren. And he, too, wanted a world safe from war. But to achieve that world tomorrow, he said, NATO must be strong today. And after he spoke, the tide in Europe shifted, and thanks to him, deployment went forward.

And here at home, while his opponent has vetoed mandatory prison sentences for drug pushers, George Bush stands in the front of our battle against illegal drugs. With quiet strength, he brought together agencies that had rarely cooperated. And the result of his and other efforts has been tons of cocaine and marijuana seized and almost three times as many Federal drug prosecutions last year as there were in 1980.

Yes, this is the kind of man I want to

follow me, someone who'll take our battle forward, who will speak our gospel truly, and will do the work that is yet to be done. When the Chief Justice asks the next President to solemnly swear to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, the man I want taking that oath is President George Bush.

My friends, we have—you and I—given America a new era of hope, a new age of promise, and a new dawn of opportunity. Around the world people look to our nation and what it stands for today. Dare we turn back? Dare we sit on our hands? And how do we tell the freedom fighters that America will no longer care? How do we tell all those who pray for peace that the policies that brought the first agreement to reduce and eliminate an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles are policies of the past? And at home, how do we tell the millions who have escaped poverty in record numbers that our nation will return to the policies of the seventies, policies that sent the poverty rate soaring? And how much attention has been given to the fact that for the first time in all these years the number of people living under the poverty line is going down instead of every year going up? How do we tell families that those who sat in the Nation's driver's seat in the late seventies are back behind the wheel?

Several years ago, I said to you that we could spark a great prairie fire that would sweep across this nation and the world. Well, by golly, we have! Others would like to extinguish the flame of hope, but if we stand together, it won't happen. America will know a new morning of growth, and the world will know a new birth of freedom.

So, it's up to us. In reality, it's up to you. We've got to send our man there to the White House, yes, but also let's send him what you sent me when I first came here. It's gone now, after 6 years, but that was a Senate, one House of the Congress. The House of Representatives has been in the Democrats' hands for all but 4 of 56 years. And one Democratic President had a Republican Congress for 2 years—Harry Truman. One Republican President had a

Republican Congress for 2 years—Dwight Eisenhower. Then I did have, fortunately, those 6 years with one House at least. And without it we never could have attained all that we did in our economic recovery or in our buildup of strength, and that's very evident in what is going on now in these 2 years where they're back in control in both Houses.

So, let's send a President who's saying the

things we believe, and then let's see if we can't send a lot of people up here with him that will not be working against his doing those things that he told us he wanted to do. Well, I know I can depend on you, and thank you all very much. God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:31 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building.*

## **White House Statement on the Selection of the United States as the Host Country for the 1994 World Cup Soccer Tournament**

*July 5, 1988*

The President is very pleased by the selection of the United States as the host country for the 1994 World Cup Soccer matches. The United States stands ready to support the 1994 World Cup tournament and to help make it a great success, one which advances the sport not only here but

around the world. The President welcomes the tournament to the United States and on behalf of all Americans extends his appreciation to the Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) for bestowing the United States with the honor of hosting this special event.

## **Statement on the Resignation of Edwin Meese III as Attorney General**

*July 5, 1988*

I accept with regret Attorney General Meese's determination to step down. As the Attorney General said in his press conference today, he can look back with great satisfaction on the contribution he has made to the Department and to the administration of justice in general.

For more than two decades now, Ed has been a good friend and a close adviser. His gift for developing and succinctly summa-

rizing policy options is one of the most unique I have encountered in my experience in government. Ed Meese has served the American people loyally and well. He has led the Department of Justice with courage and vigor, and his work on public policy has resulted in many outstanding accomplishments. Nancy and I wish him and Ursula all the best in their return to private life.



**Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations  
Fitzwater on the Resignation of Attorney General Meese and  
President Reagan's Visit With President Duarte of El Salvador  
*July 5, 1988***

Attorney General Meese called President Reagan about 4 p.m., just before the President left the White House for Walter Reed Army Medical Hospital. The President stopped in Dr. John Hutton's first floor office and took the Attorney General's call, which lasted a minute or two. The Attorney General said he had determined that he would like to resign and return to private life, adding that he would like to make the announcement very soon. President Reagan said he would accept the resignation "if that's your determination." The President later said the Attorney General had told him some time ago that he might want to leave before the end of the administration. The President left the timing up to him.

President Reagan has the highest regard for Attorney General Meese. They have been good friends and associates for many years. President Reagan feels he has been an outstanding Attorney General, who has led the Department with courage and vigor

during his tenure. The President wishes him all the best in private life.

At Walter Reed Army Medical Hospital, the President and Vice President Bush visited with President Duarte of El Salvador, his wife and son from approximately 4:20 to 4:35 p.m. President Reagan offered President Duarte a U.S. Government plane for his return home to El Salvador. President Duarte accepted. President Reagan also invited President Duarte to the White House for a visit before departing Washington. President Duarte said he would like to if it's possible. There is no word on when President Duarte may leave the hospital.

The President and Vice President Bush then visited Major General Lewis Mologne, Commanding Officer of Walter Reed Army Medical Hospital, who is a patient. President Reagan and Vice President Bush were notified by Chief of Staff Ken Duberstein of the Attorney General's public resignation announcement as they were leaving the general's hospital room.

**Appointment of Frank D. McDonald as a Member of the National  
Commission for Employment Policy  
*July 6, 1988***

The President today announced his intention to appoint Frank D. McDonald to be a member of the National Commission for Employment Policy for a term expiring September 30, 1991. This is a reappointment.

Since 1967 Mr. McDonald has been presi-

dent of McDonald Enterprise, Inc., in Newbury Park, CA. Mr. McDonald attended the University of California at Los Angeles. He served in the United States Army, 1943-1946. He was born September 30, 1925, in Santa Monica, CA, and currently resides in Thousand Oaks, CA.

## **Nomination of Brenda Premo To Be a Member of the National Council on the Handicapped**

*July 6, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Brenda Premo to be a member of the National Council on the Handicapped for a term expiring September 17, 1991. This is a reappointment.

Since 1977 Ms. Premo has been executive director of Dayle McIntosh Center for the Disabled in Anaheim, CA. Prior to this, she

was an administrative aide for the Orange County department of education, 1976–1977.

Ms. Premo graduated from California State University at Long Beach (B.A., 1975). She was born February 4, 1952, in Longhead, CA, and currently resides in Stanton, CA.

## **Appointment of Kathleen E. Burgoon as a United States Commissioner of the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission**

*July 6, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Kathleen E. Burgoon to be a Commissioner representing the United States Government on the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission. She would succeed Joseph D. Cloud.

Since 1983 Ms. Burgoon has been senior instructor of geography at Miami University in Hamilton, OH. Prior to this she was

senior instructor of geography and director of learning assistance at Miami University, 1981–1983. Ms. Burgoon has been an instructor at Miami University since 1970.

Ms. Burgoon graduated from Miami University (A.B., 1966; M.A., 1971). She was born September 9, 1944, in Uniontown, PA, and currently resides in Fairfield, OH.

## **Remarks on Economic Growth and a Question-and-Answer Session With Reporters**

*July 8, 1988*

*The President.* Yesterday I met with Vice President Bush and discussed what's right about America. And the answer is: a lot. You'll be hearing a lot more from us in the coming months. Today we have another piece of good news: Employment is at an all-time high, and unemployment is the lowest since 1974.

During the past 7½ years, over 17 million new jobs have been created, and the economy remains strong. More Americans are working today than ever before in our history. As they sit around their kitchen tables,

more Americans are planning for their future, not desperately searching the want ads for a job.

We continue the longest peacetime expansion in this country's history. The American model of low tax rates, deregulation, and privatization are the policies being emulated around the world. Today's news is more solid evidence that the policies of this administration work, that our philosophy works. I predict that 1988 will be a banner year for Republicans because it's a banner year for peace and prosperity in America.

Now I am called away by a previously scheduled meeting, but Secretary McLaughlin is here with me and is kindly going to take the questions, and probably she'll answer them better with regard to the labor situation than I could.

*Vice President Bush's Campaign*

*Q.* When will you campaign with Mr. Bush? When will you campaign with Mr. Bush, Mr. President?

*The President.* Just beginning almost anytime.

*Q.* Are you happy with the report on your Attorney General, sir?

*Q.* Mr. Reagan, what are you going to do about compensation for the victims of the Iranian—

*The President.* All of that's under consideration, but the questions here are on labor and—Ann [McLaughlin]?

*Q.* What are you going to tell the farmers next week?

*Secretary McLaughlin.* Thank you, Mr. President.

*Q.* When will you have an Attorney General?

*Q.* How short is your list for Attorney General, Mr. President?

*Q.* When will you have an Attorney General?

*The President.* All in due time.

*Note: The President spoke at 10:43 a.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.*

## Message to the Congress Transmitting the Annual Report of the National Advisory Council on Adult Education *July 8, 1988*

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with the provisions of Public Law 91-230, as amended (20 U.S.C. 1209(d)), I herewith transmit the 1987 annual report of the National Advisory Council on Adult Education.

While my Administration and Members of the Congress may not agree with every

recommendation of the Council, the report provides a constructive review of activities and issues related to adult education.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
July 8, 1988.

## Nomination of B. Kent Burton To Be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce *July 8, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate B. Kent Burton to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere. He would succeed James Curtis Mack II.

Since 1984 Mr. Burton has been Director of the Office of Congressional Affairs for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration at the Department of Commerce. Prior to this he was a senior legislative representative of the American Truck-

ing Associations, Inc., 1977-1984. He was also a legislative consultant for the Federal Physicians Association, 1978-1982, and a senior legislative assistant for Congressman John H. Rousselot, 1975-1977.

Mr. Burton graduated from Utah State University (B.A., 1975) and Harvard University (M.P.A., 1981). He was born April 15, 1952, in Salt Lake City, UT. He is married, has four children, and resides in Arlington, VA.

## Nomination of Richard C. Houseworth To Be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States July 8, 1988

The President today announced his intention to nominate Richard C. Houseworth to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for a term of 4 years expiring January 20, 1991. He would succeed Richard W. Heldridge.

Mr. Houseworth has been with the Arizona Bank in Phoenix, AZ, since 1955, serving in several capacities: a consultant, since 1987; executive vice president and senior

corporate development officer, 1982–1987; executive vice president and branch administrator, 1972–1982; and senior vice president, vice president, and manager, 1955–1972.

Mr. Houseworth graduated from the University of Kansas (B.S., 1950). He was born January 18, 1928, in Harveyville, KS. He served in the United States Army, 1946–1948. He is married, has three children, and resides in Phoenix, AZ.

## Message to the Congress Reporting on the National Emergency With Respect to Libya July 8, 1988

### *To the Congress of the United States:*

1. I hereby report to the Congress on developments since my last report of January 12, 1988, concerning the national emergency with respect to Libya that was declared in Executive Order No. 12543 of January 7, 1986. This report is submitted pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); and section 505(c) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985, 22 U.S.C. 2349aa-9(c).

2. Since my last report on January 12, 1988, the Libyan Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 550 (the “Regulations”), administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury have been amended twice (attached). The first set of amendments to the Regulations, published in the *Federal Register* at 53 FR 5571 (February 25, 1988), affect sections 550.304 and 550.406. Section 550.304 was modified to correct an inadvertent deletion from the definition section. It now states that the Secretary of the Treasury may designate any person or organization to be included in the definition of “Government of

Libya,” and that a juridical person will not be included within the definition solely because it is located or organized or has its principal place of business in Libya. Section 550.406 was modified to conform to the interpretation of the Office of Foreign Assets Control that the prohibition on dealing in property in which the Government of Libya has an interest applies to any transaction by U.S. persons worldwide. These transactions include purchasing, selling, or acting as a broker for the sale of Libyan crude oil.

The second set of amendments, published in the *Federal Register* at 53 FR 7355 (March 8, 1988) add prepenalty and penalty procedures to the Regulations at sections 550.703–550.706. These new sections describe procedures that, consistent with section 206(a) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1705(a), provide for the imposition of civil monetary penalties for violations of the Regulations as a means of insuring compliance.

There have been no amendments or changes since January 12, 1988, to orders of the Department of Commerce or the Department of Transportation implementing

aspects of Executive Order No. 12543 that relate to exports of U.S.-origin commodities and technical data, and air transportation, respectively.

3. Licensing actions occurring during the past 6 months included reinstituting reporting requirements for U.S. oil companies holding suspense agreements with Libya. In addition, two immediate family members of Libyan nationals registered their eligibility to enter into transactions related to residence within Libya. Two licenses were extended that authorize U.S. persons to obtain services in connection with Libyan patent, trademark, copyright, and other intellectual property protection.

4. Various enforcement actions mentioned in previous reports continue to be pursued. In January 1988, two individuals were convicted and fined for exporting petrochemical goods and equipment to Libya. Other suspected violations of the Regulations are presently the subject of ongoing investigations.

5. Litigation is pending in an English court, involving claims by Libya seeking the release of funds blocked in the London branches of Bankers Trust Company and Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company. The United States Government is not a party to the three cases, but is closely monitoring the proceedings. Hearings on a Libyan request for summary judgment in the first of these cases are scheduled to take place on July 12, 1988.

6. On April 12, 1988, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit entered a *per curiam* order affirming the opinion of the District Court finding in favor of the United States in the

case of *Louis Farrakhan, et al. v. Reagan, et al.* In that action, plaintiffs unsuccessfully challenged aspects of the Libyan Sanctions Regulations on grounds that they impermissibly infringed First Amendment rights of the plaintiffs.

7. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from January 12, 1988, through the present time that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of the Libyan national emergency are estimated at \$681,419. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in the Office of Foreign Assets Control, the Customs Service, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, and the Office of the General Counsel), the Department of State, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, the Federal Reserve Board, and the National Security Council.

8. The policies and actions of the Government of Libya continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to apply economic sanctions against Libya as long as these measures are appropriate and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
July 8, 1988.

## Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater on the Senate Action Banning the Sale of Certain Arms to Kuwait

July 8, 1988

The President is dismayed at the precipitate action taken by the Senate yesterday evening banning the sale of Maverick D&G missiles to Kuwait. These missiles are an

integral part of the pending \$2 billion sale of F-18 aircraft to Kuwait. The Senate action, taken in a matter of minutes without the benefit of committee hearings or delib-

eration, is unfortunate and damaging to U.S. foreign policy interests.

Kuwait is a moderate state that has stood fast in the face of threats and intimidation to its security and survival. It has actively supported our efforts, diplomatic and military, in the Gulf region. A stable, secure Kuwait serves the national security interest of the United States. Kuwait has come to the United States and asked, as a friend, for the legitimate and necessary tools to provide for its own defense and to share with us the defense of the vital Persian Gulf. Congress has repeatedly asked what the Gulf States are doing for their own defense.

Kuwait has answered that they wish to do more and have indicated their preference to work with us in doing so, yet some in the Senate apparently wish to reject this request and have Kuwait turn elsewhere.

The Kuwaiti request for F-18's and the weapons that normally go with them deserves serious consideration by the Senate. The administration stands ready to work with Congress during the remaining weeks of the formal notification period in its examination of this sale. We would welcome Senate hearings to explore the implications and justification for the sale and to consult fully with the Congress on this critical issue.

## **Nomination of Salvatore R. Martoche To Be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury**

*July 8, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Salvatore R. Martoche to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (Enforcement). He would succeed Francis Anthony Keating II.

Since May 1986 Mr. Martoche has been Assistant Secretary of Labor (Enforcement). Prior to this he was United States Attorney for the Western District of New York,

1982-1986, and an attorney in the private practice of law, 1969-1982.

Mr. Martoche graduated from Canisius College (B.S., 1962) and the University of North Dakota School of Law (J.D., 1967). He was born October 12, 1940, in Buffalo, NY. Mr. Martoche is married, has three children, and resides in Buffalo, NY.

## **Nomination of Don E. Newquist To Be a Member of the United States International Trade Commission**

*July 8, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Don E. Newquist to be a member of the United States International Trade Commission for the term expiring December 16, 1997. This is a reappointment.

Since 1974 Mr. Newquist has been with Valero Energy Corp. in San Antonio, TX, as senior vice president of corporate relations,

1982-present; vice president of administration, 1978-1982; vice president for public affairs and employee relations and deputy vice president for public affairs, 1974-1978.

Mr. Newquist graduated from McMurray College (B.B.A., 1966). He served in the United States Navy, 1967-1969. Mr. Newquist was born August 23, 1943, in Stamford, TX, and resides in San Antonio.

## Statement on the Executive-Legislative Task Force on Illegal Drug Use and Trafficking

*July 8, 1988*

Today I approved policy guidance on illegal drug use and drug trafficking to be used by my negotiators in the bipartisan executive-legislative task force. I am directing them to focus on the illegal drug user, tougher laws, enhanced treatment, increased international cooperation, helping us track demand and supply-reduction activities, and heightening awareness and prevention.

Much has already been done, but there is much more to do. The task force offers us the rare opportunity to lift the battle above

politics, to make broad progress with bipartisan policy. Now is the time for the Democratic leadership in the Congress to appoint their representatives to the task force—no more excuses, no more delays.

And while we in Washington must do our part, America also needs the active involvement of our schools, churches, and families. We need our business leaders and our workers engaged in the battle. We must not rest until the message to every drug user is clear: We mean business—no more drugs!

## Radio Address to the Nation on the Resignation of Attorney General Meese and the War on Drugs

*July 9, 1988*

### *My fellow Americans:*

Today I want to tell you about some new antidrug initiatives. But first, with the announcement by Ed Meese—now that his name has been cleared—that he'll be returning to private life this summer, I'd like to take a minute to recognize a public servant of dedication and integrity, who's been a close friend for over 20 years.

As Counsellor at the White House and as Attorney General, Ed Meese worked for stricter sentencing to put dangerous criminals behind bars and also for greater resources for drug enforcement and to fight organized crime. And in a system usually focused on the criminal, he never forgot the victims of crime or their rights.

As Attorney General, Ed Meese led our effort to appoint highly qualified Federal judges who would crack down on crime and also faithfully interpret the Constitution. He led our Justice Department as it aggressively defended civil rights. In fact, this administration has achieved more convictions for civil rights violations than any previous administration. In fighting terrorism, Attorney General Meese worked closely with our

allies to detect, apprehend, and prosecute those who wage war on innocent members of free societies. And in our campaign against the menace of illegal drugs, Ed Meese has been a central figure, serving as Chairman of the National Drug Policy Board.

Now let me turn to our antidrug efforts. I believe that drug testing is a key tool to help promote public safety and a drug-free work force. In fact, to set a good example, White House employees were informed yesterday that random drug testing would begin in 60 days. I hope the White House program will encourage increased testing programs in the private sector.

In addition, as I mentioned earlier, I have just approved a new set of drug abuse policy recommendations. These proposals send a strong message to drug traffickers and illegal drug users that we have zero tolerance for those who sell or use illegal drugs. For example, we would require businesses and colleges that receive Federal funds to adopt effective antidrug programs. For pregnant women who use illegal drugs,

there should be priority treatment to help them and their unborn children. We would give the military a greater role in coordination with our drug enforcement agencies. Criminals on probation or parole would be drug tested, and testing positive might send them right back to jail. And yes, for those who commit drug-related murders or kill law officers, we favor a Federal death penalty.

Since 1981, when Vice President George Bush and I took office, we have better than tripled total Federal spending for drug enforcement, prevention, and treatment. And we've requested a further 13-percent increase that will put nearly \$4 billion into the Federal effort next year. And we're beginning to see results. Arrests are up. Seizures are up. And use in some categories is coming down. But by far the most important development is the change in attitude in America. You can feel it. People are angry about illegal drugs. We're a patient people, but we've lost our patience.

And this is good news because more needs to be done, and as never before, the American people are doing it—in their neighborhoods, through their churches, at their schools and workplaces. For example, today 28 percent of our largest corporations have drug testing programs. Communities are working with police to get rid of drug dealers. And in thousands of schools throughout America there are now Just Say No clubs. I have to tell you, that whole

movement began when a young girl asked Nancy what to do if someone offered her drugs. And Nancy told her "Just say no."

Well, I figure if young people across the country can come together against illegal drugs, then why shouldn't the grownups in Washington be able to do the same? In May I proposed that both Houses of Congress, both sides of the aisle, join together with our administration in a bipartisan executive-legislative task force to advance America's unified antidrug policy. I proposed this task force for a simple reason: If we're going to get the drugs out of our schools, we need to get the politics out of drugs. And fortunately, on the drug issue there is near-unanimous agreement. I can tell you that was not the case 7 years ago, but it is today.

This is my final year in office, and I believe that partisan bickering or seeking political advantage can only delay our progress in working to achieve a drug free America. Yesterday I gave a set of policy proposals to my representatives to the executive-legislative task force. I hope that the Democratic leaders in Congress will now join in this united effort. The time for excuses and delays is long past. I hope that through this task force we all can come together and work in good faith for the good of this country.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from the Oval Office at the White House.*

## Executive Order 12644—Establishment of Emergency Board No. 214 To Investigate a Railroad Labor Dispute July 9, 1988

*Establishing an Emergency Board To Investigate a Dispute Between the Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corporation and Certain of Its Employees Represented by the Transportation Communications Union-Carmen Division*

A dispute exists between the Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corporation and certain

of its employees represented by the Transportation Communications Union-Carmen Division.

The dispute has not heretofore been adjusted under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (the "Act").

Parties empowered by the Act have requested that the President establish an emergency board pursuant to Section 9A of



the Act (45 U.S.C. Section 159a).

Section 9A(c) of the Act provides that the President, upon such a request, shall appoint an emergency board to investigate and report on the dispute.

*Now, Therefore*, by the authority vested in me by Section 9A of the Act, it is hereby ordered as follows:

**Section 1. Establishment of Board.** There is established, effective July 10, 1988, a board of three members to be appointed by the President to investigate this dispute. No member shall be pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any organization of railroad employees or any carrier. The Board shall perform its functions subject to the availability of funds.

**Sec. 2. Report.** The Board shall report its findings to the President with respect to

the dispute within 30 days after the date of its creation.

**Sec. 3. Maintaining Conditions.** As provided by Section 9A(c) of the Act, from the date of the creation of the board and for 120 days thereafter, no change, except by agreement of the parties, shall be made by the carrier or the employees in the conditions out of which the dispute arose.

**Sec. 4. Expiration.** The board shall terminate upon the submission of the report provided for in Section 2 of this Order.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
July 9, 1988.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:42 a.m., July 11, 1988]

## Announcement of the Establishment of Emergency Board No. 214 To Investigate a Railroad Labor Dispute July 9, 1988

The President today announced the creation, effective July 10, 1988, of Presidential Emergency Board No. 214 to investigate and make recommendations for settlement of a current dispute between the Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corporation and employees represented by the Transportation Communications Union-Carmen Division.

The Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corporation (PATH) is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. It is a rail rapid transit system operating on 13.9 miles of track that connect the cities of Newark, Jersey City, and Hoboken with Manhattan. The system includes 13 stations, 7 of which are in the State of New Jersey. Approximately 206,000 passengers are transported by PATH each weekday. Fifty-eight million passengers were carried in 1987. PATH transports nearly 92 percent of rail passengers entering New York from New Jersey (New Jersey Transit Rail Operations, Inc., transports the remain-

der, about 17,000 passengers daily). PATH employs approximately 1,150 workers who help maintain and operate a fleet of 378 passenger cars.

PATH acquired the bankrupt Hudson and Manhattan Railroad in 1962 and initiated long-range rehabilitation. In 1963, the first year of operation of the system by PATH, its deficit was \$2.3 million. The operating deficit has been increasing continually and is borne by the port authority.

The President, by Executive order, created the emergency board pursuant to appropriate requests as mandated by the Railway Labor Act. The emergency board procedures of the Railroad Labor Act applicable to commuter railroads provide that the Board will report its findings and recommendations for settlement to the President within 30 days of its creation. The parties must then consider the recommendations of the emergency board and endeavor to resolve their differences without engaging in self-help during a subsequent 90-day period.

## Informal Exchange With Reporters July 11, 1988

### *Compensation for Iranian Jetliner Victims*

*Q.* Mr. President, have you made a decision on compensation for the families of the victims of the airliner in Iran?

*The President.* Well, I, from the first, have said we're a compassionate people, and I think that we all have compassion for the families of those unfortunate people who were on that plane. And later today there will be a statement with regard to that.

*Q.* I assume it's going to be in the affirmative.

*Q.* Are you worried about American public opinion, Mr. President, being opposed to compensating the victims' families?

*The President.* I think that they have tied that to our feelings about the Government and what it did with regard to our people in the Embassy there when the Ayatollah came in. And I want to make it plain that there's certainly going to be no compensation for the Government of Iran or anything of that kind, because we don't feel that any such thing is called for. But as I've said, I think we all can have compassion for the innocent people who were the victims.

*Q.* How much? How much are you going to give?

*Q.* Mr. President, we've been told that there are those who oppose this in the Government on the grounds that it sets a bad precedent.

*The President.* I don't ever find compassion a bad precedent.

*Q.* How much money do you think it will involve?

*The President.* Don't know.

*Q.* Do you have to get congressional approval for that or send a bill to Congress, Mr. President?

*The President.* Well, there are some details about that that are still being considered and worked out.

### *Attorney General*

*Q.* Do you have a replacement for Meese yet?

*The President.* Well, there will be an announcement coming shortly on that, too.

*Q.* Today?

*Q.* Today or this week?

*The President.* I can't give you a date and hour on that.

*Q.* Sounds like you're close, though.

*The President.* What?

*Q.* Sounds like you're close.

*The President.* Possible.

*Q.* Anyone we know? [Laughter]

*The President.* You've probably heard of him.

*Note: The exchange began at 10:42 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House, prior to a meeting with President José Napoleón Duarte Fuentes of El Salvador.*

## Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater on United States Policy Regarding the Accidental Attack on an Iranian Jetliner Over the Persian Gulf July 11, 1988

The President has reviewed U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf, where our military forces are protecting vital interests of the free world. He has expressed his complete satisfaction with the policy and reiterated his belief that the actions of the U.S.S. Vin-

cennes on July 3 in the case of the Iranian airliner were justifiable defensive actions. At the same time, he remains personally saddened at the tragic death of the innocent victims of this accident and has already expressed his deep regret to their families.

Prompted by the humanitarian traditions of our nation, the President has decided that the United States will offer compensation on an ex gratia basis to the families of the victims who died in the Iranian airliner incident. Details concerning amounts, timing, and other matters remain to be worked out. It should be clearly understood that payment will go to the families, not governments, and will be subject to the normal U.S. legal requirements, including, if necessary, appropriate action by Congress. In the case of Iran, arrangements will be made through appropriate third parties. This offer of ex gratia compensation is consistent with international practice and is a humanitarian effort to ease the hardship of the families. It is offered on a voluntary basis, not on the basis of any legal liability or obligation.

The responsibility for this tragic incident, and for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of other innocent victims as a result of the Iran-Iraq war, lies with those who refuse to end the conflict. A particularly heavy burden of responsibility rests with the Government of Iran, which has refused for

almost a year to accept and implement Security Council Resolution 598 while it continues unprovoked attacks on innocent neutral shipping and crews in the international waters of the Gulf.

In fact, at the time of the Iran Air incident, U.S. forces were militarily engaged with Iranian forces as a result of the latter's unprovoked attacks upon neutral ships and a U.S. Navy helicopter. The urgent necessity to end this conflict is reinforced by the dangers it poses to neighboring countries and the deplorable precedent of the increasingly frequent use of chemical weapons by both sides, causing still more casualties.

Only an end to the war, an objective we desire, can halt the immense suffering in the region and put an end to innocent loss of life. Our goal is peace in the Gulf and on land. We urge Iran and Iraq to work with the Security Council for an urgent comprehensive settlement of the war pursuant to Resolution 598. Meanwhile, United States forces will continue their mission in the area, keenly aware of the risks involved and ready to face them.

## **Nomination of Wilford W. Johansen To Be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board**

*July 11, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Wilford W. Johansen to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board for a term of 5 years, expiring August 27, 1993. This is a reappointment.

Since 1985 Mr. Johansen has been a member of the National Labor Relations Board in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was Acting General Counsel, 1984. Mr. Johansen has served as Director for Region 21 in Los Angeles, CA, 1971–1984; Deputy As-

sistant General Counsel in Washington, DC, 1964–1971; and attorney-adviser, 1963–1964.

Mr. Johansen graduated from Idaho State College (B.A., 1951) and the George Washington University Law School (LL.B., 1957). He was born April 15, 1928, in Salt Lake City, UT. He served in the United States Army, from 1953 to 1955. He is married, has two children, and currently resides in Washington, DC.

## Remarks at a Campaign Fundraising Dinner for Senator David K. Karnes of Nebraska

July 11, 1988

Ladies and gentlemen, the first order of business tonight is for me to express my deep gratitude to each of you for coming here to help make possible a matter of national importance: the election of Dave Karnes to the United States Senate. You see, when it comes to the next Senator from the great State of Nebraska—well, let me put it like this: The best man for the job is already there.

But greetings to the members of the Nebraska congressional delegation with us tonight—Congressman Doug Bereuter of the First District, Congressman Hal Daub of the Second District, and Congresswoman Virginia Smith of the Third District—and to Governor Kay Orr, who will view this wonderful event on television back in Nebraska. Kay, I just have the feeling that, come election day, the people of Nebraska are going to confirm your wisdom in appointing Dave Karnes to the Senate. And special greetings, of course, to Dave's wonderful wife, Liz, and to their daughters—I see the four of them right here—Korey, Kalen, Kara, and Laurel. I don't know whether a romance between a man in his seventies and a little girl of four has much of a future—[*laughter*—but when I said hello to Laurel just a few moments ago, well, I took one look into those big brown eyes and just plain lost my heart. [*Laughter*]

But we came here this evening to talk business, and that's just what we'll do. Back in 1980 America faced a crisis. We had all the usual trappings of government, but no real leadership. It was sort of like one of my favorite stories. This had to do with a fellow that applied to the zoo for a job. And they interviewed him and all and finally told him, yes, he could have the job. And when he came in in the morning, they said, "But I tell you, we lost our ape, and you'll have to take his place in this ape suit just until the next one arrives that we've sent for. And then you'll be at your regular job here in the zoo." Well, he got into the suit, and they said, "You just get in the cage and just

kind of move around. There's a rope in there you can swing on and stuff and entertain the children." [*Laughter*] So, he did.

Well, he kind of got carried away with it after a while, with the children all looking at him and so forth. And finally he was swinging on that rope, and he swung too far—up over the top of the cage and dropped into the lion's cage. And the lion came roaring at him and jumped on him. And he started screaming, "Get me out of here! Save me! Help me! Get me out of here!" And the lion whispered, "Shut up, or you'll get us both fired!" [*Laughter*]

Well, as I said, America faced a crisis. The month when George Bush and I took our oath of office, inflation stood in double digits. The prime interest rate hit the highest point since the Civil War. And economic growth was disappearing. It didn't matter where you came from, whether you were a man or a woman or black or white, if you'd scrimped and struggled and saved to send your children to college, the 12.4 percent inflation rate was slamming shut the doors of opportunity. If you had a dream of owning your own home, inflation and interest rates were closing those doors of opportunity. And for working men and women who needed loans to start their own business and for farmers who needed loans to plant their crops, 21½ percent prime interest rates were closing the doors on their dreams too.

At the same time, our defenses had grown weak. Real spending on defense had dropped, and research and development had been cut back. The Navy had fallen from nearly 1,000 battle-ready ships to under 500. We Americans watched as the Soviets amassed vast military might, then intimidated our allies and fueled regional conflict.

I'm convinced that in 1980 America faced one of those historic choices that comes to a nation only a few times in a century. We could continue our decline, perhaps comforting ourselves by calling it inevitable, or

we could realize that there is no such thing as inevitable and choose instead to make a new beginning. Well, we made that new beginning. And with the help of a Republican Senate, we cut the growth of spending. We eliminated needless regulations. We reduced personal income tax rates. And we passed an historic reform called tax indexing: Government can no longer use inflation to profit at the people's expense.

Perhaps many of you didn't realize, paying your income tax in those inflationary days, that your purchasing power was going down; your money was worth less. But because the numbers of dollars were increasing—if you were getting adjusted somehow that way, your tax was based on the number of dollars, not on their value. And so, the Government profited, and you were worse off than you were before you got, say, a cost of living increase.

Well, today our nation has one big program to help every American man, woman, and child; and it's called economic recovery. In foreign policy, we've let the world know once again that America stands for political, religious, and economic freedom of mankind. And by restoring both our military strength and a firm sense of national purpose, we've achieved an historic agreement with the Soviet Union: the INF treaty. This treaty eliminates an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles for the first time ever.

Now America faces another crucial election, one that will do much to set our course for the entire decade of the 1990's. The choice is simple: We can go forward with George Bush and Dave Karnes, or we can go back with, well, those other fellows. [Laughter]

Back to higher taxes. Now, I know that other fellow claims he won't raise taxes. The truth is he just did. And not only has he hiked taxes as Governor of Massachusetts but in the last 5 years he's increased Massachusetts State spending at double the rate of Federal spending. He spent every dime and more of the revenue generated in his State by the Reagan-Bush recovery.

Back to weaker defenses—the likely Democratic nominee has proposed cut after cut in the Pentagon budget, cuts that would undermine or eliminate crucial systems and

lower morale among our men and women in uniform. Of course, that other fellow is trying to make it look as though he's for a strong defense, but when it comes to defense, the Democratic nominee is a sheep in wolf's clothing. Already, the truth about the Democratic nominee's record is beginning to be recognized.

And when the voters fully understand the difference between the shiny image and the tarnished reality, well, there's another story that sort of explains what it's going to be like. That's the one about the railroad engineer that got up one morning on the wrong side of the bed. His shoelace broke when he tried to put his shoes on; got down to the breakfast table, the coffee was cold; had trouble then getting his car started. He was running late. And then, when he finally got to the yards, started the train and pulled out, looked down the line only to see another train coming toward him at full speed on the same track, turned to the fireman, and he said, "Have you ever had one of those days?" [Laughter]

Well, I'm convinced that, for all those who want to take America back to the days of tax and tax, spend and spend, election day 1988 is going to be one of those days. You do agree, don't you? [Applause]

The way forward is the way of low taxes. And believe it or not, with our tax cuts, the total revenues the Government obtained from those lower rates began to go up and is still doing that. The way forward is, as I say, low taxes, high growth. And it's the way of a strong America, dedicated to the expansion of human freedom. It's the way of Republicans like George Bush and Dave Karnes. We need to have a Republican Senate so that our accomplishments of the last 7½ years will not be undone. You know that many of our achievements came when we had our fellows in control of the Senate—just that one House. Well, I want to help George Bush have a Senate that he can work with.

Dave Karnes has already proven that he's a winner. He was 1 of 15 Americans selected from more than 18,000 who sought application to serve as a White House fellow in 1981. Impressed with Dave Karnes' performance, the Secretary of Housing and

Urban Development asked him to stay on as Executive Assistant to the Under Secretary. He's been a member of this administration, and I must say we were proud to have him. And now, during his time in the Senate, he's stood with us on vote after vote, working to keep America strong and our economy growing.

Given his background—Dave manages the family farm and continues to do so even to this day—it's no surprise that Dave has taken the lead on crucial farm legislation. He's promoted farm legislation that's fiscally responsible, market-oriented, and fair. And he's worked tirelessly to help our rural communities. And Dave is absolutely determined to see to it that America's family farms—and, yes, the values they represent—will be there for future generations.

Family farms and the values they represent—this brings me to the subject that's perhaps most distinguished Dave Karnes in the United States Senate: his unshakable commitment to family values. Dave has pressed for innovative measures in education. As the father of four daughters, and with Liz's interest in education—she's on the school board in Omaha and worked for Barbara Bush on literacy projects—education is high on Dave's list of priorities. Dave has supported antipornography legislation, and Dave has worked to pass tough anti-drug legislation. He believes with Nancy and me that the time has come for America to just say no to drugs.

I know this is going to be a tough campaign, and so does Dave Karnes. And that's why we need your help. But I do want to let you know that the momentum is on Dave's side. He was down in the polls when this campaign first began—down by some 40 percent. But the people of Nebraska have gotten to know Dave Karnes, and they've grown to like him. And the latest poll, taken by Dave's opponent, shows that he is closing fast.

That's the kind of spirit I like. You know, it reminds me of reading about a poll about

another candidate in January 1980. [*Laughter*] It was taken at the National Press Club luncheon here in Washington on the eve of the primary season. Jimmy Carter got a large number of votes, and so did Teddy Kennedy. But there was one candidate on the Republican side who got so few votes from the wise men of Washington that it wasn't even reported in the lineup. I'm not going to tell you who that was—[*laughter*—his initials happen to be RR. So, I have a hunch that being underestimated could turn out to be Dave's secret weapon. What it comes down to is this: The people of Nebraska can count on Senator Dave Karnes to defend freedom, to defend America, to defend the American taxpayer, and to defend the American family.

It's like I said at the beginning: When it comes to the next Senator from the great State of Nebraska, the best man, Dave Karnes, is already on the job. He's exactly the opposite of a Democratic State senator in California when I was Governor. We came to a year in which we had a surplus of \$850 million, and the question was what to do with it. And I said, let's give it back. And we did. We worked out a system to give it all back to the people. And one day, that Democratic senator stormed into my office, and he expressed the philosophy of his party. He said, "Giving that money back—that's an unnecessary expenditure of public funds." [*Laughter*] So, that's the way they think about it. When I said earlier, tax and tax, and spend and spend, that isn't something we invented. One of them, at the height of the New Deal, proudly expressed that was the policy of their party: tax and tax, and spend and spend.

Well, some changes have been made, and we're going to keep on making them. You just send Dave back here where he belongs. And I thank you all. God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 5:57 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom at the J.W. Marriott Hotel.*

## Remarks Announcing the Nomination of Richard L. Thornburgh To Be Attorney General of the United States

July 12, 1988

*The President.* It's with great pleasure that I announce my intention to nominate former Governor Richard L. Thornburgh to serve as Attorney General.

Governor Thornburgh's extensive law enforcement experience and proven integrity, along with his familiarity with the Department of Justice, clearly meet my criteria for filling this important post. Dick Thornburgh was a prosecutor's prosecutor for 6 years as the United States Attorney for Western Pennsylvania, a tough-minded crime buster winning an unprecedented number of convictions for corruption and against members of organized crime. While at the Department of Justice, he founded the public integrity section, which investigates and prosecutes corrupt Federal, State, and local officials. He served 2 years as the head of the criminal division and briefly as Acting Deputy Attorney General.

Dick proved himself an able manager while serving as Governor of Pennsylvania, our fourth largest State. And there he reinstituted the death penalty and won tough, mandatory jail terms for violent and repeat criminals. He was in the forefront of the war against drugs, cracking down on drug traffickers and creating preventive education programs for Pennsylvania's school children. At the end of his term, the State's serious crime rate had dropped 17 percent.

I could always count on Governor Thornburgh's help, whether in the fight against big spending and high taxes or for balancing the budget and the line-item veto. I could count on him then, and I'm turning to him now, an intelligent and knowledgeable man, an experienced prosecutor, alumnus of the Justice Department, and former Governor. He said once that "The first civil right of all Americans is the right to be free from fear in our homes, on our streets, and in our communities." Nothing could be more true, and that cause could have no greater champion than Dick Thornburgh.

He is the ideal choice for Attorney General, and I urge the Senate to move quickly

to confirm him as well as our other Justice Department nominees so that they can roll up their sleeves and get back to work—or get to work enforcing the laws of the land.

### *Attorney General Meese*

*Q.* Why is the Attorney General stepping down when no criminality was proved against him and no charges placed?

*The President.* I think that's a question he'd better answer for you, and I think he would.

*Q.* Well, why do you think he did?

*The President.* Well, I think it was personal reasons—after all that he'd been through, and with his family in mind.

*Q.* Mr. President, there are some conservatives who are going to say you're bringing the Harvard Yard Boutique into your own administration. [Laughter] What are you going to say to conservatives?

*The President.* I think I would just answer them that the more Governors I can get into the Federal Government the better off the Nation will be.

*Q.* Mr. President, what are you going to do about Nicaragua kicking out eight of our diplomats, sir?

*The President.* I can't—look, Mr. Thornburgh is here, and he has a statement.

*Q.* Are you going to sit by and let Nicaragua do that?

*Governor Thornburgh.* Thank you, Mr. President. I want to extend my appreciation to you for extending to me the great honor and privilege of your appointment as Attorney General of the United States. It's a challenge that I accept. I look forward to returning to the Department of Justice, where I served a very fulfilling and fruitful 8 years of my career as a United States attorney and as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division.

I look forward as well to helping to implement the priorities of the Reagan-Bush administration, especially in the field of law enforcement and administration of criminal justice. I'm confident that the experience I

had as Governor for 8 years of one of our major States will serve me and you and the people of this country well in accepting this challenge, and I appreciate it very much.

*Q.* Do you think you can restore the integrity and morale—

*Q.* Governor, what did you consider your major challenge?

*Nicaragua*

*Q.* Mr. President, could you just tell us what you're planning to do about Nicaragua? They have kicked out our diplomats, accused us of state terrorism. What can the United States do?

*The President.* That is under discussion right now.

*Q.* Do you want more lethal aid?

*The President.* Wait a minute! I have to move on to another engagement, but Governor Thornburgh has kindly agreed that he—you have some questions for him.

*Q.* Governor Thornburgh—

*Q.* Aren't we going to send some response to Nicaragua?

*Q.* —and the integrity of the Justice Department?

*Q.* Are we going to do something about their diplomats?

*Attorney General's Role*

*Q.* Governor, what do you consider your major challenge in the last 6 months of the Reagan administration as Attorney General?

*Governor Thornburgh.* I think the major challenge of the Attorney General at any period of time is to provide the leadership to the law enforcement community nationwide that is necessary to keep up a relentless war on problems such as organized crime, drug trafficking, official corruption—the major priorities that the Federal law enforcement establishment is involved in.

*Q.* In terms of the cloud, the investigation over the past months of Attorney General Meese, is your challenge also stabilizing the Justice Department?

*Governor Thornburgh.* Oh, I think it's important to look forward rather than back, and that will certainly be my viewpoint if I'm confirmed. And I think what we will try to do is to carry out a full-bore effort in the law enforcement area.

*Q.* In looking forward, just exactly how

much do you expect to accomplish in advancing the priorities over the next 6 months? Or do you expect to remain in the post if the Vice President wins in November?

*Governor Thornburgh.* Well, I obviously can't speak for the Vice President. But I think that law enforcement is a 24-hour-a-day, 7-day-a-week proposition. And whether you're on the job for 6 days or 6 months or 6 years, it is a full-time effort and an important effort to give the people of the United States confidence that their interests are being looked after and that their rights are being observed. And that's something that I'm prepared to—

*Attorney General Meese*

*Q.* Governor, what do you think of the Attorney General?

*Q.* Governor, do you feel that you will have to look into the Meese affair because there are still unanswered questions about his ethical conduct—about whether or not there was something involved with the Israeli pipeline? There were differing recollections in his deposition.

*Governor Thornburgh.* I really can't answer any substantive questions at this point for two reasons: One, obviously I have not been privy to the workings of the Department of Justice or the Independent Counsel's office up to today, and secondly, I think my prime responsibility is to the Judiciary Committee and the Senate to answer and disclose my views on substance—

*Q.* But without dealing with the substance, is it your intention to look into those allegations and to look at the McKay report and to follow up if necessary?

*Governor Thornburgh.* Well, my intention, and this is in any area, is to follow the evidence wherever it may lead. And not knowing what that evidence is, I can't give you a prediction.

*Q.* Governor Thornburgh, what's your understanding—

*Mr. Fitzwater.* Let's take the final question here. Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International], go ahead.

*Q.* Well, what do you think of the Attorney General? What do you think of the Attorney General? I mean, what do you think



of his performance?

*Governor Thornburgh.* Well, I'm not in any position to evaluate that.

*Q.* You haven't even mentioned him, which is peculiar.

*Governor Thornburgh.* No, as I said, I think it's important to look forward rather than look back. I will—

*Q.* You have no opinion about him?

*Governor Thornburgh.* I'm not going to express any opinion today on the basis of the information I have. I think in due course I'll have the obligation. And the Senate, through its Judiciary Committee, will have the responsibility to question me at length, as they should, on my views on any substantive matters that affect them.

*Mr. Fitzwater.* Thank you very much.

#### *Attorney General's Role*

*Q.* But wait a minute. The Attorney General played an important role in this administration in suggesting that this President veto a number of civil rights bills. There is an important housing—the fair housing bill that's going to come to the President's desk. Do you expect to play a role similar to Mr. Meese's as a counselor to the President on recommending issues? And do you think your views will differ with Mr. Meese at all?

*Governor Thornburgh.* Well, again, I'm sure you'll understand that I'm not in a position—nor would it be appropriate at this time—to comment on substantive issues. The office of the Attorney General encompasses important tasks of advising the Presi-

dent on legal issues, of being the chief law enforcement officer, and of being the advocate for the people of the United States as those interests are defined. And within that area, I intend to be as active as I can.

*Q.* Well, will you head the Domestic Policy Council?

*Q.* Do you want to stay on if—

*Governor Thornburgh.* That's a question you'll have to ask the President.

*Q.* Do you want to be a Governor and—

*Q.* Governor, do you want—

*Q.* Would you like to stay more than 6 months?

*Q.* Excuse me, Governor, do you want to be an Attorney General in the tradition of Ed Meese, your predecessor?

*Governor Thornburgh.* I'll be an Attorney General in the tradition of Dick Thornburgh.

*Q.* Do you want to stay on if Bush wins?

*Governor Thornburgh.* That's something that's entirely premature.

*Q.* Have you talked to Bush? Have you talked to Bush?

*Q.* Are you going to campaign for him?

*Governor Thornburgh.* Well, to the extent that that's proper for the Attorney General, but, again, there is some constraint on it. Thank you.

*Note: The President spoke at 10:34 a.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House. Marlin Fitzwater was Assistant to the President for Press Relations.*

## Nomination of Richard L. Thornburgh To Be Attorney General of the United States

*July 12, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate former Governor Richard L. Thornburgh to be Attorney General. He would succeed Attorney General Edwin Meese III.

Governor Thornburgh served as Governor of Pennsylvania from 1979 to 1987. He is currently serving as director of the Institute of Politics at the John F. Kennedy

School of Government, Harvard University. Prior to becoming Governor he served as United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, 1969–1975. Governor Thornburgh also served in the United States Department of Justice as Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division, 1975–1977, and for a brief time as Acting Deputy Attorney General in 1977. He is currently a

partner in the law firm of Kirkpatrick & Lockhart, with which he was also affiliated from 1959 to 1969 and from 1977 to 1979.

Governor Thornburgh received his LL.B. degree from the University of Pittsburgh in

1957. He received his B.Eng. degree from Yale University in 1954. Governor Thornburgh is married and has four children. He was born July 16, 1932, in Pittsburgh, PA.

## Informal Exchange With Reporters July 12, 1988

### *U.S. Sale of Arms to Kuwait*

*Q.* Mr. President, do you think you're going to get the Kuwaiti arms package through Congress? Are you going to fight for it?

*The President.* Well, Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International], you bet we're going to fight for it. We want very much to complete that.

*Q.* Any chance of success?

*The President.* I think so.

### *Nicaragua-U.S. Relations*

*Q.* Mr. President, is it now time to sever diplomatic relations with Nicaragua?

*The President.* No. I have told the State Department to send their Ambassador and seven comrades back to Managua, and the other is a possibility always that we could do. But we'll just return those individuals.

*Q.* What do you mean? In defiance of the Nicaraguans, they would go—they would stay there? I don't understand.

*The President.* Why, in other words, we're going to return the favor. We're going to do to him what he did to us.

*Q.* But that won't be a break in relations—

*The President.* No—

*Q.* —as such. You'll keep someone there or a skeleton operation?

*The President.* Yes, there are some people that were not ejected, that are still there, and the same would be true here. But the other remains always an option.

### *Aid to the Contras*

*Q.* What about the implications for arms for the *contras* now? Lethal aid package, military aid?

*The President.* Well, that's being worked right now in the Senate.

*Q.* Is that possible?

*The President.* I think so.

### *Soviet Sale of Arms to Kuwait*

*Q.* Are you worried about the Soviets selling weapons to Kuwait, Mr. President?

*The President.* What?

*Q.* The Soviets are selling weapons to Kuwait. Are you worried about it?

*The President.* No.

### *Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas*

*Q.* Is Senator Bentsen going to help the Democrats, Mr. President?

*The President.* Yes—

*Q.* You say, yes, he will help?

*The President.* What?

*Q.* Will he help?

*The President.* No, no—

*Q.* Do you think he'll hurt the ticket?

*The President.* [Laughter]—I'm not answering. The "no" is for not answering, not anything about him.

*Note:* The exchange began at 11:38 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House, prior to a meeting with Prime Minister Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim Al Sabah of Kuwait.

## Remarks Following Discussions With Prime Minister Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim Al Sabah of Kuwait

*July 12, 1988*

*The President.* Your Highness, it's been an honor to meet with you today and discuss the many important issues that concern our two countries. I value the opportunity to exchange views and ideas with a leader of your wisdom and experience.

Our two great countries share a long history of friendship and cooperation. Never have our relations been stronger than they are today. During the past year, we've worked together successfully to help defend the safe passage of neutral shipping through the vital waters of the Gulf. Together we've taken steps to preserve the crucial principle of free navigation that we both believe in. Your support for our naval forces engaged in this mission has been crucial to their success.

Kuwait is respected throughout the world for its moderation, skillful diplomacy, strong and principled stance against terrorism, and commitment to seeking negotiated solutions to international disputes. Despite your preference for diplomacy, you've known how to stand firm against intimidation and prevent the Iran-Iraq war from compromising your independence. All Americans salute your steadfastness and resolve. We've been glad to assist you, including cooperation in Kuwait's program for upgrading its defenses against increasing threats. In this connection, I strongly support your request for F-18 aircraft and accompanying weapons now pending before the Congress.

We've also been pleased to join you in a broad international campaign to bring Iran and Iraq to the bargaining table. The horror of this terrible, tragic war and its hundreds of thousands of innocent victims seems to have no end. It's a continuing threat to your region and an object of revulsion for the international community. The time has come to act. Today, in our talks, we have rededicated ourselves to seeking a prompt negotiated end to this human catastrophe based upon urgent acceptance and full implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 598.

In our discussions today, we also reaffirmed the urgent need for a just and lasting resolution of the Palestinian problem. The United States will continue to work actively in the pursuit of a comprehensive peace that would realize the legitimate political aspirations of Palestinians while safeguarding the legitimate security concerns of Israel. None of us can afford diplomatic stalemate, from which only extremists on all sides will benefit.

Your Highness, the peoples of Kuwait and the United States have developed common interests and lasting ties. The bonds that join us have never been closer. The social, economic, political, and security interests we share have never been greater. Our meeting today has sent a powerful signal to the world of the value the United States places on Kuwait's friendship. I wish you well during the remainder of your stay in the United States, and I sincerely hope your contacts with my countrymen will broaden and deepen the mutually beneficial relationship between us.

*The Prime Minister.* Mr. President, it gives me great pleasure to express to you my most sincere thanks for the gracious invitation which you have extended to me to visit your great country, a visit during which I had the pleasure of meeting and discussing with you a number of topics of mutual concern to both our friendly nations. The visit has also provided me with a good opportunity to meet with officials in your administration and the Congress, as well as the friendly American people. While expressing my warm appreciation for your kind words about my country, Kuwait, it gives me great pleasure to convey to you and to the American people the warmest sentiments of cordial friendship from His Highness, the Amir; the Government; and people of Kuwait.

Mr. President, the comprehensive, far-reaching, and positive nature that has marked our talks today reflects the advanced and ever-developing level which

has been achieved in our mutual relationship. Our talks have also revealed identical views in addressing the great potential for the continued development of cooperation and friendship between the United States and Kuwait. This gives us yet greater confidence in the future of our relationship. Our common and solid belief in spiritual values, human principles, and norms controlling relations between nations and peoples constitute, in our opinion, the proper framework for the development of our relations.

We in Kuwait have high admiration for the values and principles upon which, and for which, your great country was founded; and we also appreciate the remarkable achievements of the American people in various fields of human endeavor and progress. Furthermore, we appreciate the effective role of the United States as a superpower in resolving issues of world peace and security, as well as its keen interest in seeking suitable solutions to international problems.

Regarding our region, we especially value all that the United States has done and is doing towards bringing an end to the Iraq-Iran war, and for safeguarding international navigation in the Arabian Gulf. Your support has won the gratitude of the Government and people of Kuwait. Your stance reflects the depth of the ties of friendship between us.

Mr. President, we have followed with great interest your efforts towards peace in the Middle East. We hope that such efforts will continue and will lead to a just and lasting peace. And as the Palestinian question is the core of the conflict in the Middle East, we are confident that the recognition of the national legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the necessity of their participation, represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization, in any future efforts to attain this noble goal are essential requirements for peace in this region.

And, Mr. President, I should like to reemphasize that we in Kuwait highly value the friendly backing of your nation in our firm stand against all acts of terrorism, which have been repeatedly directed at our country and people in the last few years. Such support by you and your friendly people has strengthened our resolve and determination to stand firm against these atrocious acts.

And, Mr. President, I would like to wish your great country continued progress and prosperity, and your kind person and esteemed family the best of health and happiness. And thank you, Mr. President.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:27 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. The Prime Minister spoke in Arabic, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter.*

## Statement on the Soviet-United States Nuclear and Space Arms Negotiations

July 12, 1988

The United States and Soviet Union open round 10 of the nuclear and space talks in Geneva today. In over 6 years of negotiation, we have made considerable progress. In START, we have agreement on 50 percent reductions in strategic forces, to a ceiling of 6,000 warheads on 1,600 strategic nuclear delivery vehicles and subceilings of 4,900 ballistic missile warheads and 1,540 warheads on 154 heavy missiles. Both sides have agreed that there will be a 50-percent reduction in throwweight for Soviet mis-

siles. There is also agreement on a counting rule for heavy bomber armaments and on elements of a verification regime that will include several kinds of on-site inspection, data exchange, and measures to reduce the possibility of cheating. The negotiators have worked out a joint draft treaty text that records extensive and significant areas of agreement, as well as remaining areas of disagreement.

In the defense and space forum, we seek agreement on how the United States and

Soviet Union can jointly manage a stable transition to increasing reliance on effective defenses, should they prove feasible, which threaten no one. Our negotiators will work on a joint draft text of a separate agreement on defense and space issues, reflecting the principles General Secretary Gorbachev and I outlined at the Washington summit in December 1987.

At the outset of the defense and space talks, few expected that we could have come as far as we have. Our SDI program has provided an important incentive for the Soviets to negotiate seriously. It is also our best hope for a safer world. We have made clear to the Soviets that we will not bargain SDI away nor accept any provisions that would cripple our research, development, and testing program, which is in full compliance with the ABM treaty.

Since the end of the last round, additional progress was made on a number of issues. In the joint statement issued at the Moscow summit, we and the Soviets identified some common ground with respect to concepts for verification of mobile missiles—should they be permitted in a START treaty—and on dealing with air-launched cruise missiles

(ALCM's). It remains the U.S. position to seek a ban on mobile missiles unless effective verification provisions can be found for limitations on them.

The discussions in Moscow were a sound beginning, but much remains to be done, including translating areas of common ground into precise treaty language. Many other tough issues remain, however, including issues which affect the fundamental security interests of each side. A major one for the United States is the illegal Soviet radar at Krasnoyarsk.

Ambassadors Kampelman, Cooper, and Hanmer and their negotiating teams are returning to Geneva prepared to engage in the discussion and hard bargaining necessary to make headway and to achieve an agreement that meets the criteria we have set: deep reductions, greater strategic stability, and effective verification. Our goal is a good agreement in each area, not a quick one, and we will not take any shortcuts. We have already come a long way toward agreements that will strengthen our security and that of our allies. If the Soviets return to Geneva prepared to make further progress, much more can be achieved.

## **Executive Order 12645—Amending Executive Order 12364, Relating to the Presidential Management Intern Program *July 12, 1988***

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including sections 3301 and 3302 of title 5, United States Code, and in order to improve the Presidential Management Intern Program by providing for the recruitment and selection of an increasing number of outstanding employees for careers in public sector management, it is hereby ordered that Section 3(c)(1) of Executive Order No. 12364 of

May 24, 1982, is amended by deleting “two hundred” and inserting in lieu thereof “four hundred”.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
July 12, 1988.

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:33 a.m., July 13, 1988]*

## Remarks on Signing the Captive Nations Week Proclamation *July 13, 1988*

Well, honored guests and fellow Americans, today we mark the 30th commemoration of Captive Nations Week. Just 9 days ago, as America celebrated Independence Day, we reaffirmed the universal ideal on which this country is founded: a vision of liberty not just for one nation but for all nations. As Americans we speak out; we work for the freedom of others. And in doing so we remember who we are, what we have, and what America stands for in the world. For we know that to stop striving for the freedom of other nations could soon bring our own freedom into question.

Some years ago, two friends of mine were talking to a refugee from Communist Cuba. He had escaped from Castro. And as he told the story of his horrible experiences, one of my friends turned to the other and said, "We don't know how lucky we are." And the Cuban stopped and said, "How lucky you are? I had some place to escape to."

Well, in the 20th century, we've witnessed nation after nation fall captive to a foreign power and an alien ideology. The tragic fate of these captive nations was foretold by Lenin with this simple instruction. He said: "The interests of Socialism are above the right of nations to self-determination." Well, from that belief came the forcible occupation of the Baltic States and other lands; the subjugation of central Europe; the crushing of the Berlin uprising of 1953; the Soviet invasion of Hungary in 1956, Czechoslovakia in 1968, and Afghanistan in 1979; the repression of Poland's Solidarity and of the people of Bulgaria and Romania; and the cruel Communist domination of Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Angola, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, and others.

But the tide has been turned. Despite decades of suffering, the will to freedom is alive. It has survived its tormentors. It will outlast the Communists. And truly, I can think of no time in my adult life when the prospects for freedom were brighter than they are today. The free world is strong and confident. The Communist idea is discredited and around the world new progressive

forces are emerging as political change and liberation sweep the globe. America will continue to encourage the movement toward freedom, democracy, and reform by holding firm to our principles and speaking openly and truthfully about human rights and the fundamental moral difference between freedom and communism. And America shall light the path as the whole world climbs out of the dark abyss of tyranny to freedom.

And within the Soviet bloc there are hopeful signs. Just last week, a Soviet official speaking here at a conference on Eastern Europe said that "The Brezhnev doctrine is completely unacceptable and unthinkable," citing "the principles of sovereignty, noninterference, and mutual respect." Well, these are encouraging words that we hope will be proved true through deeds. There are few developments that would be more compelling than true self-determination for central Europe. I've spoken previously of how the Soviets can send that message very easily: Let them tear down the Berlin wall! And while America applauds the changes we are witnessing, the standards remain unchanged. And these are not standards arbitrarily applied from outside but what the Soviets themselves have formally agreed to. We continue to insist on full implementation of the Helsinki accords and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

When I was in Moscow, one of the most moving experiences I had was when I met with a group of Soviet dissidents. They told me their remarkable stories. And I said to them that while we press for human rights through diplomatic channels, they press with their very lives, day in, day out, year after year—risking their jobs, their homes, their all. Last month I received a letter from a group of dissidents in the Soviet Union. "Mr. President," they wrote, "We can hardly envisage the struggle for human rights without a struggle for the national rights of nations. And as today, so in the future, the freedom of nations is one of the

main guarantees for human rights. We are convinced that true history is not written on paper but in the hearts of people, and the good Lord reads these."

Well, yes, true history is written in the hearts of people, and today, around the world, anti-Communist freedom fighters are making history and defining the direction of change for the entire world. The Afghan freedom fighters are authors of one of the great moments in human history, a symbol and an inspiration to freedom fighters everywhere. By standing with the Mujahidin as they fight for an independent and undivided Afghanistan, we're reaffirming our own belief in liberty and the indivisibility of freedom in this world.

I recently met in the White House with Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the UNITA forces that control much of Angola against a Communist regime propped up by over 40,000 Cuban troops. I am proud to say that the brave UNITA fighters have our support.

In Cambodia, we support the anti-Communist forces as they seek the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. And we'll work with democratic forces to prevent the murderous Khmer Rouge from taking power.

And close to our own country, the Nicaraguan resistance is fighting a battle against communism that may foretell the future of freedom south of our border. Dr. Henry Zelaya left his medical work in the United States 3½ years ago to return to Nicaragua to fight with and give medical care to the resistance. He said, "Central America is not the target. We're just a stepping stone." He said, "If we are afraid to face the Communists in Central America now, we will have to face them again later." The doctor is with us here today. And again I say to the Congress: Isn't it time we give freedom fighters in our own hemisphere the same consistent support we give to others in distant lands?

Now, as you may recall, on this occasion last year, I spoke of Petro Ruban, a prisoner in one of the most notorious of the Soviet gulags. In 1976 the Ukrainian Helsinki monitor fashioned a wooden replica of our Statue of Liberty to be a gift to America on our Bicentennial, and for that he was taken away. Later he was arrested again for criti-

cizing the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and for demanding that his young son, who was crippled in an accident, be permitted to come to America for medical treatment.

Well, last January his son, Marko, was permitted to come here for medical treatment. When Marko got off the plane, his first words in his new country were, "I want to be able to stand on my own two feet." In his hands he held something that he had labored on during the long plane trip from the Soviet Union. The boy whose father had been imprisoned for making a Statue of Liberty had embroidered Lady Liberty onto a towel. And I'm happy to be able to tell you that Petro Ruban was released from prison and just last night arrived in this country to be reunited with his family. Petro and Marko are with us here.

I have been told by Natan Scharanskiy, Armando Valladares, and others, that the words we speak in America and the words we broadcast around the world can be heard in the closed societies and remote dungeons of the Communist world. I want to say to the men and women within the captive nations who labor for truth and freedom that the American people hear you as well. We follow your struggle. We see your writings. We remember you in our prayers. We watch what happens to you. And whether it's Poland's Solidarity or Czechoslovakia's Charter 77, the Jazz Section, or Association of Friends with the United States, or Hungary's Free Democratic Union of Scientific Workers, or the Helsinki monitors, or many others, I can tell you, you're not forgotten.

When we look around the world, to Europe, Africa, Asia, and Latin America, we find that the bonds of language, faith, and kinship have not been replaced by a new order built on class struggle. The yearning for national independence has not been extinguished by the totalitarian state, and the tide of history has been revealed to all mankind to be a rising tide of freedom and national liberation.

On behalf of Vice President Bush and myself, this pledge we make to you, to all the peoples of the captive nations around the world: America will never forget your plight, and we will never cease to speak the

truth. Your struggle is our struggle; your dream is our dream. And one day you will be free.

Thank you, and God bless you.  
And now I'll sign the proclamation.

Now, let's all get in the shade. [*Laughter*]

*Note: The President spoke at 1:20 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House.*

## Proclamation 5840—Captive Nations Week, 1988 July 13, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

During Captive Nations Week, we honor the courage, faith, and aspirations of the millions of people the world over who suffer under Soviet domination. They desire, seek, and deserve, as the common heritage of humanity, the liberty, justice, self-determination, and independence we Americans and all free peoples cherish. The citizens of the captive nations daily hear the mighty call of freedom and answer it boldly, sending an echo around the globe to remind totalitarians and all mankind that their voices cannot be quelled—because they are the voices of the human spirit.

Across the continents and seas, the cry for freedom rings out and the struggle for its blessings continues, in the republics of the Soviet Union, in the Baltic States and throughout Eastern Europe, in Cuba and Nicaragua, in Ethiopia and Angola, and in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. It also continues in Afghanistan, despite initial Soviet withdrawal, because the Najibullah regime imposes its will upon the Afghan people. We in America, who have held high the torch of liberty for 2 centuries and more, pause during Captive Nations Week to express our solidarity with those who strive at great personal risk and sacrifice to win justice for their nations. We commemorate as well the many freedom fighters and individuals such as Polish Father Jerzy Popieluszko and Ukrainian poet Vasyl Stus who have given their lives in the imperishable cause of liberty. We cannot and will not shirk our duty and responsibility to insist on the speediest end to subjugation, persecution, and discrimination in the captive nations.

We repeat our call for all governments to respect and honor the letter and the spirit of the United Nations Charter and the Helsinki Accords.

Last year's Captive Nations Week Proclamation mentioned four people in the Soviet Union imprisoned for their struggle for national rights. Now, 1 year later, two of them, both Helsinki human rights monitors, remain in internal exile—Viktoras Petkus, a Lithuanian, and Lev Lukyanenko, a Ukrainian. Another, Helsinki monitor Mart Niklus, an Estonian, is still in a labor camp. The last, Gunars Astra, Latvia's highly respected national rights activist, was released in poor health earlier this year after 19 years in Soviet labor camps. He died several months ago at 56 years of age.

America is keenly aware of, and will continue to encourage, the great tide of democratic ideas that now sweeps the globe. We cannot forget decades of tragedy, the tens of millions of lives lost, or the enormity of the suffering inflicted on the innocent. We applaud the courage and faith that have sustained countless people and kept alive the dream of freedom against unthinkable odds. Despite starvation, torture, and murder, the indomitable human spirit will outlast all oppression. We continue to stand ready to cooperate in meeting the just aspirations of the oppressed and needy of the world. We will remain forever steadfast in our commitment to speak out for those who cannot, to seek justice for those to whom it is denied, and to assist freedom-seeking peoples everywhere.

The Congress, by joint resolution approved July 17, 1959 (73 Stat. 212), has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the third



week in July of each year as "Captive Nations Week."

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning July 17, 1988, as Captive Nations Week. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities, and I urge them to reaffirm their devotion to the aspirations of all peoples for justice, self-

determination, and liberty.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:37 a.m., July 14, 1988]

## Executive Order 12646—Establishment of Emergency Board No. 215 To Investigate a Railroad Labor Dispute July 13, 1988

### *Establishing an Emergency Board to Investigate a Dispute Between the Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corporation and Certain of its Employees Represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers*

A dispute exists between the Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corporation and certain of its employees represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The dispute has not heretofore been adjusted under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (the "Act").

Parties empowered by the Act have requested that the President establish an emergency board pursuant to Section 9A of the Act (45 U.S.C. Section 159a).

Section 9A(c) of the Act provides that the President, upon such a request, shall appoint an emergency board to investigate and report on the dispute.

Now, Therefore, by the authority vested in me by Section 9A of the Act, it is hereby ordered as follows:

*Section 1. Establishment of Board.* There is established, effective July 13, 1988, a board of three members to be appointed by

the President to investigate this dispute. No member shall be pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any organization of railroad employees or any carrier. The Board shall perform its functions subject to the availability of funds.

*Sec. 2. Report.* The Board shall report its findings to the President with respect to the dispute within 30 days after the date of its creation.

*Sec. 3. Maintaining Conditions.* As provided by Section 9A(c) of the Act, from the date of the creation of the Board and for 120 days thereafter, no change, except by agreement of the parties, shall be made by the carrier or the employees in the conditions out of which the dispute arose.

*Sec. 4. Expiration.* The board shall terminate upon the submission of the report provided for in section 2 of this Order.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
July 13, 1988.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:41 a.m., July 14, 1988]

## **Announcement of the Establishment of Emergency Board No. 215 To Investigate a Railroad Labor Dispute *July 13, 1988***

The President today announced the creation of Presidential Emergency Board No. 215 to investigate and make recommendations for settlement of a current dispute between the Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corporation and employees represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corporation (PATH) is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. It is a rail rapid transit system operating on 13.9 miles of track that connect the cities of Newark, Jersey City, and Hoboken with Manhattan. The system includes 13 stations, 7 of which are in the State of New Jersey. Approximately 206,000 passengers are transported by PATH each weekday. Fifty-eight million passengers were carried in 1987. PATH transports nearly 92 percent of rail passengers entering New York from New Jersey (New Jersey Transit Rail Operations, Inc., transports the remainder, about 17,000 passengers daily). PATH

employs approximately 1,150 workers who help maintain and operate a fleet of 378 passenger cars.

PATH acquired the bankrupt Hudson and Manhattan Railroad in 1962 and initiated long-range rehabilitation. In 1963, the first year of operation of the system by PATH, its deficit was \$2.3 million. The operating deficit has been increasing continually and is borne by the Port Authority.

The President, by Executive order, created the emergency board pursuant to an appropriate request as mandated by the Railway Labor Act. The emergency board procedures of the Railway Labor Act applicable to commuter railroads provide that the board will report its findings and recommendations for settlement to the President within 30 days of its creation. The parties must then consider the recommendations of the emergency board and endeavor to resolve their differences without engaging in self-help during a subsequent 90-day period.

## **Remarks to the State Presidents of the American Farm Bureau Federation *July 13, 1988***

Thank you, Dean Kleckner, and thank you all. And welcome to the White House.

On Monday I met with the congressional leadership to discuss the drought that has afflicted so many thousands of acres of our farmland and that has already touched so many Americans' lives. Tomorrow I'll be flying out to Illinois and Iowa to see the effects of the drought for myself. But when I heard that you were going to be here in Washington, I decided to take this day to meet with you, you who are in so many ways the leaders of American agriculture.

First, let me say our administration is committed to taking whatever actions are

necessary to protect America's farmers from excessive losses during this drought. Already we've taken a number of actions. We've formed an interagency drought policy committee to coordinate Federal action. The Army Corps of Engineers is working hard to keep traffic moving on the Mississippi River and elsewhere in spite of some of the lowest water levels in history. And in order to help livestock owners, Secretary Lyng has permitted grazing on set-aside lands. But needless to say, much more needs to be done.

And now is the time to start work on legislation to help the many crop farmers

who will suffer substantial losses. At my direction, Secretary Lyng has been working closely with the leadership of the House and Senate Agriculture Committees in an effort to draft timely legislation. We've sought to make this a bipartisan effort, and so far I'm pleased by the cooperation that we've received.

Permit me to outline the five points we're seeking in this drought legislation. First, relief should go to those who need it most. Creating windfalls for some will mean less for the truly deserving. Second, many of our farmers purchased Federal crop insurance, a sound business decision. They should not be penalized relative to farmers who did not act with such prudence. Third, this legislation should not force farmers to do unreasonable things. No program should, for example, include any incentive for a farmer to plow under his crops. Fourth, drought relief spending has to be considered in the context of our efforts to reduce the Federal deficit; and according to the November 1987 bipartisan budget agreement that we reached with Congress, to put it very simply, we mustn't bust the budget. The automatic budget sequestration cuts that overspending triggers would take back from farmers with one hand what we're providing in drought relief with the other. And finally, this humanitarian assistance should not be used as a means to other ends. Extraneous matters, such as rewriting the existing farm bill, will only deter our efforts to provide this much-needed aid.

Now permit me to tell you just where our efforts stand. Yesterday, after long consultations with Secretary Lyng, bipartisan legislation that meets these goals was introduced in both the House and Senate. Secretary Lyng will continue to work with the House and Senate Agriculture Committees as they mark up the drought relief package to ensure that this bipartisan, bicameral cooperation continues.

And yet, even as the drought continues, we would do well to look beyond it to the long-range future of American agriculture. We all know that American farmers are more than competitive in world markets—if only those world markets give our farmers the chance to compete fairly. And this is why, under Secretary Lyng and Ambassa-

dor Clayton Yeutter's guidance, we're working to increase our agricultural exports by making world trade freer and much more fair.

Last July we presented at the Uruguay round in Geneva a proposal that I described as—and by the way, that's one of the best parts of this job is that from time to time you get to quote yourself—[*laughter*]*—*but I described our proposal as “the most ambitious proposal for world agricultural trade ever offered.” Our proposal calls for nothing less than a total phaseout by the year 2000 of all policies that distort trade in agriculture. This proposal reflects one of my abiding beliefs; I think it's a belief that you share: The solution to the world agricultural problem is to get government out of the way and let farmers compete.

It's true, of course, that getting rid of all export subsidies, import barriers, and the like—all the things that make it harder for our farmers to compete in world markets—is a very tall order; but we're not backing down. At the economic summit in Toronto last month, we were able to persuade the heads of state that, at the Montreal mid-term review meeting, their trade ministers must reach agreement on a goal and a timetable for completing the Uruguay round. And I can tell you after nearly 8 years of working with these heads of state, setting a deadline, a time when the talking has to stop and the action has to begin, is a very powerful instrument for getting things done.

I know that you support our agricultural proposal for freer and fairer world markets. And I thank you for that support, just as I give you my heartfelt thanks for your support on a host of other things, including the textile bill and the U.S.-Canada free trade agreement. And I ask you to continue to work to help the farmers who're suffering as a result of the drought.

The productivity of American agriculture is one of the great success stories of our time, indeed, of all time. As recently as 1940, a single American farmer could feed 19 people for a year. Today a single American farmer feeds about 120 people for a year, and American products are shipped around the world. Through all these dec-

ades, despite drought and misfortune, the American farmer has continued to succeed.

We'll get over this drought. And, yes, we'll succeed in making world markets fairer and more open. And the American farmer will continue to go from strength to strength.

You know, tomorrow, when I meet with a group of those farmers right out there in the heart of the drought—I'm thinking, you know, it never is very successful in saying—Did you ever hear the funny thing I said? [Laughter] So, I don't usually repeat those, but I'm going to repeat one that I said some years ago. I wasn't in this job at the time, but I was out on the mashed-potato circuit. And I had been invited to address the Farm Bureau convention in Las Vegas. And on the way into the hall where the convention was taking place, one of those sharpers that

inhabits Las Vegas for the gambling recognized me and said, "What are you doing here?" And I told him I was going in to address the Farm Bureau. And he said, "What are a bunch of farmers doing in Las Vegas?" And I couldn't resist. I said, "Buster, they're in a business that makes a Las Vegas crap table look like a guaranteed annual income." [Laughter]

Now, don't tell anyone I did this here today because I may want to do it tomorrow. [Laughter] But thank you again for coming here today, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 2:04 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Dean Kleckner, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Secretary of Agriculture Richard Lyng; and United States Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter.*

## Remarks to Agriculture Officials and Farmers on the Drought Situation in Du Quoin, Illinois

July 14, 1988

*The President.* Thank you all. Governor Thompson, Secretary Lyng, Mr. Krone, and all of you ladies and gentlemen. I think I should tell you that, you know, the Commander in Chief can dictate the uniform of the day, and I see somebody didn't tell Senator Dixon about it. [Laughter]

*Senator Dixon.* I've got it off now. [Laughter]

*The President.* Well, you have it off? Well, then there are still a couple out there in the audience, but if they're cold, why, I wouldn't want to order them to—[laughter].

When the Governor was telling you about Christmas trees, that might be an expression—a little unusual for some of you. What he was talking about was a question I was just asked when we were with the press down here before we came up here, and that was about—right now in the Congress a number of amendments are being proposed on the agricultural bill. I have to tell you that agriculture—I have to tell you that there is bipartisanship as I haven't seen it

too often in Washington there about this particular program. And there may be some fine amendments that belong on the bill, and so forth. But also every once in a while it does become a Christmas tree, with people trying to attach things that really have no bearing on the main purpose to a bill they know is going to pass, in order to get those in effect where they couldn't get them on their own.

And this is what we mean by a Christmas tree. And it's what I meant earlier when I responded to the press question with the idea that I hoped they wouldn't pass. And I shouldn't make it that blanket because there are very possibly some worthwhile amendments. But we have more bipartisanship, as I said, than we've had in a long time there with regard to your problem.

I've just inspected the corn and soybean crops of Herman Krone's farm, and before that, we came in surveying the area by helicopter. And the situation on the ground, I'm sorry to say, is as bad as I expected.

Secretary Lyng has been giving me regular briefings on the drought conditions in each State and the farm crisis that it's caused. But I wanted to see it for myself, and I thank all of you for showing it to me. What I saw was not a pretty sight—stunted corn, sparse bean fields, withered plants starved for water, struggling to push their way up.

Having been born and raised in this part of the country, the State of Illinois—I think, if they had Lake Michigan on there, I would know for sure—I think that my home is in the blue part, but I went to college in the orange part. There was a—I know how these fields would usually be at this time of year. There was a marker in the cornfield back there showing how tall the corn should be and that was getting up around 8 feet, and instead, it sort of came up to about here with the top tip of any one of the leaves on me.

I know this farm and other areas of the country were blessed with rain this week, and we're grateful for it. It was enough to wet the surface and turn the dust into mud. And it may have helped buy some time, but it hasn't solved the problem. And for many farmers, time has run out. From Montana to Texas, from California to Georgia, and right here in Illinois, farmers face the worst natural disaster since the Dust Bowl of the 1930's. The heartland of America desperately needs more rain. Now, we can't make it rain, but we can help to ease the pain, and that's what the Federal Government will do. Currently 1,973 counties in 38 States are eligible for Federal emergency agricultural programs. And our administration is developing further measures, working with farm State Governors and the Congress on a bipartisan basis. And with water levels on the Mississippi River at historic lows, the Army Corps of Engineers is hard at work to keep the river open and keep the barge traffic moving.

There's an old story about Mark Twain. It isn't too sensational, but since it involves a rainstorm, I thought you might like to hear it. Mark Twain was leaving church one Sunday morning with a friend, and it began to pour. And his friend asked Twain, "Do you think it'll stop?" And Twain looked up at the sky and says, "Well, it always has in the past." [Laughter]

I think we can say the same thing about the drought. Will it end? It always has in the past. But the question is: When will it end, and how much of the crop can be saved? Whoever talked about putting something aside for a rainy day was not a farmer or a river pilot or a grain elevator operator. We're all praying for a lot more rain and for the end of this drought. I want to let you know that we will do everything that we can.

I'm calling today for Congress to act quickly on comprehensive drought relief, disaster relief for all farmers for all crops, including appropriate forgiveness of advance deficiency payments and relief for all nonprogram crops. I'm also directing Secretary Lyng to lead a fact-finding team which will visit places around the country that are suffering from the drought. They'll see and hear firsthand what the drought is doing to crops and livestock, and report back to me.

Well, I'd like to thank the Krone family for their hospitality. And I'm very glad to have had the chance to meet with all of you. And when I return to Washington, I'll take with me what I've seen today, and I will remember your courage, your faith, and your resolve during this difficult time.

I can't, because I know it isn't proper for somebody to say did you hear the funny thing I said? But I've been tempted beyond my strength on the basis of something here to close with. Some years ago, before I was in this job, I had been invited to address the National Farm Bureau meeting which was being held in Las Vegas, Nevada. And on the way there to the hall, where everyone was assembled, one of those sharpers that was there for the gambling recognized me and said, "What are you doing here?" And I said, "Well, I'm addressing the National Farm Bureau." And he said, "What's a bunch of farmers doing in Las Vegas?" And I couldn't help it. I said, "Buster, they're in a business that makes a Las Vegas craptable look like a guaranteed annual income." [Laughter]

Again, thank you all, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 11 a.m. at the Illinois State fairgrounds. In his opening*

remarks, he referred to Gov. James R. Thompson; Secretary of Agriculture Richard Lyng; Herman Krone, a farmer from Perry County, IL; and Senator Alan J. Dixon of

Illinois. Prior to his remarks, the President toured Mr. Krone's farm. Following his remarks, the President traveled to Davenport, IA.

## Remarks at the WOC Radio Station Dedication Ceremony in Davenport, Iowa

July 14, 1988

Well, Vickie, first let me say I'm delighted to be back here with all of you. Perhaps some of you know about a huge favor that I owe a lady from Chicago. It was back in 1932. I had just gotten out of college. And this was in the depths of the Depression, and you didn't think about career right then or what you might want to do in the long haul. You just thought about is there any way to get a job—with 26 percent unemployment rate.

And Montgomery Ward had just moved into Dixon, Illinois. And they were going to have a sports department, and they thought they'd get someone who had a background of high school sports there. So I went down. I didn't get the job. One of a more recent high school basketball player got it. And then I hit the road, hitchhiking. And I went into Chicago and up to NBC. I thought, if you're going to start asking for radio, which was what I had thought about I would like to do, well, you might as well start at the top. And I didn't get hired there, but the young lady that I mentioned—I aspired to be a sportscaster, that's what I wanted to do. And this young lady that happened to be in the program department, I guess maybe saw that I was very discouraged and thought maybe I was setting my sights too high. And she assured me that, no, I hadn't. But she said, "You've come to the wrong place. You must go to the smaller towns and smaller stations where they can afford to take on a newcomer and someone without experience and give them the experience."

Well, it was a long hitchhike back to Dixon, Illinois, that night. By the way, for the last 30-mile stretch, I got a ride with a fellow who told me quite unnecessarily that

he'd been out trapping skunks. [Laughter] But the following Monday, I took her advice, and my first stop was here in Davenport, where, as we used to say in those days, the West begins and where the tall corn grows. And I went in for an interview with the program director, Peter MacArthur. He had come to this country with Harry Lauder, a great vaudevillian in a vaudeville act and wound up as the program director. And, no, there was nothing here. As a matter of fact, the day before they'd hired an announcer.

So, now, I'm really upset. And as I'm going out the door I said, "How does a fellow ever get to be a sports announcer if he can't get a job in radio?" And I got to the elevator and fortunately it wasn't there, because I heard a thumping down the hall. Pete had arthritis very severely and walked on two canes—or with two canes. And he kept calling me rather profanely, and finally, I realized what—he was coming after me. So, I waited, and he asked me, What was that that I said about sports? And I said, "Well, that's what I'd like to be, is a sports announcer." He said, "What do you know about football?" And I said, "I played it 8 years." He said, "Can you tell me about a football game and if I'm listening to it on radio, then I'll be able to see that game?" And I said, "I think so."

He took me into a studio, it was the original studio, stood me up in front of a microphone, pointed to a red bulb up on the wall, and he said, "I won't be in here with you, you'll be alone. When that red light goes on, you start broadcasting an imaginary football game." Well, there I stood, and I was all alone. And I thought, what am I going to do for names? And then I said,

wait a minute, one of our games in the previous season when I was playing we won in the last 20 seconds with a 65-yard touchdown run by our quarterback. And I said, well, I know a lot of the other team's names, and I know all of our team's names. I'll start with the fourth quarter. So, when it came on, I said, "The long blue shadows are settling over the field. There's a chill wind blowing in through the end of the stadium." We didn't have a stadium. We only had bleachers. [Laughter] And then I took for as long as I could go, up to the point that there we were and called that play with 20 seconds to go, and the winning touchdown is scored. At which point, I grabbed the microphone and said, "That's all." [Laughter]

Incidentally, I personally take credit for the first instant replay because on that famous play, I was the key blocker of the first man in the secondary, and I missed my man. I don't know to this day how Bud Cole scored that touchdown, but in that broadcast, I delivered a block that was just Earth-shattering. [Laughter]

Well, Pete came back in, and he said, "Be here Saturday. We'll give you \$5 and bus fare. You're broadcasting the Iowa-Minnesota game." So, I was there Saturday, over to Iowa City we went. And then I found out that one of his experienced staff announcers he had along for safety sake and had agreed that we would alternate quarters and that he would do a quarter, I would do a quarter, and so forth. And I guess that was for protection in case my imagination couldn't help me. But I'll never forget the thrill of—when we were coming up, I was finishing the third quarter and then he was going to do the fourth. And I saw a note come down from Pete, who was sitting behind us in the press box. And the note, I could see it myself as the other announcer read it, said, "Let the kid finish the game." [Laughter]

So, after that he told me that they had four more games left in the season for broadcasting, and I was going to get \$10 a game and busfare. Then I had to wait a few months after the games were over before there was a vacancy. And then I went on. And you know, I'm proud to have gotten my start in communications here at WOC.

I'm even prouder to have been a part of

a tremendous broadcasting tradition, one that is 65 years old this year. And I think all of you can be proud not just of this new building but of all that it represents. WOC has been serving the people of the Quad-Cities for more than six decades. When I first came here, it was only the Tri-Cities, and we were in the midst of the Depression. And today we're in the middle of an economic boom, but we must get some help to the farmers who have been hurt by the drought. But through good times and bad, WOC has been there for the people of Iowa and Illinois. You've established high standards of service to the community, and it's my hope that those standards will remain as much a part of your tradition as they have been in the past.

Things have changed a bit since 1932. But in a funny way, the business stays the same: news, sports, weather, information. It's a good way to make a living and a good way of serving others. So, my congratulations to all of you, and my warmest wishes for your future success.

I want to say one more word about farmers that I said earlier today over in Illinois. Once when I was just out in the mashed-potato circuit and before I ever had this job, I was invited to address the Farm Bureau national meeting at Las Vegas, Nevada. And on the way to the hall where they were holding their convention, some fellow recognized me, I suppose from the picture days, and said, asked me what I was doing in Las Vegas. And I told him I was there to speak to the Farm Bureau. And he said, "What's a bunch of farmers doing in Las Vegas?" And I couldn't resist. I said, "Buster, they're in an occupation that makes a Las Vegas craptable look like a guaranteed annual income." [Laughter] And it's true. Our farmers deserve all the help we can give them, and we're going to give them that help there now.

But thank you all, God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:40 p.m. at the radio station. In his opening remarks, he referred to Vickie Palmer Miller, president and owner of Signal Hill Communications.*

## Interview With Mark Minnick of WOC Radio in Davenport, Iowa July 14, 1988

*Q.* Well, it's been a few years, and we are delighted to have you back before a microphone at WOC, Mr. President.

*The President.* Well, I'm very pleased to be here.

*Q.* Some things haven't changed. There were long velvet curtains when you were in the studios above Palmer College, and we have curtains here today. These studios—when you first got here, a freshly scrubbed young man out of Eureka College, did it take you very long to get a job? I know you had to audition that football game. I'm not going to make you do that, for sure.

*The President.* Oh, well, I have to tell you that, no, this was very lucky. I graduated in June of that year, 1932, and went back in order to get some money in those dark Depression days. It was the very depth of the Depression—and went back to the job that I had been doing for 6 previous years for the summer and that was lifeguarding in the Rock River over at Dixon, Illinois. And then at the end of the summer, I'd made up my mind that this was what I wanted to do, and sports announcing particularly.

So, I started out hitchhiking around to find a station that would give me a chance. And this one I came to, and crossed the river and came here. And Peter MacArthur was the man who gave me the very unusual audition when he heard sports announcing was an idea of mine. He stood me in front of a microphone and told me when the light came on to start broadcasting an imaginary football game, and I did for about 15 minutes. And when I came back, he told me, "Be here Saturday. We'll give you \$10 and busfare. You're broadcasting the Iowa-Minnesota game."

*Q.* I don't think they had the Floyd of Rosedale trophy at that time, but they've since come up with this pig that they give away to the winner of the game. At that time, I noticed in your book you said you were hired, fired, and rehired at WOC. [Laughter]

*The President.* Well, yes. Then, after several football games that I broadcast were

over, there was no place regularly for me, but they said they thought there would be. And so, I went home, and I waited until around February before I got a call that there was an opening. And then I became a staff announcer, who, on the side would handle sporting events. And I came here, and one night I felt it my duty to introduce the mortuary feature in which we used the mortuary's organ for popular music, and so forth. But nobody told me that the arrangement was that they got a kind of a commercial plug in return for furnishing their facility and their organ. And so, I just sounded off without it and that caused a little rumpus. [Laughter]

But anyway, there had been a man that they had been talking to and offering a job to for some time before. And he came here, and I was told that I was out. But he came, well, when he found out that—he had thought that there was an actual vacancy. And when he found out that, no, I was leaving, he insisted on a contract to guarantee that—

*Q.* Which made the folks blanch.

*The President.* And they wouldn't do it. And so they came to me and told me I was unfired. [Laughter]

*Neil Reagan*

*Q.* Friday, we've had very good luck of having a couple of Reagans. Moon Reagan, your brother, I believe—

*The President.* Yes?

*Q.* —came to work here. I don't remember. I think he was a program director for a time.

*The President.* Yes, yes. And then he left the actual broadcasting business to become a vice president of McCann-Erickson Advertising Agency. But yes, he'd graduated from college a year after me. He's my older brother. But in the Roaring Twenties, when he got out of high school, that was before the crash. Everybody seemed—the job seemed to be so good that, never mind college. But when I made it for 1 year, working my way through, he decided that, well,



maybe he'd like to do that, too. And so, having played on a championship high school team between myself and the coach, we managed to find a job for him on the campus, and he came to college. So, I became the older brother, and I was the sophomore, and he was the freshman. But then when he got out of school, he came over to see me, and I ended up getting him some things to do.

*Sports Announcing*

*Q.* The thirties, you know, have given us a lot of the programming ideas that we still use today, perhaps the most important decade. I think you did a football prediction-type show in between records, more or less invented that or the first time it was done in Des Moines, at any rate, and—

*The President.* Yes.

*Q.* —and your brother joined in on that?

*The President.* Yes. As a matter of fact, that's how it started, that they then gave him something to do. He was in the studio, and when I was making my predictions on Friday night for the Saturday games and how they were going to come out, I'd see him shaking his head that I was wrong on one. And he was sitting in front of a microphone, as you are, opposite me, just visiting and doing—and I said, "My brother's here with me, and he seems to disagree with—", and I asked him, I said, "Well, who and why do you think that such-and-such a team is going to win?" Well, we finished a program with a conversation between us, and then, Peter MacArthur, very generously knowing that he was out of school and out of work, gave him a fee for—and we turned over the football predictions to him, and the scores.

*Q.* You did a lot of baseball games. A lot of our listeners don't have any idea of doing a baseball game from a tickertape, but you did hundreds.

*The President.* Yes.

*Q.* A lot of the Cubs' games, both here and in Des Moines, I think. One of the best stories is the poor fellow that was up hitting all the foul balls when the tickertape went down. [*Laughter*]

*The President.* Well, yes, I had an operator on the other side of the window, and he had the earphones on and was getting them

Morse code from the ballpark and, with a typewriter, he would tap off what the play was, send it through to me, and I would—well, it would have to come through pretty worked-down. For example, he'd hand me a slip of paper that said S-1-C. You can't sell any Wheaties saying S-1-C. So I would say, "Dean comes out of the windup, here comes the pitch, and it's a call strike, breaking over the corner toward the batter," and so forth. And on this particular day, it was ninth inning, tied up between the Cubs and Cards, and Billy Jurgens at bat, and I saw Curly typing, so I waited. And he starts shaking his head. And I thought it must be some sensational play but when the slip came to me, it says, "The wire's gone dead." [*Laughter*] Well, in those days, there wasn't one fellow broadcasting the games as there are today. There were a dozen stations doing the same game. And I knew that if I said we've got to play a musical interlude—

*Q.* Nobody's buying that.

*The President.* —I'd lose the audience. So, what he handed me was I had a ball on the way to the plate. So, I had Jurgens foul it off, and then I looked back, and he just shrugged. And so I thought, well, that's one thing that doesn't get on the scorecard, so I took a chance, and I had Billy foul off another one. And then he fouled one that only missed being a homerun by a foot. And then I described the two kids over behind third that got in a fight over the ball, the foul ball that had gone in the stands.

And I was having Dean pitch very slowly, he was rubbing the rosin bag all the time and shaking off signs, and pretty soon I'm really beginning to sweat because I think now if I tell them, they'll know that I've been stalling here and this hasn't been true. And just then Curly started typing. And when he handed me the slip of paper, I could hardly broadcast for giggling. It said Jurgens popped out on the first ball pitched. [*Laughter*]

But you know, there was no record of such a thing. But for days, I'd meet people in the street who'd stopped me and say, is there any record of anyone ever hitting that many successive foul balls? And I'd say, "It was quite a few, but I don't think there

is any.” [Laughter]

*Drought Relief*

*Q.* If we could talk a little bit about the drought. You’ve been through southern Illinois, and it looks pretty bad down there. What are your plans? I don’t want to steal your thunder from the upcoming speech—

*The President.* Well, right now, that’s on the floor in the Congress, and we really have a bipartisan group together. And Secretary Lyng, who’s with me here, our Secretary of Agriculture, has been working on this and been working with the people on the Hill. And it’s a program that is not going to invade and try to rewrite the farm legislation as it is, but is to provide for help, emergency help to these farmers who are so beset by this drought all over the United States. The figures are astonishing.

And what I saw down there in Illinois just shows that it is disaster. And so, I think we’re coming up with a program that will have bipartisan support. Right now, I’m a little edgy, as I told some of our press on this trip, that you know there are always some legislators that will have a favorite thing that they know they can’t get passed by itself, and they will try to attach it to a sure-thing bill like this as an amendment.

And some of that’s been going on, too. And I hope that we’re successful in stopping that and getting to the business at hand.

*Q.* How long do you think there will be—to turn this around and get something signed?

*The President.* Well, I think it’s a very limited time. They know that there’s a time pressure on it, and I think it’s ready to go through. And, of course, I’ll sign it the minute it’s delivered to me.

*Q.* Okay. Well, speaking of time, the clock on the wall says we’ve just about run out of time. On behalf of the staff and management of WOC Kick Stations, we really are delighted that you could be here with us. We appreciate it.

*The President.* Well, I’m very pleased to have been here, too. And I know what it means about getting off on time. So, I’ll try to be—I’ve usually been—I’m used to being on the side of the table that you’re on, asking the questions.

*Q.* Perhaps next year, if you have nothing to do. [Laughter]

*The President.* Well, I thank you.

*Q.* I thank you very much.

*Note: The interview began at 1:54 p.m. in the first floor studio of the WOC radio station.*

## Remarks at a Luncheon Hosted by WOC Radio and the Quad-Cities Chamber of Commerce in Davenport, Iowa July 14, 1988

Well, thank you, Vickie Palmer Miller, Governor Branstad, Governor Thompson, Congressman Leach, and the president of the Chamber of Commerce, John Gardner. And I know also that here—not in the dais but—here with us also is our Secretary of Agriculture, Dick Lyng, and the Congresswoman that represents my hometown district in Illinois, Lynn Martin. So, and all of you, thank you all very much. I can’t tell you the wave of nostalgia that swept over me this afternoon, arriving here in Davenport. There’s a strength, a serenity, and a peace of mind that comes to a man when

he returns to his roots, to the places he started out. And that’s how I feel whenever I return to this part of the country and to this town.

Now, I have to warn you that while I intend to speak about serious issues of the present and the future today—the kinds of things people come to hear Presidents speak about—well, you’re going to have to pay admission to hear it. And that’s by listening politely while I tell you an old story or two about this wonderful town and the days when it was the center of the world to me. Of course, that goes back to when it

wasn't the Quad-Cities, it was the Tri-Cities.

I had just graduated from college, and the Depression was on. And I decided that the way I wanted to start working was as a radio announcer, a decision my Dad accepted with skepticism but support. So, he lent me the family car, and we mapped out a 1-day tour of the nearest stations to Dixon, Illinois. And Davenport was just 75 miles from home, so it was my first stop. And the station here was WOC, you may know that the call letters stood for "World of Chiropractic." And it was founded by Mrs. Miller's—I should say, grandfather, a great and gracious gentleman, Colonel B.J. Palmer, who also owned the Palmer School of Chiropractic. And WOC was located on the top floor of the school, and shared time with WHO in Des Moines.

I had a trial run as a \$10 a game play-by-play announcer covering the Iowa Hawkeyes. And then when the season ended with a couple of months of waiting to see if a permanent job would open up, and finally the program director, a Scotsman I'll always have a soft spot in my heart for, Pete MacArthur, gave me my break. I got \$100 a month, which to me was big money and some good lessons.

For example, once each week, late at night, we would present a program of live romantic organ music from the Runge Mortuary. [*Laughter*] Well, it was about as far as you could get from, say a top forties show today. [*Laughter*] We got the half hour of live music free, and the mortuary got a discreet plug when we mentioned that it was the source of the program.

Well, the first time that I was scheduled for the period when that program was on, no one informed me of that business arrangement. And my dramatic instincts rebelled against mentioning the mortuary in connection with such favorites as "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes." [*Laughter*] So, that night we got the music, and the mortuary got left out.

I was fired. [*Laughter*] I was also assigned to show the ropes to my replacement, which led to one of my first brushes with miracles. My replacement thought I was only temporary, and he'd been hired knowing he was coming on, that he was going to come to work at a certain time. And when

he learned it wasn't true, he demanded a contract as a guarantee of his security. Well, in those days, that was unheard of. And so, miracle of miracles, just when I thought I was all washed up, the station decided to give me a new lease on life because I hadn't asked for a contract.

Now, I said there was a lesson in this. I complained at the time to a friend about what had happened, and about how I hadn't been told things. And this friend didn't commiserate. He said exactly the right thing. He reminded me that I was nothing but ahead. He said, "You now have experience which you never had before. You can walk into another radio station and even introduce yourself as a sports announcer." I had broadcast four football games already. I took his advice to heart and started doing my work a whole lot better. And pretty soon, all talk of finding another job had faded.

So you see, I learned something here about being grateful for your opportunities, about not blaming others for your mistakes, and about putting things in perspective—simple lessons, but the kind that most young men and women need to learn at some time or other. And what I can say for having taught me then but what I've said thousands of times over the years in my heart: "Thank you, Davenport, and thank you, WOC."

Of course, Davenport and the Quad-Cities area have changed a lot during the years since then. Generations of young men and women have come here to get their start, and grown, as I did for a time, with the city. I know you've just been hearing about how the city has grown recently, and about how you've brought your unemployment rate down to less than half of what it was, how thousands of new jobs have blossomed in the area, how whole new industries like tourism have grown, and how you've transformed the riverfront. There's been a dream here in the Quad-Cities area, a determination, and a hope. And from it, from what was born in your hearts, you have rebuilt these communities.

But in a way, that's what's been happening all over America. Last week we learned that the Nation's unemployment rate has

dropped to the lowest it's been in almost a decade and a half. In the month of June alone, America created 100,000 new jobs in manufacturing and construction and more than 200,000 jobs in services. And by the way, what I'm told you've just heard about the Quad-Cities is true for the Nation as well. The great majority of the new service jobs are well-paying and in places like stores and doctors' offices, hospitals and banks, and insurance companies, and real estate brokers and developers.

One respected private economist looked at the number of new jobs in June and had just one word. He said: "Stunning. These are gains you'd expect to see when an expansion is in its very early stages, not when it's over 5 years old." But then, I've always been partial to things that don't act their age. [Laughter] Of course, in Washington, we can't take too much good news all at once. [Laughter] So, ever since our expansion got rolling, the sages of the Potomac have been promising an expectant city that disaster was just around the corner. They've had a long wait, and I have a feeling they may have reached the bottom of the barrel on Monday when one Washington-edited newspaper reported on the economy's incredible strength under the headline "Jobs Growth Fuels Fear of Recession." [Laughter] I knew there was something wrong when they stopped calling our recovery Reaganomics.

What Washington too often doesn't understand, but I know you do, is that the source of our recordbreaking expansion will not be found poring over the computer models and equations of high-priced consulting firms, but by peering into the American heart. And there you'll find optimism about the future, trust in the strength of ordinary people, and faith in the power of freedom. I learned about these in Iowa and Illinois. And, like belief in God, love of family, and hope in the human soul, they have a power no instrument can measure and no computer model can predict. But I promise you, as long as I'm President, they're a force that Washington will not forget.

Now, let me turn to an area where, on farms and ranches across the Nation, our optimism is being tested. I remember that

when I worked here in Davenport, Peter MacArthur would roll out the station's slogan in his rich Highland Scottish burr: "WOC, Davenport, where the West begins, in the State where the tall corn grows." But I saw earlier today that the corn isn't growing so tall this year. I visited the farm of Herman and Rick Krone, father and son, both of them farmers all their lives. Their farm is in southern Illinois, but it could as easily be in Iowa or Ohio, or Indiana, the Dakotas or Alabama, in Texas or Tennessee. They had a pole set up in the cornfield. On the pole, they'd marked where the corn should be by now. It isn't even two-thirds that high.

Secretary Lyng first brought the drought to my attention before most of the Nation knew it was developing. Since then he's briefed me five times, and today for a sixth. He's told me how hard the drought is hitting corn, soybeans, and other crops, about endangered herds, and about rivers, including the Mississippi.

As I said at the Krone farm this morning, we can't bring the rain, but we can ease the pain. And that's what we've been doing. We've pulled together a governmentwide drought command team. And we've swung into action.

In nearly 2,000 counties in 37 States, we've allowed grazing and haymaking on land set aside in government crop reduction programs. In 181 counties in 11 States, we've also opened to grazing water bank land that is part of the Federal Water Bank Program. In over 700 counties in 25 States, we're selling government feedgrain stockpiles to farmers at less than their cost to the Government; or if farmers prefer, we're sharing the cost of purchasing feed from private sources to preserve breeding herds.

Working with the States, we have set up a national hay hotline, and it's called Haynet, to put together those who have hay and those who need it. We've also set up a National Drought Hotline. And as of yesterday, that hotline had fielded over 5,000 calls.

To boost meat prices as herds are being thinned, we've announced a \$50-million purchase of hamburger and other meat for our food assistance program and a \$40-mil-

lion credit line to Mexico for U.S. meat purchases.

Many grain farmers don't know the full impact of the drought until close to harvest time. But in 80 counties in 15 States, things were so bad so early that some farmers couldn't plant at all. We've made those farmers eligible to receive 92 percent of the projected deficiency payments on land that would have been planted. And for farmers who have crop insurance, we're making sure the claims will be handled quickly.

Along our waterways, the Army Corps of Engineers has stepped up dredging. As of yesterday, they had 12 dredges at work on the most severely shoaled area of our inland navigation system. They have other dredges ready in case things get worse. The Corps and the Coast Guard are working with barge operators to keep traffic on our rivers running smoothly and to spot problems in the channels. They've promised to keep the Mississippi open.

In the West we've opened the way for some interdistrict water sales, and we've pulled together teams to move along water sales, water transfers, and water banking. Across the Nation, we're keeping a close eye on how much water Federal power, which is to say that we're making sure the Federal tap doesn't drip.

We've done all this without special congressional action. The steps we've taken are the right steps. They fall within my authority as President, and I've gone ahead. But there are two big things we should be doing that we can't do until Congress gives the okay. I'm calling today for Congress to act quickly on comprehensive drought relief, disaster relief for all farmers, for all crops. Two steps are essential. The first is to help farmers who've received what are called advanced deficiency payments, advances on what the farmer expects to receive from the Government after harvest. Well, as things stand today, many drought-ravaged farms will have to refund this money. I endorse forgiveness of these payments in the appropriate circumstances. We also want to help farmers whose crops are not covered by that Federal program but who feel this disaster as well. I endorse comprehensive disaster relief for nonprogram crops.

And there may be other things we should

do. I'm also announcing today that I have directed Secretary Lyng to lead a factfinding team next week which will visit places around the country that are suffering from the drought. The team will include people from the Department of Agriculture and other agencies that have been part of my Interagency Drought Policy Committee. Just as I have today, they'll see and hear firsthand what the drought is doing to crops and livestock.

I'm determined to get relief to drought-stricken farms. Our administration has been working with Governor Branstad, Governor Thompson, the other farm-State Governors, as well as the leaders of both Houses of Congress. And let me give you a few commonsense rules that I believe should guide us as we hammer out details of how we help.

Relief should go to those who have been hurt most. It should be structured so that farmers who've had the foresight to take out crop insurance don't end up asking why they bothered. We should keep an eye out for unintended consequences, boobytraps in what we do; for example, we should make sure that the way we give relief doesn't give anyone an incentive to plow under crops that could have been harvested.

We should also keep in mind that we have a deficit and a budget agreement with Congress, which means the Government has to find money before it spends it. We should keep our eye on the ball. Drought relief should be just that—drought relief. No one in Washington should try to divert it to other ends, such as rewriting farm legislation already on the books. To try such a ploy would only delay the train that should be carrying help to farmers. And there's one other thing. Even in an election year, the drought is too big for partisanship. Politics must stop at the parched field's edge. As I said, our administration has been working with the leaders of both Houses of Congress. We've all joined together to do what's best for the Nation. And we should all pledge to keep it that way.

We should be guided by the strength and straightforward decency of the people we're helping. But if I had my way, that would always be the guiding light in Wash-

ington. You know, I like to point out sometimes when people get to flattering me about the economic expansion, the longest in the history of our nation, that we're having—you know, really what we did that made that come about: We just got out of your way. You did it; we didn't.

This blessed nation has a strength, a vitality, and a wisdom that flows like the immense and powerful Mississippi. I remember when I first saw that river, as a boy many years ago. It seemed like a great arm reaching from the heart of America to touch the world. Nothing was beyond the reach of its dreams. And today, many years later, I know that nothing is. For even when it's low, that Old Man River keeps flowing, and so, too, do the love and strength that comes from deep in the heart of its country. That love and that strength have given the world a new birth, a freedom, a new light unto the nations, a new hope for humanity. They flow in all seasons in such abundance and nowhere with so strong a current as here.

And as one who's lived here and left, and seen every part of the world, may I tell you that nowhere can you feel more strongly the force of Him who can go with me and stay with you and be everywhere for the good. Nowhere is the force of His love closer to the good Earth and its people than here.

I have to conclude with one little story I've waited a long time to tell because I figured it had to be told in Iowa. In 1949, for the first time in my life, I found myself in England. I was making a movie over there. And on weekends, never having been there, I would hire a driver and car and go out and see the countryside. And I made it plain to the driver, too, that I wanted to see—and don't think I have bad habits when I say this—but I wanted to see some of those 700-year-old pubs that you hear about.

Well, I had a couple of people with me

one weekend, and he took us. And he apologized because the pub was only 400 years old. [*Laughter*] So, we went into what we'd call it here is a mom and pop place. An elderly woman and her elderly husband, they were sole proprietors and hired-help together, altogether, just the two of them. And after a while and us talking among ourselves, she said to us, "You're Americans, aren't you?" I said, "Yes." "Oh," she says, "there were a great bunch of your chaps just down the road here during the war. They were based down there." And she said, "Every night they would come in here and have a songfest." And by this time, she's not looking at us, she's kind of looking beyond us into memory. And pretty soon, there's a tear there. And she said, "It was a Christmas Eve. And me and the old man were here all alone." She said, "They called me mom and they called him pop." She said, "We were alone and the door burst open and in they come. And they had presents for us." And then—now the tears were very evident—she said, "Big strapping lads, they was, from a place called Ioway." [*Laughter*]

Every time I tell it, I have a terrible feeling that I'm going to imitate her with regard to the tears. I could just see those big strapping lads, as we all can, from a place called Ioway.

Well, thank you all very much. And I can't tell you what this day has meant to me. And God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 2:31 p.m. in the Palmer College auditorium. In his opening remarks, he referred to Vickie Palmer Miller, president and owner of Signal Hill Communications; Gov. Terry E. Branstad; Gov. James R. Thompson; and Representative Jim Leach of Iowa. The Quad-Cities included Moline, East Moline, Rock Island, IL, and Davenport, IA. Following the luncheon, the President returned to Washington, DC.*

## Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate on United States Military Action in the Persian Gulf

July 14, 1988

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)*

At approximately 11:30 a.m. (EDT), July 12, 1988, a Panamanian tanker (Japanese owned) sent out a distress call reporting it was under attack by two small boats and in need of assistance. Units of the U.S. Middle East Joint Task Force, responding to the ship's distress call, dispatched five U.S. helicopters to an area approximately 23 nautical miles west north west of Farsi Island in the Northern Persian Gulf. Two of the helicopters, while on their way to provide assistance, observed two small boats heading towards Farsi Island. As they closed to identify visually the boats, the boats fired at the U.S. helicopters. This hostile action posed an immediate and direct threat to the safety of the helicopters. Accordingly, acting in self-defense, the helicopters returned fire, firing rockets and machine gun rounds at the small boats, which then left the scene. At this time it is believed that one of the boats may have been hit with a rocket. The extent of damage to the boat is unknown. There were no casualties or damage to U.S. forces; the tanker caught fire as a result of the attack.

The actions of U.S. forces in response to being attacked by the Iranian small boats were taken in accordance with our inherent

right of self-defense, as recognized in Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, and pursuant to my constitutional authority with respect to the conduct of foreign relations and as Commander in Chief. There has been no further hostile action by Iranian forces, and, although U.S. forces remain prepared to take additional defensive action to protect our units and military personnel, we regard this incident as closed.

Since March 1987, I and members of my Administration have provided to Congress letters, reports, briefings, and testimony in connection with developments in the Persian Gulf and the activities of the U.S. Armed Forces in the region. In accordance with my desire that Congress continue to be fully informed in this matter, I am providing this report consistent with the War Powers Resolution. I look forward to cooperating with Congress in the pursuit of our mutual, overriding aim of peace and stability in the Persian Gulf region.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

*Note: Identical letters were sent to Jim Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and John C. Stennis, President pro tempore of the Senate.*

## Remarks at the Presentation Ceremony for the National Medals of Science and Technology

July 15, 1988

Thank you very much, and Secretary Verity and Dr. Graham. And thank you all, and welcome to the White House. Please be seated. The awards we'll be presenting in just a few moments stand for our nation's scientific and technological progress.

And well, would you be surprised if I said that reminded me of a story? [Laughter]

When you get to my age, you discover that quite a few things remind you of stories. My only fear is that I've told this so often that maybe I've told it to you already. Don't let me know if I have. [Laughter] It happens to be about one of my old bosses, Harry Warner, back in the days of silent pictures. A technician came up to Harry, very excit-

ed, and told him that there was a new breakthrough that had taken place that would make it possible to give soundtracks to motion pictures, and we'd have talking pictures. Harry Warner stood there for a moment and then said, "Who the heck wants to hear actors talk?" [Laughter]

But it's true that I have a special belief in American science and technology, because I've lived long enough to have witnessed breakthrough after breakthrough. I've seen the rise of the automobile. Indeed, I can remember my first ride in an automobile—before that it was horse and buggy. And the development of the modern media—radio, movies, and television—the advent of space travel—and now the computer and the microchip.

Indeed, I often reflect that it was not too long ago when sand was just the stuff beaches were made of. In fact, one of the lines in my old speeches said if we put the government in charge of sand, there'd be a shortage. [Laughter] And now the mind of man has given the silicon in sand virtually limitless value in the form of the microchip, a tiny invention that's transforming the world economy more dramatically than any event since the Industrial Revolution. And I haven't even mentioned the newest breakthrough: high-temperature superconductivity.

It's important to remember, too, that it's not just economic productivity that science and technology have improved, but the whole quality of human life. New fertilizers have been coupled with new types of grains, providing greater crop yields here at home and around the world. Medical science has produced advance after advance, combating disease, improving our overall health and extending the lifespan. Technology is adding a new dimension to education. Consider, for example, that it's now possible to put an entire encyclopedia on a disk that can be used on a home computer. Technology is even having a profound effect on my former field of entertainment, making available music and movies of all kinds in home entertainment centers. You are the men and women who are leading us into this new era of information and technology. You are the builders, the dreamers, the heroes.

Our administration has supported basic scientific research from the start. We're going forward with the funding of a superconducting supercollider. We're moving ahead on a permanently manned space station and a commercially developed space facility. We're funding crucial new research as part of our Strategic Defense Initiative, research that holds out the hope of putting peace on a firmer footing throughout the world. And our budget requests to Congress have contained billions of dollars each year for research and development—although I'm sorry to say that too often Congress has trimmed back those requests.

But I'm convinced that perhaps the most important action we've taken has involved knocking down the barriers to progress that government itself had erected. Our tax cuts, for example, have revitalized the entrepreneurial economy. Indeed, in recent years we've seen tens of billions of dollars devoted to venture capital, and tens of billions more in new public stock offerings. And during this economic expansion, hundreds of thousands of new businesses have been formed, many of them linked to specific new technologies. All of this represents the application of knowledge to human needs on a massive scale—not by government, but by committed individuals, acting in freedom.

You see, America's greatest resource is not the land, vast and beautiful though it is. It's not our climate, nor even our abundant natural resources. America's greatest resource is the genius of her people. And so to express our gratitude to you, but also to set an example for all the world and an example of what free men and women can accomplish, we honor you.

I can't help but tell you another little item out of my past. More than 20 years ago when I was Governor of California, and you will remember those, the rioting days on the campuses and all of that trouble, and one day I received a very arrogant demand from the student body presidents of the nine State universities of California demanding a meeting with me.

Well, I was delighted because if I tried to go to the campus to see them they'd start a riot. Well, they came in, barefooted, tee



shirts, most of the tee shirts torn—slouched into their seats in our Cabinet Room there at the State, and then the spokesman started in and he said, “Governor, it’s impossible for you to understand your own children.” He said, “Your generation didn’t live at a time of instant electronics, of communication, of space travel, of journeys to the Moon and jets.” And he went on listing all of these things. Usually you think of the answer after you’re home and the meeting’s over. But he talked just long enough that when he paused for breath I said, “You’re

absolutely right, we didn’t have those things when we were growing up. We invented them.” [Laughter]

Well, thank you all, God bless you. And now, we’ll be presenting the awards.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:34 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his opening remarks, he referred to William R. Graham, Science Advisor to the President and Secretary of Commerce C. William Verity, Jr.*

## Appointment of Tyrus W. Cobb as a Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

*July 15, 1988*

The President today announced the appointment of Tyrus W. Cobb as Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and Senior Director of International Programs and Technology Affairs for the National Security Council.

Mr. Cobb has served since 1983 as Director of Soviet, West European, and Canadian Affairs at the National Security Council. Prior to that Mr. Cobb was a permanent professor of international politics at the United States Military Academy at West Point. He currently holds the position of

adjunct professor of international security affairs at Georgetown University. A Vietnam veteran, Mr. Cobb served initially with a combat unit and later was named as a member of the American delegation implementing the 1973 Paris peace accords.

Mr. Cobb received a Ph.D. from Georgetown University, an M.A. from Indiana University, and a B.A. from the University of Nevada. He is married to the former Suelen Small of Reno, NV. They have three children and reside in McLean, VA.

## Appointment of Howard H. Baker, Jr., as a Member of the President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board

*July 15, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Howard H. Baker, Jr., to be a member of the President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board for a term of 2 years. He would succeed Albert D. Wheelon.

Senator Baker is currently associated with Baker, Worthington, Crossley, Stansberry, and Woolf in Huntsville, TN. Prior to this he was Chief of Staff to the President at the White House, 1987–1988. He was a United

States Senator from Tennessee, 1966–1985, serving as minority leader, 1977–1981; and majority leader, 1981–1985.

Senator Baker graduated from the University of Tennessee (LL.B., 1949). He was born November 15, 1925, in Huntsville, TN. He served in the United States Navy from 1943 to 1946. He is married, has two children, and resides in Huntsville, TN.

## **Appointment of Donavon C. Loeslie as a Member of the National Commission on Agricultural Policy**

*July 15, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Donavon C. Loeslie to be a member of the National Commission on Agricultural Policy. This is a new position.

Since 1959 Mr. Loeslie has been a farmer/producer in Warren, NM. Mr. Loeslie has also served on numerous boards and committees within the wheat growers com-

munity.

Mr. Loeslie attended the University of North Dakota (1958). He was born October 12, 1938, in Warren, NM. He served in the United States Army, 1958–1959 and 1961–1962. He is married, has five children, and resides in Warren.

## **Nomination of Donald Kagan To Be a Member of the National Council on the Humanities**

*July 15, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Donald Kagan to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, for a term expiring January 26, 1994. He would succeed Gertrude Himmelfarb.

Since 1979 Dr. Kagan has been the Richard M. Colgate professor of history and classics at Yale University in New Haven, CT. Prior to this, he was a master of Timothy

Dwight College at Yale University, 1976–1978; chairman of the classics department, 1972–1975; and a professor of history and classics since 1969.

Dr. Kagan graduated from Brooklyn College (A.B., 1954), Brown University (M.A., 1955), and Ohio State University (Ph.D., 1958). He was born May 1, 1932, in Kurshan, Lithuania. He is married, has two children, and resides in Hamden, CT.

## **Designation of Armand Hammer To Be Chairman of the President's Cancer Panel**

*July 15, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to redesignate Armand Hammer to be Chairman of the President's Cancer Panel for a term of 1 year.

Dr. Hammer is currently chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Occidental Petroleum Corp. in Los Angeles, CA.

Dr. Hammer graduated from Columbia University (B.S., 1919; M.D., 1921). He served in the United States Medical Corps from 1918 to 1919. He was born May 21, 1898, in New York City. He is married, has one child, and currently resides in Los Angeles, CA.

## Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater on the Situation in Nicaragua *July 15, 1988*

The President is pleased with the overwhelming, bipartisan votes of the Senate and the House of Representatives condemning the outrageous actions of the Sandinista Government of Nicaragua. These votes send the message to the Sandinistas that the United States is firmly committed to the achievement of freedom and democracy in Nicaragua.

Just this week, the Sandinistas have shut down the two media outlets for free expression in Nicaragua, the newspaper *La Prensa* and Catholic Radio. And they have brutally suppressed a peaceful demonstration for human rights, arrested leaders of the democratic opposition, and expelled the U.S. Ambassador and much of his staff.

The Sandinistas continue to snuff out any hope for democratic reform in Nicaragua,

despite the solemn promises to establish democracy that they have made and broken repeatedly in the decade since they seized power. They continue to oppress the Nicaraguan people and receive substantial Soviet-bloc military shipments. The Sandinistas' conduct makes clear that they will not institute democratic reform and cease their threats to the security of Central America unless effectively pressured and persuaded to do so. To achieve democracy in Nicaragua and security for all of Central America clearly requires a viable and effective Nicaraguan democratic resistance.

When the Congress returns, the President hopes they will move swiftly to enact legislation currently being formulated in the Senate for further aid to the resistance.

## Radio Address to the Nation on the Economy *July 16, 1988*

*My fellow Americans:*

Next week the Democrats will hold their national convention in Atlanta, and as they do so, you're going to be hearing a lot of rhetoric about the economy. Indeed, our economic future is likely to prove the central issue of the coming campaign. So, with the campaign season upon us, I thought I might take a few moments this afternoon to put this whole issue in proper perspective.

When it comes to the economy, there are two big facts to keep in mind. Before we came to Washington, our economy was in a mess: inflation in double digits, men and women being thrown out of jobs, the prime interest rate soaring at the highest level since the Civil War. And the second big fact—well, the second big fact is that when our administration had put its economic program in place, the economy stopped shrinking and started to grow, and it's been growing ever since.

Permit me to share with you just a few figures, figures I truly hope the Democrats keep in mind as they meet in Atlanta. Today's economic expansion has become the longest peacetime expansion in our entire history. Unemployment has fallen to the lowest level in nearly a decade and a half. Among black teenagers, unemployment has fallen to the lowest level since recordkeeping began back in 1972, showing that minorities are among those benefiting the most from economic growth. Since the expansion began 67 months ago, the American economy has created more than 17 million jobs, far more than the number created by the economies of Western Europe and Japan combined. Business investment in plant and equipment is up. Our trade balance is improving. And more Americans have jobs today than at any time in our history.

What does all this mean? It means that

getting the Government off your backs and out of your pockets has worked. You see, for years now there have been two basic approaches, two basic philosophies, regarding our economy. The liberal view is suspicious of free markets and private enterprise. It holds that it's the job of government to intervene in the economy, and to intervene constantly—taxing, regulating—spending more and more of your dollars. And, yes, it's this liberal view that nearly wrecked our economy the last time the Democrats were in charge.

Our administration ushered in a new philosophy, one that trusted you, the people, and not big government. We cut tax rates, pared back regulations, limited the growth of government spending. And we did all this to get government out of the way so that individuals and enterprises had incentives to grow, to invest, to innovate, to create jobs. Professional economists would describe our philosophy as one that believes there's a bias for growth in the private sector. To put that same idea in plain language, we believe it's only natural for individual men and women to want to build a better life for themselves and their families and that it's up to the Government to get out of the way and let them do just that.

By now, it's clear that our approach works, that trusting the people leads to prosperity. Economists have even begun to realize that the old boom-and-bust cycles of the past probably had more to do with the volatility of government policy than with underlying economic causes and that if we

remain true to low-tax, high-growth policies, today's expansion, already at 67 months and still counting, can go on and on.

This brings me back to the convention that's taking place in Atlanta next week. You see, today we face an historic opportunity. It's the chance to remove the fear of the boom-and-bust cycle once and for all, replacing it with consistent low-tax, limited-government policies—in other words, to achieve a bipartisan, national consensus for economic growth.

I firmly believe that there will be some right-minded Democrats at the convention next week, just as there are many rank and file Democratic voters across the country who agree. But sadly, the leaders in charge of the convention will want to take America back to the failed policies of the past. It's ironic, isn't it, that just as countries around the world are adopting the same progrowth policies our administration put in place, so many in the Democratic Party want to go in the opposite direction.

So, as you watch the convention in Atlanta next week, I urge you to ask yourself this question: Is the Democratic Party and its nominee for President going to keep taxes low and government growth under control, or are they going to go back to the very policies that could wreck our economy yet again?

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from the Oval Office at the White House.*

## Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater on Space Station *Freedom* July 18, 1988

The President today announced that the permanently manned space station being developed by the United States, Canada, Europe, and Japan will carry the name *Freedom*. The name *Freedom* was recommended by a team of NASA representatives and international partners. The yearning for

freedom is a basic human emotion, and freedom of the individual is a value shared by all the nations that will work together to build and use the space station.

In a literal sense, the space station will provide freedom from the confines of Earth's gravity, enabling scientific and tech-

nological research, new commercial uses of space, and opening the way for continued human exploration of space. The name was selected from more than 700 suggestions sent to NASA from its employees, its contractors, the international partners, and the general public.

The name *Freedom* is tied to the President's earliest statements on the program. When the President announced his decision to build a space station in his January 1984 State of the Union Address, he noted that he was inviting our friends and allies to join us so "we can strengthen peace, build prosperity, and expand freedom for all who share our goals."

Space station *Freedom* will consist of

three laboratory modules—one each from the United States, Europe, and Japan—and a habitat module that will accommodate a full-time crew of eight. Canada will provide a mobile servicing center to help assemble and maintain the manned base. Earth-observing unmanned polar-orbiting platforms provided by the United States and Europe are also part of the *Freedom* program.

*Freedom* is planned to be launched aboard the space shuttle and assembled in orbit beginning in 1995. It will provide a versatile research laboratory for conducting science, developing new technologies, exploring the solar system, and stimulating private sector investment in space.

## Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater on the Imprisonment of Nelson Mandela in South Africa July 18, 1988

Today is the 70th birthday of Nelson Mandela. For the last 26 years, Mr. Mandela, a preeminent figure in the struggle against apartheid, has been imprisoned in South Africa. He is widely recognized as the embodiment of black aspirations in South Africa, and while he and other political leaders remain in prison, South African Government plans for political reform are not likely to gain any significant support

from the black community.

On the occasion of his 70th birthday, we renew our appeal to the Government of South Africa to release Nelson Mandela and the other political prisoners. Their release would contribute greatly to creating an environment that could foster serious broad-based negotiations for the abolition of apartheid and the establishment of a nonracial democracy in South Africa.

## Statement on Signing the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1989 July 19, 1988

Today, I have signed into law H.R. 4567, the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1989. I want to take this opportunity to commend the Congress for two reasons: first, the responsible speed with which they produced this bill; and second, for keeping funding contained in this Act at acceptable levels.

The Energy and Water bill was presented to me earlier than any other appropriations

bill during my two terms in office. During the past several years appropriations bills have been enacted as part of omnibus continuing resolutions. As I noted in my State of the Union address earlier this year, the use of such patched-together, multi-purpose spending bills does not permit the Legislative and Executive branches to exercise proper scrutiny of government spending. In contrast, this bill has been submitted in a

manner to allow thorough review by all participants in the budget process. The public interest is best served when budget laws are enacted individually, after careful deliberation over the spending measures by members of Congress and the President, and well before the crisis atmosphere sets in at the end of the fiscal year in September. I therefore strongly urge the Congress to complete consideration of the remaining 12 appropriations bills and to transmit them to me in a timely manner as well.

The funding provided by this Act totals \$18.0 billion in budget authority and \$17.8 billion in outlays. These funding levels do not exceed the amounts I requested in my budget while fully funding the essential requests for atomic energy defense activities.

This action by the Congress is consistent with the plan for 2-year budget reductions, the Bipartisan Budget Agreement, that members of my Administration developed with the leaders of the Congress. I encourage the Congress to work with me to ensure that all remaining spending legislation complies with this agreement.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
July 19, 1988.

*Note: H.R. 4567, approved July 19, was assigned Public Law No. 100-371. The statement was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 20.*

## Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater on United States Trade Sanctions Against Brazil July 22, 1988

President Reagan has found Brazil's refusal to provide adequate patent protection for U.S. pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals to be unfair under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974. In response, the President has decided to impose sanctions on certain Brazilian imports. The products upon which sanctions are to be imposed will be drawn from a list of potential items that will soon be published in the *Federal Register*. The import value of the list will be at least \$200 million.

With \$2 billion in sales in 1985, Brazil ranks among the top 10 pharmaceutical markets in the world. It eliminated product patent protection for pharmaceuticals in 1945 and process patent protection in 1969. After several years of unsuccessful consultations, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association (PMA) filed a petition in June 1987 under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 for an investigation of Brazil's lack of process and product patent protection. The PMA alleged that Brazil's failure to protect intellectual property rights constitutes an unreasonable trade practice that burdens or restricts U.S. commerce. The Office of the

United States Trade Representative accepted that petition on July 23, 1987.

Adequate patent protection is the cornerstone of a healthy pharmaceutical industry. By denying this basic commercial right, Brazil permits unauthorized copying of pharmaceutical products and processes that were invented by U.S. firms. This not only deprives American companies of sales, it discourages investment in the research and development of new drugs.

The U.S. pharmaceutical industry and the U.S. Government have attempted for several years to persuade Brazil to enact adequate patent protection. Despite these efforts on the part of the United States, Brazil has yet to provide adequate intellectual property protection for pharmaceutical products. We regret that it is necessary to impose trade sanctions in this matter, but the United States cannot tolerate the piracy of its intellectual property. Over the past 3 years, we have challenged the infringement of U.S. intellectual property rights and denial of rights throughout the world.

This policy has resulted in strengthened patent laws in many foreign countries and a

multilateral commitment to address intellectual property issues at the Uruguay round of trade talks. This progress stands in stark contrast to Brazil's lack of action in this area. The President calls upon the Gov-

ernment of Brazil to join the United States and other nations in establishing comprehensive intellectual property protection for pharmaceuticals and other products.

## Proclamation 5841—Lyme Disease Awareness Week, 1988 *July 22, 1988*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Lyme disease affects a growing number of Americans each year. It has been identified in more than 30 States and has afflicted thousands of people since its first recognition in 1975.

At first a mystery, the cause of Lyme disease was discovered in 1982 by a scientist at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. It is now known that the bite of the tiny deer tick transmits the disease to humans by transferring the causative bacterium to the bloodstream. These ticks are found primarily in wooded areas of the northeastern and midwestern States, but they may also be carried on domestic animals, such as cats and dogs.

Early symptoms of the disease often include a slowly expanding red rash, fatigue, mild headache, pain and stiffness in muscles and joints, a slight fever, or swollen glands. The disease can be easily treated in its early stages with antibiotics, but if the initial symptoms go unnoticed or untreated, more serious manifestations can develop later, including complications affecting the heart, nervous system, and joints.

The best treatment for Lyme disease is prevention. People must know the dangers associated with ticks and take necessary precautions when hiking. They should check regularly for the presence of ticks,

know how to remove them, and be alert for the symptoms of Lyme disease.

The National Institutes of Health conducts and supports research to help find better ways to prevent and treat Lyme disease and other tick-borne illnesses. We can be grateful for these and all efforts in the fight against these afflictions.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 569, has designated the week of July 24 through July 30, 1988, as "Lyme Disease Awareness Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of July 24 through July 30, 1988, as Lyme Disease Awareness Week. I call upon all government agencies, health organizations, communications media, and the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate programs and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:54 a.m., July 25, 1988]*

*Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 23.*

## Radio Address to the Nation on the Democratic National Convention and the Administration's Achievements July 23, 1988

### *My fellow Americans:*

This week there was a certain meeting in Atlanta, and maybe, like me, you just couldn't help hearing a few things about it and shaking your head. Some people just don't seem to learn. The American people want to hear straight talk about where our leaders plan to take the country, not personal attacks. For all our history, we Americans have debated our differences vigorously. But like two of the earliest political adversaries in our history, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, while we've always fought hard for our differing opinions, we've honored each other for taking part in the democratic process. This week's convention speakers seemed to forget this American tradition.

But beyond that, there was something amazing about what we heard. Our liberal opposition seems to think so much is bad in America. To hear them talk you would never have guessed that we're in the longest peacetime economic expansion on record, that America has created over 17 million jobs in the last 5 years, or that a greater proportion of Americans in the work force has jobs today than ever before in our history. You would never have guessed that, after dropping by 3 percent when their party was last in the White House, the real income of the typical American family has grown by more than 10 percent since the current expansion began.

You would never have guessed that our cuts in tax rates and recent tax reform have done exactly what we said they would do. Americans with the most income pay more of our total income taxes than before; many Americans at the bottom of the scale no longer pay any income tax at all. And growth and opportunity have been born again in America. Most of all, you would never have guessed how much our expansion has meant to all Americans. For example, one respected economic writer noted that for black Americans, the year 1982 to 1986 represented, in his words, "On every

front—jobs, income, even household wealth—the best 5 years in black history."

No, listening to the rhetoric, you'd never have guessed America's economy is the strongest in decades. To them, it's midnight in America. It's the same sad song they sang 4 years ago. They say they want to turn America around. When their party left the White House 8 years ago, inflation was at one of the highest levels in American history. Now it's under control. Do they want to turn that around? When they left office, America's industrial productivity was stalled. Our competitiveness was slipping, and technological research, key to our industrial future, appeared to be on hold. Today manufacturing productivity is rising strongly—some rate us as the most competitive nation for manufacturing costs in the industrial world—and we're again the world's leader in developing new technology. Do they want to turn that around?

And when their party turned over the keys to the White House, the Soviet Union was going forward with the biggest arms buildup in history; we were cutting back. And the Soviets had invaded Afghanistan. Today we have the first treaty in world history to eliminate an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles. The Soviets have pulled troops out of Afghanistan. And American-Soviet relations are better than they've been for a good long while. Do they want to turn that around, too?

They said America can do better—with that I wholeheartedly agree. But the people also know that the last time our opponents were in charge America did a heck of a lot worse. What do our opponents really want to do? Well, again and again, we've heard from the press that our opposition just won't say. We've heard that they don't want to level with the country because when they've done that in the past the country hasn't liked what it's heard.

So, this year they've learned one lesson: They're covering their tracks. You'll never hear that "L" word—liberal—from them.



They've put on political trenchcoats and dark glasses and slipped their platform into a plain brown wrapper. But while they're saying that government needs to do more of this or more of that, will they also pledge not to raise taxes? While they're talking about reducing the danger of nuclear weapons, will they also pledge to go forward full speed with our Strategic Defense Initiative, the one practical way of reducing the threat of those weapons once and for all? And

while they're talking about the war on drugs, will they also support the death penalty for drug kingpins? The American people expect straight talk about real issues. That's what they deserve, and that's what they ought to get.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 9:06 a.m. from his ranch in Santa Barbara County, CA.*

## Remarks to Members of the American Legion's Boys Nation *July 25, 1988*

Good afternoon, and welcome to the White House. My warmest greetings to the director of Boys Nation, Marty Justis; executive director, Mylio Kraja; David Barlow, who is—I think I have it right, don't I? Yes, that's you. [*Laughter*] That's president pro tem—and Joshua Griffin, the secretary of the senate. And, well, to a man I've always made it a point to recognize when Boys Nation visited the White House, that Boys Nation institution, Casey Cason [American Legion counselor]. Is Casey still playing reveille in the morning on his trombone? [*Applause*] He is? I don't know which is worse, having to get up early, or listening to Casey on that horn. [*Laughter*]

Well, now, I know that each of you went through a long selection process to come to Boys Nation. And I want to tell you that, just like your family, friends, and communities, I'm mighty proud of you. Your vitality, intelligence, and promise represent the very best in America's youth. In welcoming young men so gifted, I'm reminded of a saying in the Bible: "Of him to whom much has been given, much is expected."

Everyone who's been blessed with talent has the responsibility to put it to good use. And in America, I've always believed that each of us has a special responsibility because we have the freedom to use our talents to the fullest. So, as you pursue your studies and begin your life's work, remember your rich gifts and your high calling.

To those of you who go into business, do

everything you can to help meet the needs of your fellow men. Use your intelligence to keep American business efficient, your imaginations to keep it innovative and expanding, and your hearts to keep it ethical and fair. To those who go into the arts, work hard to create beauty and joy. If you choose education, put your whole heart into the training of young minds. And if you go into government, put every ounce of your energy into the service for the people.

You're all interested in government to some extent, of course, or you wouldn't be here as a part of Boys Nation. And in thinking about what I might tell you regarding politics, I decided the most important message would be about the importance of ideals. Political life is taxing: long hours, a great many pressures, the need to be flexible in order to accomplish your goals. And one way to get a feel for it all will be to put yourself in the places right now of George Bush and his opponent in the coming months. And imagine all that travel, the speeches, the interviews that both those candidates will go through.

If a candidate is in politics just for the power of excitement—or excitement, I should say—he's bound to be disappointed. The power never lasts forever. And as for excitement, well, there's a lot less of excitement in government than there is in just plain work. But if someone enters politics in the name of ideals and principles, then it's all worthwhile. Every campaign, every

interview takes on meaning as part of a larger plan, as part of a vision for America's future. Yes, it's even worth putting up with the questions I get from Sam Donaldson [ABC News]. [Laughter]

To quote the novelist John Buchan: "Public life is the crown of a career, and politics is still the greatest and most honorable adventure." A wise man once said: "Life begins when you begin to serve." But whatever your calling in life, just remember America. In all the long history of mankind, no nation has ever afforded its people greater liberty or depended more for its very survival upon their diligence and faithful loyalty. I urge each of you to help protect our peace, defend our freedom, and to live each moment so that at the end of the day it might be said of you—in the words of another favorite saying of mine which is from the Scriptures—"Well done, thou good

and faithful servant."

It's just so great to see and have you here and to know what you all represent. And it makes somebody feel good who's kind of coming to the end of the job to see a lineup of the kind of people that will be taking over as these years go by. And I can assure you, I have a great faith from what I've seen in how our country is going to do in the years to come.

So, God bless you. Thank all of you. God bless you all.

Guess who that is? [Laughter] You see, Nancy can keep an eye on me even when I'm down here. [Laughter]

*Reporter.* Mr. President, are you going to talk to Iran about the hostages? Is it time?

*The President.* If they're willing and ready to talk, it's time.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:45 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House.*

## Nomination of Milton L. Lohr To Be a Deputy Under Secretary of Defense

July 25, 1988

The President today announced his intention to nominate Milton L. Lohr to be Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition at the Department of Defense. This is a new position.

Since 1983 Mr. Lohr has been president of the Defense Research Corp. in La Jolla, CA. Prior to this he was executive vice president of Flight Systems, Inc., 1969–

1983.

Mr. Lohr graduated from the University of Southern California (B.S., 1949) and the University of California at Los Angeles (M.S., 1964). He was born February 5, 1925, in Revere, MA. He served in the U.S. Air Force, 1942–1945. Mr. Lohr is married, has three children, and currently resides in Rancho Santa Fe, CA.

## Designation of Vernon A. Walters as a United States Representative to the 43d Session of the United Nations General Assembly

July 25, 1988

The President today announced his intention to designate Vernon A. Walters to be a Representative of the United States of America to the 43d Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations (September

20 to December 1988).

Since 1985 Ambassador Walters has been the Permanent United States Representative to the United Nations in New York City. Prior to this he was an Ambassador at

Large at the Department of State, 1981–1985.

Ambassador Walters attended St. Louis de Gonzague in Paris, France, and Stoney-

hurst College in the United Kingdom. He served in the U.S. Army, 1941–1976. He was born June 3, 1917, in New York City, where he currently resides.

## **Nomination of Carol C. Adelman To Be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development**

*July 25, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Carol C. Adelman to be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development (Asia and Near East), U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency. She would succeed Charles W. Greenleaf, Jr.

Since 1986 Dr. Adelman has been vice president of the Consultative Group on Development in Washington, DC. Prior to this

she was a professional consultant in Washington, DC, 1983–1985.

Dr. Adelman graduated from the University of Colorado (B.A., 1969), Georgetown University (M.S., 1970), and Johns Hopkins University (M.P.H., 1979; Ph.D., 1984). She was born September 16, 1946, in Evanston, IL. She is married, has two children, and currently resides in Arlington, VA.

## **Designation of Joseph F. Salgado as United States Representative to the 32d Session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency**

*July 25, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to designate Joseph F. Salgado to be the Representative of the United States of America to the 32d Session (September 19–23, 1988) of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, Austria.

Mr. Salgado is currently Acting Deputy Secretary of Energy in Washington, DC.

Prior to this he was Under Secretary of Energy, 1985–1988. Mr. Salgado was an Associate Director of Presidential Personnel at the White House, 1983–1985.

Mr. Salgado graduated from the University of San Francisco (B.S., 1968) and San Francisco Law School (J.D., 1972). He was born January 10, 1943, in San Diego, CA, and currently resides in Alexandria, VA.

## **Appointment of Eugene Kistler Lawson as United States Representative on the Governing Body of the International Labor Office**

*July 25, 1988*

The President today announced the appointment of Eugene Kistler Lawson, of the District of Columbia, as the U.S. Represent-

ative on the Governing Body of the International Labor Office. He would succeed Robert W. Searby. The President also ac-

corded the personal rank of Ambassador to Dr. Lawson in his capacity as Chairman of the U.S. delegation to the 1988 International Labor Conference in Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. Lawson is presently Deputy Under Secretary of Labor for International Affairs. From 1984 to 1988, he was an executive director in the Washington office of Russell Reynolds Associates, Inc. From 1982 to 1984, he was Deputy Assistant Secretary for East Asia and the Pacific, and from 1981 to 1982, Deputy Assistant Secretary for East-West Trade at the Department of Commerce. Dr. Lawson founded and served as executive director of the China Advisory Group at the Government Research Corp./National Journal, 1980-1981. In 1977-1980, he was at the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University as the director of

the master of science in foreign service program, director of the program for China studies, and professional lecturer on Chinese foreign policy. Dr. Lawson has also served with the Department of State, where he was Deputy Director, Office of Special Bilateral Affairs, Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, 1975-1977; and between 1969 and 1972, served as junior staff assistant, senior staff assistant, acting special assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and the Pacific, and desk officer for the China desk.

Dr. Lawson was born December 10, 1939, in Tulsa, OK. He received his A.B. (1961) from Princeton University and his M.A. (1967) and Ph.D. (1982) from Columbia University. He served in the U.S. Navy, 1961-1963. Mr. Lawson is married, has three children, and resides in Washington, DC.

## **Appointment of Richard B. Lauber as a United States Commissioner of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission**

*July 25, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Richard B. Lauber to be a Commissioner of the United States section of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission for a term expiring June 4, 1992. This is a reappointment.

Since 1969 Mr. Lauber has been vice president and Alaska manager of the Pacific Seafood Processors Association in Juneau,

AK. Prior to this he was a District Court Judge for the State of Alaska, 1959-1967.

Mr. Lauber graduated from Southwestern University School of Law (LL.B., 1957). He was born March 6, 1928, in Holtville, CA. He served in the U.S. Navy, 1944-1945. Mr. Lauber is married, has two children, and resides in Juneau, AK.

## **Nomination of Jose A. Costa, Jr., To Be a Member of the Advisory Board for Radio Broadcasting to Cuba**

*July 25, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Jose A. Costa, Jr., to be a member of the Advisory Board for Radio Broadcasting to Cuba for a term expiring October 27, 1990. He would succeed Jose Luis Rodriguez.

Since 1964 Mr. Costa has been owner-

manager of the Costa Nursery Farms in Goulds, FL.

Mr. Costa graduated from the University of Florida (B.S., 1962; M.S., 1964). He was born May 26, 1940, in Cuba. He is married, has four children, and currently resides in Miami, FL.

## Nomination of Robert H. Mattson To Be a Member of the National Advisory Council on Educational Research and Improvement *July 25, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Robert H. Mattson to be a member of the National Advisory Council on Educational Research and Improvement for a term expiring September 30, 1991. This is a reappointment.

Since 1977 Dr. Mattson has been director of special projects (office of the dean) at the University of Oregon in Eugene, OR. He has also been an associate dean and director of the division of educational policy of man-

agement in the college of education at the University of Oregon since 1979.

Dr. Mattson graduated from Montana State University (B.S., 1949), State University of Iowa (M.A., 1950), and the University of Oregon (Ed.D., 1959). He was born November 19, 1925, in Outlook, MT. He served in the U.S. Navy, 1943–1946. Dr. Mattson is married, has four children, and resides in Eugene.

## Remarks on the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement *July 25, 1988*

It's particularly appropriate that we're meeting for this ceremony in the Roosevelt Room—two Presidents who believed in opportunity, growth, and confidence in the future. I am sending to the Congress what will be one of the most historic pieces of legislation during my Presidency: implementing legislation for the U.S.-Canada free trade agreement. I asked the Congress to put this on a fast track, which it did and then some. Rick Mears [Indianapolis 500 winner] couldn't have driven it any faster, which shows what we can do when Democrats and Republicans work together.

This agreement is moving quickly because it's good for the United States, it's good for Canada, it's good for our continent. It's moving quickly because we recognize that we're truly the people of the New World, with a common bond distinct on the globe. North Americans are bound in our vision, in our optimism, and in our commitment to moving forward together. We settled this continent to change the world, and this agreement proves we mean to keep on changing it for the better.

As Prime Minister Mulroney said not long ago, in going forward or not with this agreement: "The choice couldn't be more clear cut—the voices of the past against a

vision of the future." Well, 8 years ago, when I put myself before the American people as a candidate for this office, I said that I wanted to lead the United States into a new relationship of cooperation and contact among the peoples of this continent. This free trade agreement is the cornerstone for that North American accord, that new era of growth, opportunity, and friendship on our continent.

The reason for the free trade agreement is simple: Throughout North American history, whenever and wherever trade barriers have been lowered, we've seen our economies bloom like mountain meadows after a spring rain. And this agreement is a sun rising on a new morning of economic vitality for the United States and Canada. It'll produce vast numbers of new jobs and new opportunities on both sides of the border. It'll save U.S. consumers up to \$3 billion a year. It'll help keep the North American economy growing for a generation to come.

And yet in a broader sense, the free trade agreement is a case of governments rushing to catch up with their peoples. As one news report noted recently, the U.S.-Canadian relationship has grown "so vast that government officials acknowledge they cannot keep track of its complex dimensions, let

alone control them.”

Yes, our border is what all borders should be: a meeting place, not a dividing line. And one sign of that is that North Americans cross it about 75 million times a year. There’s one more—or, there’s more trade, I should say, between the United States and Canada than any other two countries in the world. Why, there’s more U.S. trade with Ontario alone than between most nations.

What the U.S.-Canada agreement accomplishes on a bilateral basis is a tremendous example of what we can ultimately, and ultimately must, achieve multilaterally. Canadians and Americans take pride in having the longest unguarded border, which stands as a model for the free world. When this agreement enters into force, we will have yet another model for the future of this country and the world.

Now, let me recognize a few people who helped make today possible. First, Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter and Treasury Secretary Jim Baker, who helped guide our talks with Canada and then worked with the Congress. They worked with America’s business community, which organized a broadly based coalition of more

than 500 companies, big and small, representing every sector of our economy. Two coalitions helped push negotiations forward. And some of its representatives are with us today.

With this agreement and its implementing legislation, we set a new standard of the two branches of government working together for the good of the Nation. And let me say thank you to those in Congress who’ve been part of this process, who’ve helped shape the agreement and legislation, and who have moved it along quickly and smoothly. Together, we’ve shown how “fast track” legislative procedures for trade agreements were intended to work. There’s one lap on the track left to go, so let’s put on the goggles, step on the gas, and have this baby crossing the White House for my final signature in no time.

Now, I believe there are transmittal letters for me to sign. So, I thank you, and God bless you all. And I shall sign those and hope that before too long I’ll be sitting there signing the legislation.

*Note: The President spoke at 2:34 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House.*

## Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate Transmitting the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement

July 25, 1988

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)*

Pursuant to section 102 of the Trade Act of 1974, I herewith transmit the final legal text of the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement, which Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and I entered into on behalf of our Governments on January 2, 1988.

With this truly historic agreement, I am submitting the proposed United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement Implementation Act of 1988, which will revise domestic law as required or appropriate to implement this Agreement and fulfill our international obligations. Further, in accordance with section 102 of the Trade Act of 1974, I

am submitting a Statement of Administrative Action that:

- outlines proposed administrative actions to implement the Agreement;
- explains how the implementing bill and proposed administrative actions change or affect existing law; and
- provides reasons as to why the implementing bill and proposed administrative actions are required or appropriate to carry out the Agreement.

Finally, I am submitting a statement of reasons as to how the Agreement serves the interests of U.S. commerce.

With this Agreement and its implement-

ing bill, we set a new standard for exemplary teamwork between the Congress and the Executive branch. The Administration and many congressional committees have cooperated closely in drafting the bill I am submitting today. No one branch of our government has dictated the terms of this bill; rather, we have all cooperated for the greater good of the Agreement, which so manifestly serves our national economic interests. I compliment and thank the Congress for its substantial contributions to this process, and particularly for the timeliness of its efforts in this regard. I believe this cooperation fully reflects the responsible way in which "fast track" legislative procedures for trade agreements were intended to be used.

The United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement is one of the most comprehensive agreements on trade ever negotiated between two nations. It provides for the elimination of all tariffs, reduces many non-tariff barriers, liberalizes investment practices, and covers trade in services. For example, the Agreement:

- significantly liberalizes Canada's foreign investment regime;
- provides secure, nondiscriminatory access to Canadian energy supplies, even in times of shortages;
- establishes the critical principle of national treatment with respect to trade in over 150 services, which will ensure nondiscriminatory treatment of U.S. services providers under future Canadian laws and regulations;
- removes essentially all existing Canadian discrimination faced by U.S. financial institutions operating in Canada;
- facilitates the temporary entry of U.S. business persons and professionals into Canada;
- freezes coverage of the United States-Canada "Auto Pact" and limits future Pact-like provisions;
- eliminates Canadian duty remission programs linked to performance requirements;
- removes the current Canadian embargo on imports of used motor vehicles and aircraft;
- expands opportunities to sell U.S. goods

to the Canadian Government by extending the coverage of the GATT Government Procurement Code bilaterally to purchases between \$25,000 and the Code threshold (currently about \$156,000);

- provides that owners of U.S. television programs should be compensated for the retransmission of their programs in Canada;
- eliminates Canadian export subsidies on agricultural trade to the United States;
- prohibits Canadian Government and public entity sales for export to the United States of agricultural goods at prices below cost;
- generally exempts meat products of one country from the other country's meat import quota laws;
- increases Canadian poultry and egg minimum import quotas;
- sets conditions for the removal of Canadian import licensing of wheat, barley, and oats;
- establishes a forum for discussing the possible harmonization of technical regulations on agricultural trade;
- facilitates the recognition by one party of the other's testing facilities and certification bodies in the area of technical standards; and
- removes barriers to the sale of U.S.-produced wine and distilled spirits in Canada.

While I have highlighted here major benefits for the United States, the Agreement of course provides reciprocal benefits for Canada. Thus, the Agreement is a win-win situation for both countries. It will create more jobs and lower prices for consumers on both sides of the border. The overall result will be increased competitiveness and a higher standard of living in both countries.

Moreover, the Agreement looks to the future by providing a concrete example of the kind of market-opening steps the entire world should be pursuing. It thus supports U.S. efforts at trade liberalization in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

With this Agreement and the free-trade

area it establishes, we are poised to make a great leap of progress. Already Canada and the United States generate the world's largest volume of trade. Canada is by far our largest trading partner. The United States exports more to the Province of Ontario alone than to the entire country of Japan. United States citizens are by far the principal foreign investors in Canada, and Canadians, on a per capita basis, are even greater investors in this country. This two-way traffic in trade and investment has helped to create more than a million jobs, expand opportunity for both our peoples, and augment the prosperity of both nations.

With this Agreement, we are tearing down the tariff walls that block the flow of trade and generally eliminating the tangle of restrictions and regulations that inhibit our commerce and economic cooperation. As this Agreement takes effect, Americans and Canadians will be more able to conduct business, invest, and trade where they like. Two proud, independent, and sovereign nations—Canada and the United States—will pull together, as partners, toward a future

of economic growth and prosperity.

With this Agreement, we reject "beggar-thy-neighbor" policies in order to build with our neighbors; we put aside special interests in favor of the common interest; we break free from limitations of the past not only to enhance our prosperity today, but also to build a better tomorrow for the generations to come in the 21st century.

With this Agreement, both the United States and Canada will be better prepared to compete in the global marketplace of the 21st century. Therefore, in the interest of strengthening our economy, creating jobs, reducing consumer burdens, and advancing U.S. efforts in multilateral trade negotiations, I urge prompt approval and implementation of the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement by the Congress.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

*Note: Identical letters were sent to Jim Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and George Bush, President of the Senate.*

## Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater on the President's Meeting on the Drought Situation *July 25, 1988*

The President met at 2 p.m. this afternoon with Secretary of Agriculture Richard Lyng; Secretary of Interior Donald Hodel; and Director of the Office of Management and Budget James Miller, to discuss Secretary Lyng's 10-State tour of Midwestern drought areas. Secretary Lyng said his inter-agency drought task force had visited 13 farms during the tour and received an extensive briefing by the Army Corps of Engineers on water levels in the Mississippi River. Secretary Lyng presented the President with pictures the group had taken of corn damage in several States. The Secretary said: "Pasture and hay are in very bad condition, causing real problems for livestock farmers. Even the best corn is not in very good shape. The rains of last week are helping, but it may be too late for corn to

recover. Some soybeans will recover, but there still will be large losses." The Secretary said it would probably be another month before the Government can make hard estimates of crop losses.

The President asked about the status of drought legislation now before the Congress. The Secretary said he is still working on a bipartisan basis to develop acceptable legislation. The administration is fighting Christmas tree amendments that have been added to the bill. But he was optimistic that bipartisan agreement would be reached. The President urged congressional action as soon as possible. He recalled his visit to Illinois cornfields 2 weeks ago and asked if there had been any improvement. The Secretary indicated that even the best corn was



still far inferior to normal crops.

The Agriculture Department has now approved Federal lands comprising about 2,100 counties in 41 States for emergency haying and grazing. Also, the Department has approved about 1,100 counties in 31 States for the Emergency Feed Program (provides eligible livestock producers with a 50-percent cost share on forage and hay) and the Emergency Feed Assistance Program (provides eligible producers the opportunity to purchase Commodity Credit

Corporation inventory grain at 75 percent of the loan rate). The Department has now authorized haying on Water Bank Program acres in 189 counties in 11 States. Disaster declarations now cover 433 counties in 5 States.

President Reagan is today sending a letter to the ranking members of the Senate and House Agriculture Committees, commending them for their work on behalf of drought legislation.

## Letter to Congressional Leaders on Drought Relief Legislation July 25, 1988

*Dear Mr. Chairman: (Dear Dick:) (Dear Ed:)*

I appreciate the bipartisan, cooperative spirit with which the congressional Agriculture Committees have consulted the Administration in developing drought relief legislation.

As I told you in the Oval Office and as I told farm leaders on July 13, I am committed to taking whatever actions are necessary to protect America's farmers from excessive losses during this drought. I also set out my five objectives for drought relief legislation:

- First, relief should go to those who need it most. Creating windfalls for some will mean less for the truly deserving.
- Second, many of our farmers purchased Federal crop insurance, a sound business decision. They should not be penalized relative to farmers who did not act with such prudence.
- Third, this legislation should not force farmers to do unreasonable things. No program should, for example, include any incentive for a farmer to plow under his crops.
- Fourth, drought relief spending has to be considered in the context of our efforts to reduce the Federal deficit, and according to the November 1987 bipartisan budget agreement that we reached with Congress. To put it very simply, we must not bust the budget. The automatic budget sequestration

cuts that overspending triggers would take back from farmers with one hand what we are providing in drought relief with the other.

—And finally, this humanitarian assistance should not be used as a means to other ends. Extraneous matters, such as rewriting the existing farm bill, will only deter our efforts to provide this much-needed aid.

I am concerned that, due to the undeniable pressure to produce a bill as quickly as possible, some provisions were incorporated in the current House and Senate versions of the drought bill (H.R. 5015/S. 2631) without adequate review. Consequently, each version of the bill contains features that are inconsistent with the drought relief objectives I have set forth.

We hope that the Congress shares our drought relief objectives and will continue to work with the Administration to enact them promptly into law.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

*Note: Identical letters were sent to Senator Patrick J. Leahy of Vermont and Representative E. de la Garza of Texas, chairmen of the congressional Agriculture Committees, and to Senator Richard G. Lugar of Indiana and Representative Edward R. Madigan of Illinois, ranking minority members of the committees.*

## Remarks at a Meeting With Republican Congressional Leaders July 26, 1988

To the Republican leaders of Congress, good morning, and welcome. I've asked you here to the White House today to discuss the congressional agenda in the next 6 months, and we'll get to that in just a moment. But first, though, I'd like to say a few words.

You see, last week the Democratic National Convention took place, and my Irish is a little up. *[Laughter]* To hear the opposition talk, you'd think growth in our economy had come to a dead halt the way it actually had back in 1980, when the American people decided to throw the opposition out. The American people remember 1980, I think: soaring inflation, growing unemployment, and the highest interest rates since the Civil War.

When we took office 8 years ago, we made it our simple aim to get big government off the backs and out of the pockets of the American people. And we cut the tax rates. We reduced regulations. And we controlled the growth of government spending. And the result—well, the truth is—and I want to stress that I'm providing facts, not opinions, not rhetoric—the truth is that under this administration we've witnessed the longest peacetime economic expansion in the history of our nation. The opposition talks about growth. We've delivered.

They talk about jobs. We've delivered. They talk about opportunity for minori-

ties—and I have to admit, this especially irks me—as though we were hard-hearted. The truth is, our economic expansion has done more for minorities than any big spending program could ever hope to accomplish. Indeed, one economic observer has written that, and I'll quote: "On every front—jobs, income, even household wealth—the years 1981 to 1986 represent the best 5 years in black history."

Well, I listened to those speeches, and I couldn't help thinking that this is what the difference between us comes down to: They talk, and we deliver. George Bush will cut taxes again. What would their nominee do? I mean, what would he really do? *[Laughter]* Yes, they've come out with their platform, but it's a platform that in effect hides their real policies in a brown paper wrapper.

Well, this is one of those choice moments when inclination and duty happen to coincide. Throughout this campaign, I'm going to give the American people the truth. I'm going to give the opposition—well, maybe I better just paraphrase Harry Truman. I'm going to tell the opposition the truth, and they'll think it's hell. *[Laughter]*

That was just to open the meeting. We'll get on with the meeting. *[Laughter]*

*Note: The President spoke at 9:37 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House.*

## Remarks at the Presentation Ceremony for the Take Pride in America Awards July 26, 1988

Well, today we're honoring the people who honor America by keeping her beautiful. And believe me, you can travel around the world, but there's no country on Earth that can surpass the physical beauty of the United States. Our national parks, forests, waterways, monuments, and other public lands are national treasures that we hold in

common. They are America's crown jewels, and we're the custodians who must preserve them, enjoy them, and pass them on to the next generation.

Now what this means is that people who mistreat these lands are really stealing from others, from their fellow citizens and from future generations. And there's no reason

for us to tolerate that. Ask Lou Gossett, Clint Eastwood, or Charles Bronson if they get angry when people abuse our public lands. As these Take Pride spokesmen symbolize, there's a code of conduct, a code of honor, that separates right from wrong; and part of that code guides how we care for our national parks and public lands. As Lou, Clint, and Charlie have put it: That's the difference between the good guys and the bad guys.

You know, I'm reminded of an old story—and believe me, this time it is an old story. If you have heard it, pretend you haven't. [Laughter] It's about those two fellows that were out hiking in the woods and suddenly looked up and saw a grizzly bear coming over the hill toward them. One of them immediately reached into his pack, pulled out a pair of sneakers, started removing his boots and putting on the sneakers. And the other one standing there says, "You don't think you can outrun that grizzly, do you?" And he said, "I don't have to. I just have to be able to outrun you." [Laughter] Now, Clint would have just said, "Go ahead, make my day." [Laughter]

Well, the truth is every citizen, school, civic group, business, and community that takes pride in America by taking care of this great and beautiful land of ours helps to make my day. And to all of you, the 94 winners of the Take Pride in America National Awards and everyone who participated, I can tell you that I and your fellow citizens are proud of you and grateful to you. You've helped clean litter out of the Grand Canyon, given medical care to Alaskan wildlife, planted gardens in Philadelphia, and helped preserve the wetlands of California—and much, much more.

President Theodore Roosevelt, who began our system of national parks and forests, said that "A grove of giant redwoods or sequoias should be kept just as we keep a great and beautiful cathedral." And by respecting the land that we share, we respect one another. To preserve America's beauty, we have to work together. Private sector activities, as we recognize today, are irreplaceable, but the role of government is also vital. In fact, nearly one-third of our country's land is owned by the Federal Government.

In 1982 we began a \$1 billion restoration program to improve and protect our national parks, thereby ending some years of neglect. We've added millions of acres to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Since 1981 the number of rivers protected as "wild and scenic" has more than tripled. And 34 new national wildlife refuges, totaling over 400,000 acres in 20 States, have also been added. And our administration has made more than 270 additions to the endangered and threatened species list. But we've done more than just make a list; we've put new emphasis on restoring animal populations, with over 180 recovery plans, compared to just 36 approved under the previous administration.

We've kept America's commitment to land and wildlife management, clean air, clean water, and a healthier environment for us all. The EPA is working with the States to deal with the natural hazard posed by radon gas, and emissions of manmade pollutants into the air have been significantly reduced. Using Superfund, we have completed work at more than 1,000 emergency hazardous waste sites. Work is currently underway at 700 sites on the national priority list.

Our administration has set the highest standards for enforcing environmental protection laws. And just in our first term alone, we filed 852 civil enforcement actions—that's nearly 2½ times the rate of the previous administration. But we didn't stop there. We took it one step further and established the environmental crimes unit because in the past virtually no environmental cases were criminally prosecuted. The result is that, during the past 5 years, we've obtained over 400 criminal indictments and over 300 convictions and guilty pleas. And the message to polluters is crystal clear. We told them, in the words of Dirty Harry, "You're out of luck."

Cleaner air, cleaner water, increased protection of American wildlife—this pro-growth administration has also been staunchly proenvironment. The same spirit of creativity and innovation that's created 17 million jobs has also benefited the land itself, making America the beautiful more beautiful still.

Perhaps best of all, there are people like you throughout the country, taking pride in America and protecting the abundant majesty of our nation. This concern and dedication is also part of our heritage. Throughout our history, caring individuals have bequeathed great parks, forests, wildlife preserves, and historic sites to a nation that they love and cherish. And the award win-

ners we recognize today are their moral heirs and successors—individuals working together and accomplishing great things. That's something America can truly be proud of. And for all that you all are doing, thank you, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:01 a.m. at the South Portico of the White House.*

## Nomination of Thomas M. Boyd To Be an Assistant Attorney General

July 26, 1988

The President today announced his intention to nominate Thomas M. Boyd to be an Assistant Attorney General (Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs) at the Department of Justice. He would succeed John R. Bolton.

Since March 1988 Mr. Boyd has been Acting Assistant Attorney General, and since 1986 Deputy Assistant Attorney General (Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs) at the Department of Justice. Prior to this he was associate counsel for the Committee on the Judiciary for the U.S. House

of Representatives, 1976–1986. He was also attorney-adviser for the staff of the Assistant Attorney General in the Office of Legislative Affairs at the Department of Justice, 1974–1976.

Mr. Boyd graduated from Virginia Military Institute (B.A., 1968) and the University of Virginia (J.D., 1971). He was born September 10, 1946, in Yorktown, VA. Mr. Boyd served in the U.S. Air Force, 1972–1973. He is married, has two children, and resides in Alexandria, VA.

## Message to the Congress Transmitting Amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea

July 26, 1988

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Consistent with the International Navigational Rules Act of 1977 (Public Law 95–75; 33 U.S.C. 1602), I transmit herewith amendments to the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, adopted at London, November 19, 1987. The Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (72 COLREGS), done at London, October 29, 1972, was signed by over 50 contracting parties to the International Maritime Organization (IMO). The 72 COL-

REGS entered into force on July 15, 1977, and replaced the 1960 Collision Regulations. The 72 COLREGS were previously amended in November 1981 to clarify technical language of the existing regulations. The nine amendments adopted in 1987 are technical in nature and, with the exception of amendment one, are also designed to clarify existing rules.

Amendment one makes a minor modification to the language in rule 1(e). The existing provisions of rule 1(e) allow for alternative compliance with the provisions of the

rules with respect to the number, position, range, or arc of visibility of lights or shapes and with respect to the disposition or characteristics of sound-signalling appliances. Under the existing provisions of rule 1, it must be shown that the vessel cannot achieve full compliance "without interfering with the special function of the vessel." Amendment one deletes that requirement from the rule and thus allows for alternative compliance without showing interference with the special function of the vessel. However, such alternative compliance must still be approved by the Government concerned, and such a vessel must still be in "closest possible compliance" with the rules. Amendment one will allow the Government concerned more flexibility in approving alternative compliance in cases where safety needs are met but full compliance would be economically unreasonable.

The other eight amendments amend lan-

guage contained in the general definitions and in the section treating actions to avoid collisions as well as modify the text of the existing rules on matters such as traffic separation schemes and lanes and positioning and technical details relating to lights and distress signals.

Consistent with section 5 of the Inland Navigational Rules Act of 1980 (section 5 of Public Law 96-591; 33 U.S.C. 2073), each of these proposed amendments at various times has been considered by the Rules of the Road Advisory Council, which has concurred with them.

In the absence of a duly enacted law to the contrary, I will proclaim that the amendments will enter into force for the United States on November 19, 1989.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
July 26, 1988.

## **Nomination of Douglas W. Kmiec To Be an Assistant Attorney General**

*July 26, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Douglas W. Kmiec to be an Assistant Attorney General (Office of Legal Counsel) at the Department of Justice. He would succeed Charles J. Cooper.

Since 1988 Mr. Kmiec has been Deputy Assistant Attorney General (Office of Legal Counsel). Prior to this he was a professor of law and director of Thomas J. White Center on Law and Government at the University of Notre Dame, 1987-1988. From 1985 to

1987, he was Deputy Assistant Attorney General (Office of Legal Counsel). He served as Special Assistant to the Secretary at the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1982-1983.

Mr. Kmiec graduated from Northwestern University (B.A., 1973) and the University of Southern California (J.D., 1976). He was born September 24, 1951, in Chicago, IL. Mr. Kmiec is married, has three children, and resides in Granger, IN.

## **Nomination of Renald P. Morani To Be Inspector General of the Veterans Administration**

*July 26, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Renald P. Morani to be Inspector General at the Veterans Adminis-

tration. He would succeed Frank Saburo Sato.

Since 1984 Mr. Morani has been Deputy

Inspector General of the Veterans Administration in Washington, DC. Prior to this, he was Assistant Inspector General for Policy, Planning, and Resources at the Veterans Administration, 1981–1984, and Assistant Inspector General for Policy, Planning, and Resources at the Department of Transporta-

tion, 1979–1981.

Mr. Morani graduated from Southern Illinois University (B.S., 1957). He was born March 17, 1934, in Herrin, IL. He is married, has two children, and resides in Vienna, VA.

## **Nomination of Marjorie B. Kampelman To Be a Member of the Advisory Board for Radio Broadcasting to Cuba**

*July 26, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Marjorie B. Kampelman to be a member of the Advisory Board for Radio Broadcasting to Cuba for a term expiring December 20, 1991. This is a reappointment.

Mrs. Kampelman was first appointed to

this position in December 1987. She graduated from Roosevelt University (B.A., 1945). Mrs. Kampelman was born November 3, 1922, in Chicago, IL. She is married, has five children, and resides in Washington, DC.

## **Designation of Pearl M. Bailey as a United States Representative to the 43d Session of the United Nations General Assembly**

*July 26, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to designate Pearl M. Bailey to be a Representative of the United States of America to the 43d Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations (September 20 to December 1988).

Since 1933 Ms. Bailey has been an entertainer with the William Morris Agency, Inc., in New York City.

Ms. Bailey was born March 29, 1918, in Newport News, VA, and currently resides in Lake Havasu City, AZ.

## **Nomination of Sam E. Keith, Jr., To Be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation**

*July 26, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Sam E. Keith, Jr., to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation for a term of 4 years. This is a new position.

Since 1987 Mr. Keith has been national president of the Air Force Association in Arlington, VA. Prior to this he was a permanent member of the national board of directors of the Air Force Association.

Mr. Keith attended Texas Christian Uni-

versity. He was born September 12, 1917, has three children, and resides in Fort in Fort Worth, TX. Mr. Keith is married, Worth, TX.

## Proclamation 5842—National Week of Recognition and Remembrance for Those Who Served in the Korean War, 1988 *July 26, 1988*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Our Nation's beginning was signed with the blood of patriots, and in the more than 212 years that have followed our founding we have never forgotten to pause in honor of the gallant Americans who have suffered and died in the cause of freedom. As we approach the 35th anniversary of the ceasefire that marked the end of active combat in the Korean War, it is appropriate that we take time to remember and express our gratitude to those who served in that fierce conflict. We do so proudly, knowing that their spirit will define forever the words "courage" and "liberty."

In June 1950, when the Communist North Korean army invaded the Republic of Korea in a brazen attempt to extinguish the light of freedom there, American forces joined with those of many other nations to repel this unprovoked assault. Weary of war ourselves and ready to lead an era of peaceful recovery, we nonetheless came to Korea's defense because instinct and experience have taught us that freedom can have no borders, that an attack on free men anywhere is an attack on free men everywhere.

Standing shoulder to shoulder with the valiant South Korean armies and troops of 16 other countries operating under United Nations command, nearly six million of our service men and women—more than served in World War I—participated in the drive to preserve Korea's territorial integrity and political independence. At Inchon and the Chosin Reservoir, on Old Baldy and Pork Chop Hill, in battle and siege all across the Korean Peninsula, our forces endured unspeakable hardships for a fellow people struggling to keep free. Over 54,000 Americans died, more than 100,000 suffered

wounds, and over 8,000 remain missing in action. Theirs has been called the "Forgotten War," but, as President Eisenhower told the Nation 35 years ago on the signing of the Korean Armistice, they proved "once again that only courage and sacrifice can keep freedom alive upon the earth." This is a message that must forever live on in the memories and in the hearts of all who cherish liberty.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 318, has designated the week of July 25 through July 31, 1988, as "National Week of Recognition and Remembrance for Those Who Served in the Korean War" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation observing this week and urging the departments and agencies of the United States and interested organizations, groups, and individuals to fly the American flag at half-staff on July 27, 1988, in memory of those Americans who died as a result of their service in Korea.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of July 25 through July 31, 1988, as National Week of Recognition and Remembrance for Those Who Served in the Korean War. I call upon the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities and call upon and authorize all departments and agencies of the United States and interested organizations, groups, and individuals to fly United States flags at half-staff on July 27, 1988, as a symbol of our gratitude to those who died as a result of their service in Korea and of our steadfast commitment to preserving the values for which they fought.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of*

the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:59 a.m., July 27, 1988]

RONALD REAGAN

## Remarks Following Discussions With General Secretary Károly Grósz of Hungary July 27, 1988

*The President.* Mr. General Secretary, your visit has been an important success. It marks an historic stage in U.S.-Hungarian relations which began with the return of the Crown of St. Stephen 10 years ago. In your meetings with American Government leaders, with leaders of both parties, and with businessmen, journalists, and others, you've exchanged views on a broad range of topics; and we've been impressed with your openness to new ideas. We're encouraged by your recognition that economic reforms cannot succeed unless they are accompanied by political reforms as well. And this lesson has been demonstrated many times in the recent history of Eastern and Central Europe. We know that Hungary faces difficult economic and political choices. The decisions that you and your government will have to make and implement in the coming months will set the direction of Hungary's development over the next decade.

We Americans regard Hungarians as a people of great talent, a people who have contributed significantly to America's own development. We know that in Hungary itself the Hungarian people can better their society and their economy if the greater freedoms and reforms now being discussed are steadfastly implemented.

From our talks, Mr. General Secretary, I believe that you're intent on providing the kind of leadership that will give scope to the energy, ingenuity, and vision that Hungarians possess in such abundance. I hope you'll take with you some new ideas about America. I hope you'll remember what you've seen here about the strength to be found in a society that is free, in a society committed to upholding fundamental human rights and open to diverse opinion

and talent.

You take with you our best wishes for success. We will be watching developments in Hungary closely and hope to continue working together for the further development of good relations between our two countries. Know that you return to the people of Hungary with the best wishes of the people of America.

*The General Secretary.* Distinguished Mr. President, I thank you for your kind words honoring me and for the meaningful discussions we have just concluded. I wish to express my thanks for the invitation of the U.S. Government and the program which has provided with it richness in both work and impressions. I had great expectations as I had set foot on U.S. soil more than 40 years after the last Hungarian Prime Minister in office. Now as I approach the end of the trip, I can tell you that I consider it to be useful and successful and promising for the expansion of the relations between our countries and our nations.

I was pleased to take this opportunity offered by a personal meeting to convey the high regard of the Hungarian people to you, Mr. President, for the results of historical proportions which you and General Secretary Gorbachev have achieved together in the area of disarmament. The improvement of Soviet-American relations and the international climates helps the small countries in these areas. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic will do everything in its power to become part of the effort which the two of you, Mr. President, represent.

Hungary has to face enormous tasks today. It will reorganize its economy. This can only be done, we are aware, if the citi-



zens will enjoy more rights, more freedoms. Therefore, we are modernizing our political system and our political practice. In this effort, we are counting on all our partners—the leaders, the statesmen, in fact, the people, who wish us well.

I was very pleased to have had the opportunity to meet in your beautiful country Americans who have once come from Hungary. It was so pleasing to see the close contacts and feelings towards Hungary while they are very useful and able citizens of yours. We will continue to make these relationships even more free, even more happy.

I wish the people of the United States much success, happiness, and good health to your President; and I am very grateful for making possible the marvelous experience of my visit in this country. I am confident that we have all become richer through it. Thank you.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:32 p.m. at the South Portico of the White House. The General Secretary spoke in Hungarian, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter. Earlier, the President and the General Secretary met in the Oval Office and then attended a luncheon in the Residence.*

## Remarks to the Student Congress on Evangelism July 28, 1988

To begin our time together, I just wonder whether you would all remain standing and join me in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Thank you very much. Well, now, before I say anything else, I want you to know just how much Nancy enjoyed being with you last evening. She's put her heart into the battle against drug abuse, and, well, it just plain did her good to see so many young people who are joining her in that crucial fight. And by the way, while having Nancy here yesterday was good news for you, it was bad news for me. You see, she's a tough act to follow.

But to all of you participating in this 1988 Student Congress on Evangelism, it's an honor to be with you. I know you come from all over America—some even from as far away as Alaska—and from a number of foreign countries as well. So, let me say welcome to Washington, and I hope you don't mind the heat.

But since I'm talking to a churchgoing audience, this heat reminds me of a story that took place back in my hometown of Dixon, Illinois. It was one smeltering summer Sunday evening, and the minister in our little church mounted the pulpit and announced that he was going to preach the shortest sermon he had ever given. And then he said just a single sentence: "If you

think it's hot now, just wait." [Laughter]

Well, I'm not going to preach a sermon. I thought instead I'd simply share a few thoughts with you on a subject I've had the opportunity to think about quite a bit during the years I've held this office: the subject of moral and religious values in our public life. And first I'd like to spend a moment or two looking at the history of religion in our public life, and then I'd like to speak about the challenge before us today.

Whenever I consider the history of this nation, I'm struck by how deeply imbued with faith the American people were, even from the very first. Many of the first settlers came for the express purpose of worshipping in freedom. Historian Samuel Morison wrote of one such group: "Doubting nothing and fearing no man, they undertook all to set all crooked ways straight and create a new Heaven and a new Earth. If they were not permitted to do that in England, they would find some other place to establish their city of God." Well, that place was this broad and open land we call America.

The debates over independence and the records of the Constitutional Convention make it clear that the Founding Fathers were sustained by their faith in God. In the Declaration of Independence itself, Thomas

Jefferson wrote all men are "endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights." And it was George Washington who said, "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports." Well, later, the statesmen gathered in Philadelphia to write what would become our Constitution. They often found themselves at odds, their purpose lost in acrimony and self-interest, until Benjamin Franklin stood one day and said, "I have been driven many times"—oh, no, I'm sorry—"I have lived a long time, and the longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see of this truth: that God governs in the affairs of men. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without His aid?" And then he called that Constitutional Convention to open each day with prayer, which it did.

For decades, America remained a deeply religious country, thanking God in peacetime and turning to him in moments of crisis. During the Civil War, perhaps our nation's darkest hour, Abraham Lincoln said, "I have been driven many times to my knees by the conviction that I have nowhere else to go." Well, believe me, no one can serve in this office without understanding and believing exactly what he said.

During World War II, I remember a rally to promote war bonds that was held at Madison Square Garden in New York. The rally featured the great figures from government and great stars of the theater. And many times those people proclaimed—almost virtually every one of them who came out on the stage and addressed the vast audience—almost every one of them proclaimed that God was on our side. And then it remained for a \$54-a-month buck private to speak words that no one there that day will ever forget. His name was Joe Louis—yes, the Joe Louis who had come from the cotton fields to become the world heavyweight prizefighting champion. And now, this \$54-a-month private walked out to center stage after all those other celebrities had been there, and he said, "I know we'll win, because we're on God's side." There was just a hushed moment of silence, and then that crowd came to their feet with just about the most heartfelt applause and

ovation that anyone has ever heard. The master of ceremonies was the comedian George Jessel, and George said, "Joe, you have just laid a rose on Abraham Lincoln's grave."

Well, during the civil rights struggles of the fifties and early sixties, millions worked for equality in the name of their Creator. Civil rights leaders like Dr. Martin Luther King based all their efforts on the truth that, black or white, each of us is a child of God. And they stirred our nation to the very depths of its soul.

And so it has been through most of our history. All our material wealth and all our influence have been built on our faith in God and the bedrock values that follow from that faith. The great French philosopher visited our country—Alexis de Tocqueville—150 years ago. He wanted to see if he could find the secret of our greatness already, as a young country. And then he observed that "America is great because America is good. And if she ever ceases to be good, she will cease to be great."

This brings me to the challenges of the present day. For we must admit that in recent years America did seem to lose some of her religious and moral bearings. We saw the signs all around us. Years ago, pornography, while available, was mostly sold under the counter. By the midseventies it was available virtually on every magazine rack in every drug store or shop in the land. Drug abuse used to be confined to limited numbers of adults. During the sixties and seventies, it spread through the nation like a fever, affecting children as well as adults and involving drugs that were once unheard of, drugs like LSD and PCP.

But perhaps most important, the American family used to be the unquestioned basic building block of our society. And then families too often found themselves under pressure from government taxation, welfare policies that were spinning out of control, and social mores that were being undermined. Liberal attitudes viewed promiscuity as acceptable, even stylish. Between 1970 and 1980, the number of two-parent families dropped while the number of single-parent families almost doubled. Teenage pregnancies increased significant-

ly. And although total births declined during the decade between 1970 and 1980, the number of illegitimate births rose about a quarter of a million.

These problems are still with us. But I believe there's been a change—a change that you young people here today are part of. The Bible says: "If my people who are called by my name humble themselves and pray and seek my face and turn from their wicked ways, then I will hear from Heaven and forgive their sins and heal their land." Many, many years ago, my mother had underlined that particular passage in the Bible. And I had her Bible that I could place my hand on when I took the oath of office in 1980. And I had it opened to that passage that she had underlined. Today more and more Americans are seeking His face. And, yes, He has begun to heal our land.

An overwhelming 9 out of 10 Americans pray. Audiences for religious books are growing. The modern communications media are being used for evangelism. Just consider, for example, the videotapes made by Youth for Christ or the wonderful programming on a new cable channel called Eternal Word Television, a channel started by a woman of immense determination and joy, a nun called Mother Angelica. I was struck when, in my reading a while back, I came across this quotation from the Harvard theologian Harvey Cox: "Rather than the cynical careerist types who supposedly have filled the campuses, I see young people who are intensely interested in moral issues, in religious history and beliefs."

Well, if I might interject a personal thought here, there's something I've always wanted to say to a group of young people like all of you. Yes, you get a lot of advice from those of us who are older. But I feel so deeply about what I'm about to say that, well, I'm going to go right ahead and give you one more piece of advice.

I'm sure that each of you believes that someday you'll find someone to fall in love with, and you will. And sometimes you may get frustrated, and, yes, finding the right one may take longer than you thought. But don't worry, it will happen. For each of you, out there someplace is that—to be a

man or woman. And it's important for you not to pay any attention at all to all those who say that promiscuity is somehow stylish or rewarding. You know that when you meet that person, and meet them in marriage, that you will be true to each other. Well, did you ever stop to think you can start being true to that one special person beginning now?

But as I was saying, our administration has worked hard to reflect the return to basic values that you and so many others across the country have helped to bring about. Our administration has worked hard to reflect this return to basic values. In the courts, our administration has fought to defend America's cherished religious liberties, always opposing those who would promote government hostility to religion. To this day, it astonishes me that some would so misread the Constitution as to claim that it forbids us from displaying in public symbols of God's promise to mankind or prevents us from mentioning His name in the Pledge of Allegiance in our schools.

We won a major victory in the Supreme Court this year that you might not have heard about: the Kendrick decision. In this case, Congress had included religious groups in its program of counseling young people in order to prevent teen pregnancies. This only makes sense, since in so many other ways, churches are better at reaching young people than government could ever be. Some challenged this program. But I'm happy to say the Supreme Court rejected that challenge.

On another front, our administration has enacted laws making it tougher, much tougher, for criminals to do business in what is perhaps the lowest form of human exploitation: child pornography. And we're working to do still more. Indeed, last year we submitted to Congress a major piece of antipornography legislation: the Child Protection and Obscenity Enforcement Act of 1987. We submitted that legislation to Congress for its immediate consideration and enactment, but today this legislation is still being held up. If the House and Senate leadership really care about family values, isn't it time they brought this antipornography legislation to a vote?

We enacted the Equal Access Act of 1984, giving voluntary religious groups the right to meet after school on the same basis as other groups. More legislation may prove necessary, but the basic principle is clear. I just have to believe, and I'm sure you agree, that if a math group or a chess club can meet after school, then so can a prayer group.

And there's another measure that we've worked for: school prayer. So far, we haven't succeeded in persuading the Congress to enact legislation that would once again permit voluntary prayer in America's schools. But I'm convinced that one day soon such a measure will be passed. If Benjamin Franklin rose to invoke the Almighty as the Constitution itself was being drafted, if the Congress of the United States opens each day with prayer, then isn't it time we let God back into the classroom? *[Applause]*

Now, although we Americans have done much to put our national life back on the firm foundation of traditional values, there is still a great deal to be done. And so, today I want to challenge you young people to see that our nation does still more to return to the life-giving values of faith and family. I want to challenge you in particular to work and pray with regard to four crucial issues.

First—a matter much on my heart—we must do our duty as a nation to generations yet unborn. We cannot proclaim the noble ideal that human life is sacred and then turn our backs on the taking of some 4,000 unborn children's lives every day. This must stop. Our Constitution guarantees "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," but an abortion is the taking of a human life. Many who seek abortions do so in harrowing circumstances. And just as tolerance means accepting that many in good faith hold views different from our own, it also means that no man or woman should sit in judgment on another. I believe, and Vice President Bush believes with me, that we must rise above bitterness and reproach to find positive answers to the tragedy of abortion.

By the way, I was impressed and moved to learn that one young woman here today has done just that. Carolyn Deming, who became involved with Campus Life as a young person, has begun a home for unwed

mothers. Who knows how many unborn children's lives Carolyn and others like her have saved? Using love and imagination to save lives, my friends—*[applause]*. It's clear that you agree that that is the answer.

Then there's the battle against drug abuse. I don't have to say much here because Nancy said it all last evening. So, let me just ask you: Won't you join Nancy, Vice President Bush, and me in urging all America's young people to just say no? *[Applause]*

Then there's an issue you're not too young to begin thinking about, even now: a restoration of the American family. When we obey the commandment, "Honor thy father and mother," we're recognizing all the sacrifices our parents made to raise us. But we're also honoring the institution our parents entered into and carried on: the institution of marriage and the family itself. The family provides children with a haven of love and concern. For parents, it provides a sense of purpose and meaning in life. When the family is strong, the Nation is strong. When the family is weak, the Nation itself is at risk.

There's one specific issue that's important to mention here, an issue being discussed in the current Presidential campaign: child care. Vice President Bush has proposed an innovative plan, one that would strengthen the family for poor and working families. The Vice President's plan would provide a refundable tax credit of \$1,000 per child. Now, the basic idea here is that the Government would simply let families keep up to \$1,000 more of their own money. That's money the family itself can decide on how to spend. Working mothers could put the money toward child care. But by giving each family this tax credit, the Vice President's plan would also permit thousands of mothers to choose to stay home with their children.

Many of you also are already of voting age. And so, in the name of the family itself, I urge you to join me in doing your part in local, State, and national politics. And with regard to voting, I like to paraphrase Will Rogers. He pointed out that people holding public office are no better or worse than the people who voted for them to send them there. But he said they're all better

than those who don't vote at all. So, if this democracy of ours is to be preserved, we must all exercise our precious right to vote.

Finally, in this age when electronics beam messages around the globe in a few seconds, we must work to separate half-truths from the whole truth, including the truth about the difference between free and totalitarian societies. Today there are profound changes underway in the Communist world. My trip to Moscow convinced me of that. And of all the changes underway, perhaps none holds more hope for the future than Mr. Gorbachev's statements that the Soviet Union would soon grant its believers certain new freedoms. But while we pray for those inside the Communist world, we must cherish the freedoms that we already enjoy, cherish a nation founded in freedom. Just think of those words we recited a few moments ago. The Pledge of Allegiance asserts that our nation is under God—an unthinkable statement in too many countries around the world today. And it proclaims the ideals of liberty and justice, ideals that we may not have completely achieved but that as a free people we're constantly striving toward.

If I could interject here something. You know, I know in our land of freedom everyone—if they want to choose atheism instead of a belief in God, that's their right to do so. But I have always felt that I would like someday to entertain an atheist at dinner and serve the most gourmet, perfect dinner that has ever been served and then, at the end of the meal, ask that atheist if he believes there's a cook. We must cherish our nation, work to make her better still, and never stop saying this simple prayer: God bless America.

Permit me to close now on a personal note with a few thoughts from my heart. You know, hardly a day goes by that I'm not told—sometimes in letters, sometimes by people I meet—that they're praying for

me. It's a warm but humbling feeling. I know that many of you pray probably for me and for all our government leaders. Well, I appreciate your prayers more deeply than I can say. I grew up in a home where I was taught to believe in intercessory prayer. I know it's those prayers and millions like them that are building high and strong the cathedral of freedom that we call America, those prayers and millions like them that will always keep our country secure and make her a force for good in this too troubled world. And that's why as a nation we must embrace our faith, for as long as we endeavor to do good—and we must believe that will be always—we will find our strength, our hope, and our true happiness in prayer and in the Lord's will.

I'd like to tell you a story that is related by Dr. Paul Brand, the noted leprosy specialist, in his book, "Fearfully and Wonderfully Made." Dr. Brand tells of how, after World War II, a group of German students volunteered to help rebuild a cathedral in England that had been a casualty of the Luftwaffe bombings. And as these young Germans worked, progressed and progressed—and debate broke out on how best to restore a large statue of Jesus with his arms outstretched and bearing the familiar inscription, "Come Unto Me." Careful patching could repair all the bomb damage to the statue except for Christ's hands, which had been destroyed by the bomb fragments. Should they attempt the delicate task of reshaping those hands? And finally the young workers reached a decision that still stands today. The statue of Jesus has no hands, but the inscription reads: "Christ has no hands but ours." Isn't that really what He was trying to tell us? [Applause]

Thank you all, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:30 a.m. in Hall A at the Washington Convention Center.*

## Remarks to Representatives of the Future Farmers of America July 28, 1988

*The President.* I'm delighted to have all of you here this afternoon, and I want to assure you all that this is a nonpartisan event. *[Laughter]* Though I hope I can tell one little story that has to do with both farming and politics.

It seems that there was a Republican candidate out campaigning for public office in an old Democratic section of the rural South, and he stopped by this one farm. And the farmer who met him said, "Now, you just stay right here. I've got to go and run and get mom. She's never seen a Republican before." *[Laughter]* So, he went in and got mom. And they came back, and he says, "Well, why don't you do your campaign speech here for us." And he looked around for a podium, and the only thing there was a pile of—well, some stuff that had been taken out of the barn. *[Laughter]* So, he got up on that, and he made his speech. And when he finished they said, "Well, we've never heard a Republican speech before." And he said, "Well, that kind of makes us even. I've never spoken from a Democratic platform before." *[Laughter]*

Well, as I say, this is a nonpartisan event, and I hope nobody takes offense. *[Laughter]* In fact, if any of you from Democratic families get asked by your folks when you came home what the President talked to you about, okay, you can tell them that story with my permission to switch the party affiliations around—but just once. *[Laughter]*

Seriously though, just a few weeks ago, I was out in Illinois and Iowa, and I saw some of the devastation that's been caused by the drought there. What I saw wasn't a pretty sight—stunted corn, sparse bean fields, withered plants starved for water, struggling to push their way up. Secretary Lyng has just returned from an extensive tour of the entire Midwest, and he tells me that, despite some rain, the damage to our crops is extensive and, in some cases, irreversible. We're determined to get aid just as quickly as we can to those farmers who need help, and I'm calling on Congress to act on com-

prehensive drought relief so I can sign some legislation to that end very soon.

But you know, in going back to Iowa and talking to many of the farmers there and businessmen and government leaders, I heard a great deal said about changes in American agriculture during the last few years. In many ways, these changes are reflected in your own organization's emphasis on broadening the public perception of what FFA is all about, because you're not only an organization for farmers but an organization for all those looking for opportunities in agricultural marketing, management, production, engineering, research, communications, government, and other areas. And this emphasis on the diversity of the agricultural field and broadening the economic base of our farming regions reflects the power, might, and maturity of American agriculture. Your 400,000 members in 7,800 chapters are testimony to a number of young lives that FFA influences in all these wide areas. And believe me, having traveled the world as I have during these past 8 years, I can tell you how important this work is to the hopes of so many millions for a better world and a better future.

You know, "amazement" is the word for how most of the rest of the world views American agriculture. We grow more grain, we plant more soybeans, we raise more cattle and export more produce than any combination of countries in the world. American agriculture is one of the great success stories of our time. As recently as 1940, a single American farmer could feed 19 people for a year. Today a single American farmer feeds 120 people for a year. American products are shipped around the world.

Through all these decades, despite drought and misfortune, American agriculture continues to succeed. And there's a secret to it. It's one that's been emphasized to all of you because it's part of FFA philosophy. It's the secret of letting the consumer or the marketplace, not government plan-

ners, make the ultimate decision about what is on the shelves of our grocery stores or in the ships that carry American products across the seas.

When I first started traveling abroad as President, especially to our annual economic summits, I suggested that the best foreign aid or development program the United States could give the world was a crash study in free enterprise. And this idea was, to say the least, greeted with skepticism. But when America's economic miracle took over and as we created during the past 67 months 17 million new jobs, I noticed that the idea of fostering growth through encouraging the entrepreneur began to take hold—even to the point where the emphasis on agricultural subsidies, once so sacrosanct in other nations, is giving way at these summits to ideas on how to develop more free enterprise. There seems to be an increasing awareness of something we Americans have known for some time: that the 10 most dangerous words in the English language are, "Hi, I'm from the Government, and I'm here to help." [Laughter]

Well, of course, sometimes government can help and should help—natural disasters like the drought, for example—but we need to look to a future where there's less, not more, government in our daily lives. It's that philosophy that brought us the prosperity and growth that we see today. That's why we've proposed nothing less than a total phaseout by the year 2000 of all policies that distort trade in agriculture, and I'm speaking of worldwide. This proposal reflects one of my abiding beliefs—I think it's a belief that you share: The solution to the world agricultural problem is to get government out of the way and let farmers compete.

And you know, I'd like to point out something, as I did the week before last in Iowa. When people get to flattering me about this economic expansion, the longest in the peacetime history of our nation, I sometimes ask: What is it we really did to make all this happen for Americans? And the truth is, we just got out of your way. You did it; we didn't. That's why the work you're doing now, and will do as adults, is essential to what we as Americans can do for the rest of the world. We need to help

so many in the underdeveloped world, especially in the agricultural area, and your example and your assistance and your commitment to the concept of economic freedom can be crucial to that endeavor.

Well, as always, it's wonderful to see all of you here. "When tillage begins," Daniel Webster once said, "other arts follow. The farmers therefore are the founders of human civilization." The work of FFA, its broadening horizons, are testimony just to that point. So, I want to congratulate each of you on your achievements with FFA. Your family and friends and your President are all very proud of you. Have a wonderful stay here while you're in the Nation's Capital.

I can't go without just telling another little thing—maybe it's a little unkind of me—about government, but what planted some of these thoughts in my mind a long time ago—I was in the military. And I remember a case arose in World War II for a warehouse that was full of filing cabinets, and the filing cabinets were all full of papers. But research revealed that none of these records were of any value whatsoever or served any purpose in the Government. They were outmoded papers and so forth. They had no historical value. And so, up through the channels went a request to destroy those papers and empty the file cabinets so they could be used now for the great need—or then, at that time—of the papers that were current and so forth. And back down through the channels from the top came the answer to that request: Permission granted to destroy all of those records, provided copies were made of each one. [Laughter]

If I have a hobby anymore, it's throwing paper away. [Laughter] But I won't take any more of your time. Just thank you all, and God bless you. It's good to see you here again.

*Ms. Evans.* Mr. President, it is an honor for the six of us, as national officers in the national FFA organization, to meet with you again. But today we come to you with kind and sincere regards to share with you over 100 young people from every State in this nation who have come to answer the calling and the challenge that you set

before all Americans in your second Inaugural Address when you said, "If not us, who? If not now, when?"

Our country has an old tradition. The oldest tradition supposedly is that of its youth, and we as young people who represent over 416,000 other FFA members want to thank you and salute you for your unselfish service these past 8 years to our country. In fact, on a more personal note, we wanted you to know that those qualities, those special and unique ones that you possess—that of communication ability; that of your gentleness; and also of your love mostly for your God, for your country, and for your mankind—are those same qualities that we try to instill in our FFA members.

We thank you, Mr. President. And it is with optimism that we hope you and Mrs. Reagan will be able to join us at the world's largest youth convention. Over 24,000 FFA members gather in Kansas City every November, and we would love to hear from you and your remarks. On a more personal note, though, we want to also remind you that in the good book of Matthew, book 22, verse 14, it says: "For many are called, but few are chosen." To be chosen is a rare honor, and in this case, we feel that the rarity was well done.

There is a riddle that asks about the American dream. What is the difference between the American dream and everyone else's dream? Well, Mr. President, you know what the difference is. Everyone else's dream is to be an American.

Thank you for your service to our country and to our young people, for your commitment and for your ability to change and to touch our lives. We would like to present you with this plaque which says: "In tribute to President Ronald Reagan, in sincere appreciation for your outstanding leadership to our world and belief in over 416,000 FFA members as the future leaders of this great nation. July 28, 1988, The White House." Thank you.

*The President.* Thank you very much. I just want to say one thing. Madam President—[laughter]—I hope you're going to be around a little longer than I am. [Laughter] And thank you for those very kind words.

*Ms. Evans.* You're welcome.

*The President.* And since we're both presidents, we can use first names, Kelli. [Laughter] Thank you.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:54 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. Kelli Evans was the national president of the Future Farmers of America.*

## Announcement of the Recipients of the National Medal of Arts July 28, 1988

The President and Mrs. Reagan will present the National Medal of Arts to 12 Americans who have made a major contribution to the cultural life of the Nation. The awards ceremony will take place during a White House luncheon honoring the recipients on August 9th.

The 1988 National Medal of Arts will be awarded to writer Saul Bellow, actress Helen Hayes, photographer/film director Gordon Parks, architect I.M. Pei, dancer/choreographer Jerome Robbins, pianist Rudolf Serkin, composer/conductor Virgil Thomson, art historian/curator Sydney J. Freedberg, arts administrator Roger L. Ste-

vens, arts patron Brooke (Mrs. Vincent) Astor, music patron Francis Goelet, and arts patron Obert C. Tanner. This will be the fourth annual presentation of the National Medal of Arts, which unlike other arts awards is not limited to a single field or area of endeavor. The medal is designed to honor those who have encouraged the arts in this country and offered inspiration to others either through distinguished achievement, support, or patronage.

Proposed by President Reagan, the National Medal of Arts was approved by Congress and enacted into law in 1984. It specifically authorizes the President to award



no more than 12 medals each year “to individuals or groups who in the President’s judgment are deserving of special recognition by reason of their outstanding contributions to the excellence, growth, support, and availability of the arts in the United States.” Sculptor Robert Graham designed the National Medal of Arts. The 4-inch sterling silver medal depicts six dancing figures and the words “National Medal of Arts” in bas-relief on the obverse. The reverse of the medal bears the cast words “United States

of America” and the engraved name of the individual recipient.

Nominations for the National Medal of Arts are sought annually by the National Endowment for the Arts. Recommendations for recipients of the medal are made by the National Council on the Arts, the Endowment’s Presidentially appointed advisory body, of the most highly qualified candidates. These recommendations are then forwarded to the White House for final selection by the President.

## Remarks at the Annual Meeting of the National League of POW/MIA Families

*July 29, 1988*

George Brooks, Ann Griffiths, and members of the board, and family members: For me there’s no group more special than the National League of Families, and I’m glad to be here to speak to you at your annual meeting. You are a remarkable group that has bonded together into an extended family that is both effective and compassionate. Some of your beloved family members are missing. We want to know their fate, and we yearn for them to come home. And we will continue to work for their return.

It’s a wound that does not close with the passing of time. In 1961 the first American was listed as missing in action in Vietnam. After Operation Homecoming in 1973, there remained over 2,500 Americans unaccounted for, and your anguish since that time has been immense. And for long years the Government did far too little to learn the facts, to convey the truth, and to try to bring our men home.

But the National League of Families changed that. You pulled together. You spoke with a unified and unflagging voice. And you were heard. When we began together, there was an unresponsive bureaucracy without clear direction. There are now over 100 people in Defense, State, and the intelligence agencies working full-time to find your loved ones and bring you answers. That’s a change that we made together, and

that’s how it must stay until your questions are answered. You stood alone far too long. That must never happen again.

Your cause has aroused a nation. Your responsible leadership has resisted simplistic solutions, sought facts, and moved this issue forward. For this you deserve great credit. And I particularly want to recognize your dedicated board chairman, George Brooks, and your hard-working and very talented executive director, Ann Griffiths.

The devotion of each family member and your long-term commitment have sent a message that has become embedded in the consciousness of our country. A bipartisan group in Congress now supports our efforts. The POW-MIA flag flies over State capitals, over veterans’ posts, in parades in every city and town across America. And each year now it flies over the White House as well. The international community speaks directly about the Americans still missing in action. And, yes, we can find encouragement in the knowledge that through these efforts over 100 of you have received answers.

A decade ago we were told that after so much time had passed there was little chance any remains could be recovered. And there have always been those rushing to say that it was time to forget. Well, to those in a hurry to forget, your love for your fathers, brothers, husbands, and sons

stands in the way. Those who want to close the door on the true history of the Vietnam war, to escape accountability and leave important questions unanswered—they would close the book on those Americans still missing. Well, this is more than a betrayal of the men. It's more than a breach of faith with their families and their loved ones. It's a denial of the truth. And to them I say: America cannot move forward by leaving her missing sons behind.

For you, the families of MIA's and POW's unaccounted for, the Vietnam war is not over and will not end. For you, the only way we can "give peace a chance" is to give you the truth, the fullest possible accounting of the fate of your loved ones. Who can still question that America's youth fought a noble battle for freedom? And how can we not keep faith with those who served that cause? If there are living Americans being held against their will, we must bring them home. I implore the Governments concerned to respond to our previous proposals. Should there be anyone remaining voluntarily, their family deserves to know. And every American who has perished deserves to rest on United States soil. And until our questions are fully answered, we will assume that some of our countrymen are alive.

There are two things that your country must do for you. First, it must obtain the fullest possible accounting. And second, it must draw the true lessons of Vietnam so that we are a wiser, stronger, and prouder nation, and the ordeal under which you suffer can be prevented from ever happening again.

Well, thanks to your work, and as part of your legacy, future generations of American servicemen will be assured that they will never be forgotten by their countrymen. And one of the most moving things is all the children from POW-MIA families who have chosen to wear their country's uniform. When I was Governor of California, at a meeting with what was the forerunner of your organization, I was standing and meeting with these people. And I felt a tug at my pantleg, and I looked down. A 3-year-old boy just looked up and said, "Will you bring my daddy home?" Two months ago, that boy, that brave young man, Todd

Hanson, graduated from the United States Naval Academy. And the children of George Shine, a member of your board and himself a retired Air Force Colonel—one son killed in action in Vietnam, another still missing, and today two others, a son and a daughter, are on active duty with our Armed Forces. You cannot describe a greater love of country than that.

Well, as you gather for your 19th annual meeting, the Vietnamese Government has once again raised our hopes for a breakthrough. I welcome their pledge to my special emissary, General Vessey, to accelerate their work on those cases that he has discussed with them. We look forward to its fulfillment. We've witnessed promises made in the past by Vietnam that were not carried out, but we're following this offer up aggressively. I would also like to thank those charitable organizations that have been supporting the efforts of George [John] Vessey.

The Governments of Indochina know that resolution of this issue is critical to any future relationship, that we will not tire of this quest, and that the longer this wound persists, the more likely that it will be permanent. And we will not weaken in our resolve to resist attempts to use this humanitarian issue for political gain.

Normalization of relations with Hanoi can come only in the context of a political settlement in Cambodia. Vietnam has recently stated its intention to withdraw its forces from Cambodia, and we would welcome a genuine settlement. If they're serious, then it's time to move rapidly to resolve the POW-MIA issue, for the deep pain that this issue brings to the American people will turn against Hanoi if it lingers past a Cambodian settlement. It's in the interests of Hanoi to position itself for a new era and to help bring this to pass.

With the Lao Government, our joint search activities have been marked by a sincere effort to provide answers. We hope this can be sustained and expanded, for many unanswered questions remain. The Government in Phnom Penh has announced that they're holding the remains of Americans, but have yet to agree to our proposals to receive them. Well, I call upon

them today to do so.

During the remainder of our administration these efforts will continue on a priority basis. We must call upon the next administration to do the same. In preparation for transition, I'm directing a comprehensive study on the POW-MIA issue, detailing our efforts, accomplishments, and what remains to be done. We must achieve the fullest possible accounting. The study will be given to you, the families, the Congress, and the American people.

When I was Governor of California, a number of families gave me their POW-MIA bracelets. I brought those bracelets with me when I came to Washington, and they're in the study adjoining the Oval Office. They represent an unbreakable bond of trust between you and your country; forged with your courage, your tears, your prayers, and your pain; forged in the hearth of your steadfastness and resolve. Whoever may occupy this office, it is a bond that cannot be broken. We've walked a long road together, and we'll continue to walk together. My concern for this issue began long before I took this office, and it will continue after I leave. I've previously noted Calvin Coolidge's remark that "The nation which forgets its defenders will be itself forgotten." But thanks to your efforts, I know that America will never forget. And I believe that each of your families, and with them this nation, shall one day be healed.

I have mentioned some of the experi-

ences back when I was Governor, and it was the period then when the POW's, who had known long years of imprisonment, were finally released and came home. And I appealed to Washington to let us at least meet and entertain and welcome home those whose home was California. Well, some 250 on 4 different occasions were in our home for dinner, and we heard their stories, and the evening went on, hearing the stories. And you just couldn't believe it.

Two men met in front of us in our living room, heard each other's names, and threw their arms around each other. They were the best and closest of friends. They knew every detail of each other's family. They were seeing each other face-to-face for the first time in their lives. All that friendship in those terrible days of imprisonment had been built on their tapping in the code, the prisoner's code, on the walls. They had never seen each other until they met in our living room.

There was story after story of that kind that revealed the heroism of those Americans. It was so inspiring. And they told the stories without bitterness, just as you would relate any adventure. And I think maybe this is where Nancy and I fell in love with all of them and with all of those who remain, yet to return to their homeland.

You are all in my prayers. And I thank you, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:17 a.m. in the Grand Ballroom at the J.W. Marriott Hotel.*

## Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Reporting on the Cyprus Conflict *July 29, 1988*

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. Chairman:)*

In accordance with Public Law 95-384, I am submitting to you a bimonthly report on progress toward a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus question.

In recent months, the U.N. Secretary General intensified his efforts to restart ne-

gotiations between the parties to the dispute. I am pleased to inform you that the Secretary General announced that he has received agreement in principle from both Cypriot President George Vassiliou and Turkish Cypriot community leader Rauf Denktash to begin talks. Details, however,

remain to be worked out regarding the exact timing, basis, and nature of the discussions. We believe that this is an important opportunity and have noted to all interested parties that it should not be missed; maximum effort should be made to cooperate with the Secretary General. I offer my best wishes to both leaders as they strive for a lasting, mutually acceptable peace.

As publicly announced on July 7, President Vassiliou has accepted my invitation for a private visit to the United States on August 1. I look forward to meeting with him at that time to discuss efforts to negotiate a Cyprus solution and the continuing improvement of our already excellent bilateral relations. During President Vassiliou's recent visit to New York for the U.N. Special Session on Disarmament, I sent a message to the President through Special Cyprus Coordinator Wilkinson who had a lengthy conversation with him. Under Secretary of State for Coordinating Security Assistance Programs Derwinski also met with President Vassiliou. Special Cyprus Coordinator Wilkinson also recently met with President Vassiliou and Turkish Cypriot leader Denktash during a recent trip to Cyprus to discuss continuing efforts toward negotiations and a settlement.

The U.N. Secretary General issued his semiannual report, dated May 31, 1988, a copy of which is attached, to the Security Council on the U.N. operation in Cyprus.

The Secretary General noted that his report was coming out at "a time of tension . . . but also of hope," referring to concerns about serious incidents in the buffer zone that he hoped would not sidetrack efforts to resume active negotiations toward an overall settlement. Among other subjects in the report, the Secretary General reiterated his concern about the accumulated deficit in the UNFICYP special account.

President Kenan Evren of Turkey visited the United States in late June and, during the course of his stay, responded to questions on Cyprus. President Evren stated that Turkey's main interest in Cyprus remains the security of the Turkish Cypriot community. He reaffirmed past Turkish statements that Turkish troops would be withdrawn from Cyprus in the context of a settlement that adequately addresses Turkish Cypriot concerns and interests. I view the timing and content of this message as very positive in relation to the U.N. Secretary General's effort to restart serious intercommunal negotiations in Cyprus.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

*Note: Identical letters were sent to Jim Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Claiborne Pell, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.*

## Message to the Congress Reporting Budget Deferrals

July 29, 1988

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith report two revised deferrals of budget authority now totalling \$610,581,549.

The deferrals affect programs in the Department of Defense—Civil and Funds Appropriated to the President.

The details of these deferrals are con-

tained in the attached report.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
July 29, 1988.

*Note: The attachment detailing the deferrals was printed in the "Federal Register" of August 4.*

## **Nomination of James E. Goodby To Be United States Ambassador to Greece**

*July 29, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate James E. Goodby, of New Hampshire, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be Ambassador to Greece. He would succeed Robert Vossler Keeley.

Mr. Goodby entered the Foreign Service in 1952. He was a foreign affairs specialist for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in Washington, DC, 1954–1959; foreign affairs officer in the Office of Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for Atomic Energy at the Department of State, 1960–1961; and officer in charge of nuclear test ban negotiations for the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in Washington and Geneva, 1961–1963. Mr. Goodby was a member of the policy planning council at the Department of State, 1963–1967; political officer for the U.S. mission to the European Community in Brussels, 1967–1969; officer in charge of defense policy affairs at the Bureau of European Affairs at the Department of State, 1969–1971; consular for political affairs at the U.S. mission to the

North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Brussels, 1971–1974; Deputy Director of the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, 1974–1977; and Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, 1977–1980. From 1980 to 1981, Mr. Goodby served as Ambassador to Finland. He was Vice Chairman of the U.S. delegation to the strategic arms reductions talks and the Department of State representative, 1981–1983, and the U.S. Representative to the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, 1983–1985. He also served as diplomat-in-residence at Georgetown University, 1985–1986. Since 1987 Mr. Goodby has been diplomat-in-residence and senior fellow for the Center for the Study of Foreign Affairs at the Foreign Service Institute as well as an instructor at Georgetown University and Stanford University.

Mr. Goodby graduated from Harvard College (A.B., 1951). He was born December 20, 1929, in Providence, RI. He served in the U.S. Air Force from 1952 to 1953. Mr. Goodby is married and has two children.

## **Nomination of Sonia Landau To Be Coordinator for International Communications and Information Policy at the Department of State**

*July 29, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Sonia Landau to be Coordinator for International Communications and Information Policy, with the rank of Ambassador, at the Department of State. She would succeed Diana Lady Dougan.

Since 1986 Ms. Landau has been a self-employed consultant in New York City. Prior to this, she was Chairman of the Board of Directors for the Corporation for

Public Broadcasting, 1984–1986, and a member, 1981–1986. She currently serves on the board of regents of the George Foster Peabody Awards.

Ms. Landau graduated from the University of Denver (B.A., 1958). She was born July 14, 1937, in Denver, CO. She is married, has two children, and resides in New York, NY.

## Radio Address to the Nation on Aid to the Nicaraguan Democratic Resistance

July 30, 1988

### *My fellow Americans:*

What a moment of hope it was 1 year ago when Central American leaders concluded their meeting in Guatemala. The Sandinista Government of Nicaragua, a Communist regime fighting a civil war against 15,000 Nicaraguan freedom fighters opposed to their oppression, agreed to a series of sweeping democratic reforms. If carried out, those reforms would have ended the killing and brought peace to Nicaragua and Central America. It would also have meant that Nicaragua would at last join the family of free, democratic nations.

At first, there were a few hopeful signs. To much media fanfare, the opposition newspaper in Nicaragua, *La Prensa*, was reopened. Independent radio stations were allowed to broadcast again. A few political prisoners were released, and political groups were allowed more latitude. Most important, Sandinistas finally agreed to the freedom fighters' request for direct negotiations for a peaceful, democratic settlement.

Now the main reason the Sandinistas agreed to those steps a year ago was the steady progress of the freedom fighters, including important battlefield victories like the one at Los Minas. But tragically, at the very moment when continued strength and determination by the United States might have meant the continued success of the peace plan, the United States House of Representatives decided, and by only a very narrow margin, to refuse my request for further effective aid to the freedom fighters. This, of course, removed the principal prod—the military victories and popular success of the freedom fighters—to Sandinista participation in the peace plan and sent an immediate signal of American weakness to the Communists.

This failure to support the freedom fighters has had costly and sad consequences—just how costly and sad we've seen during the past few weeks. Communist Sandinista leader Daniel Ortega has been visiting Castro in Cuba and voicing solidarity with

the tyrant who has brought so much sadness and misery to that country; while in Nicaragua, a renewed attack on political dissent is being led by the head of the secret police, Tomás Borge, a dedicated Communist and grim, hardened repressor of human rights whose office, according to our Commission on Organized Crime, has also been actively engaged in the international drug trade. Acting under the orders of the Communist leaders and Borge's supervision, Sandinista police and goon squads have brutally broken up a peaceful demonstration by 3,000 Nicaraguans. Opposition leaders were jailed or beaten and now sentenced to prison. Political, religious liberties have again been curtailed. The Communists ordered the Catholic archbishop to shut down the Catholic radio station, and for almost 2 weeks the independent newspaper, *La Prensa*, was refused permission to publish. And the American ambassador was expelled.

And yet, while the cutoff of aid to the freedom fighters was a dreadful mistake, getting the cause of peace and freedom back on track—not recrimination—must now be our goal. There is a chance for real bipartisan consensus in support of renewed *contra* aid. Indeed, one of its strong supporters has recently been named to be the Vice Presidential candidate of the Democratic Party. Senator Bob Dole intends soon to offer legislation to renew effective assistance to the freedom fighters. The final details are being worked out. And I urge the Members of the Senate to support the aid package, and I also ask the House of Representatives to move speedily and favorably on the Senate legislation. Meanwhile, we continue to pursue aggressively our diplomatic efforts with the Central American democracies.

So much is at stake. A few years ago, there were those who said the cause of freedom and democracy was lost in El Salvador. Well, perhaps some of you remember that incredible scene when the people of that

country defied Communist threats and bullets to march to the polls and vote for democracy. The American aid package that helped make democracy victorious in El Salvador passed by only two votes in the House—but pass it did, and democracy did come.

A few weeks ago, both Vice President Bush and I visited the bedside of one of the heroes of that struggle, President Duarte of El Salvador. President Duarte has had no easy life. He has been continually threatened by extremists of both left and right. His daughter was kidnaped by Communist guerrillas. And now, while in a desperate

struggle with cancer, he continues to lead his nation on the high road to democracy. I cannot tell you how deeply moved Vice President Bush and I were by our visit to this brave and remarkable man and how determined we both were that his dream for his people and all the peoples of Central America should be made a reality—the dream of peace and freedom for every man, woman, and child.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from Camp David, MD.*

## Remarks Congratulating the Eastern High School Choir August 1, 1988

*The President.* How do you say something when there's a lump as big as a tennis ball in your throat? You know, every morning they hand me a schedule that tells me where I'm supposed to be. Believe me, I've been looking forward to this all day. And seeing and hearing all of you beats a budget briefing any day. [*Laughter*]

Your talent is manifest; your brilliant performance in Europe was an inspiration to all of us. I don't need to tell you about the kind of world class competition you were up against or the fact that a good many of your competitors had plenty more resources behind them than you did. But you did have advantages: first, your talent; second, your commitment and determination—you practiced endlessly, sometimes in Latin or German, and you raised the money for the trip yourselves; third, the wonderful people behind you—and here I mean your parents, families, and friends; and most of all you had a secret weapon whose name was Joyce Garrett. And, Joyce, I know how proud you are of all these young people. But you know what? I have a feeling they're proud of you, too. Am I right on that?

*Choir Members.* Yes!

*The President.* Well, I know there are many others to thank. Maudine Cooper and all the friends of Eastern Choir did a won-

derful job of helping all of you get to Europe.

Also Mel Bradley has sent me some newspaper clippings about you, and I think you've been saying some very important things. Your choir president, Fredericka Gordon, brought to life your international tour and that prize you won in Vienna: "A lot of times before we even finished our song," she told the Post, "they were up on their feet screaming. Sometimes you felt like saying, 'Okay, okay, but wait till the song is over.'" [*Laughter*]

And I think Edward Love said something important, too, about what all this meant to you and to us. He said: "It makes me very aware that as a person I can do something and share with other people. I know people who use and sell drugs, but I don't get caught up in that crowd. I want to look back and say, 'I went to Europe and experienced great pleasure in singing songs and representing my country, my school.'" Well, that you did—all of you. And all of us—your families, friends, classmates, community, and country—are proud of the tremendous job you did over there. You've competed against the best the world had to offer, and you came out ahead. And America takes pride in you today.

So, thank you again for brightening our

day at the White House, and my warmest, best wishes to each of you for the future, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:50 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his remarks he referred to Joyce Garrett, direc-*

*tor of the Eastern High School Choir of Washington, DC; Melvin L. Bradley, Special Assistant to the President for Policy Development; and choir member Edward Love. The choir placed second in the Vienna International Youth Music Festival.*

## Message to the Senate Transmitting a Protocol to the France-United States Convention on Taxation

August 1, 1988

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I transmit herewith, for Senate advice and consent to ratification, the Protocol to the Convention between the United States of America and the French Republic with respect to Taxes on Income and Property of July 28, 1967, as amended by the Protocols of October 12, 1970, November 24, 1978, and January 17, 1984, which Protocol and related exchange of notes were signed at Paris on June 16, 1988. I also transmit for the information of the Senate the report of the Department of State with respect thereto.

The main purpose of the Protocol is to

modify the Convention to take into account the provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1986. In addition, the Protocol will permit France to exempt U.S. citizens resident in France from French tax on their U.S.-source investment income.

It is most desirable that this Protocol, together with the related exchange of notes, be considered by the Senate as soon as possible and that the Senate give advice and consent to ratification.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
August 1, 1988.

## Nomination of Roberts T. Jones To Be an Assistant Secretary of Labor

August 1, 1988

The President today announced his intention to nominate Roberts T. Jones to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor (Employment and Training). He would succeed Roger Dale Semerad.

Since 1985 Mr. Jones has been Deputy Assistant Secretary at the Employment and Training Administration for the Department of Labor in Washington, DC. Mr. Jones has been with the Department of Labor since 1972, serving in several positions including: Administrator of the Office of Job Training Programs for the Employment and Training Administration, 1981-

1985; Administrator of the Office of Management Assistance for the Employment and Training Administration, 1978-1981; and director of the Office of Community Employment Programs for the Employment and Training Administration, 1974-1978.

Mr. Jones graduated from the University of Redlands (B.A., 1962). He was born April 24, 1940, in Visalia, CA. He served in the U.S. Air Force, 1962-1966. He is married, has three children, and resides in Alexandria, VA.



## Proclamation 5843—Helsinki Human Rights Day, 1988 *August 1, 1988*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Thirteen years ago, 33 European states, the United States, and Canada signed the Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In so doing, we and the other signatories undertook a sacred commitment to the principles of freedom, self-determination, and human dignity. The Helsinki Final Act acknowledged the fundamental interrelationship of human rights, economic relations, and security considerations in the overall conduct of affairs within and among states. The Final Act recognized that there can be no true international security without respect for basic political and civil rights; that economic ties can contribute to security, but only if based upon open relations among peoples; and that security and confidence can also be improved through the free exchange of information.

That historic meeting in Helsinki has spawned a dynamic process that we in the United States regard as one of the most important developments in East-West relations in the post-World War II period. The work begun at Helsinki to eliminate the barriers that divide East and West has been carried on in three follow-up meetings during the intervening years. At present we are working with the delegations from all the signatory states in Vienna to advance our cherished objectives of freedom, openness, and security.

While progress has occurred in reducing the tensions between East and West, the Soviet Union and other states of the East have not fully lived up to the commitments undertaken at Helsinki. Respect for human rights in these countries continues to fall far short of the standards set forth in the Final Act, as well as in the document issued at the conclusion of the Madrid review conference in 1983. Freedom of movement, conscience, and religion are still shackled by unreasonable and arbitrary government controls. Individuals such as Ukrainian Hel-

sinki monitors Ivan Kandyba and Ivan Sokulsky and Lithuanian Catholic priest Sigita Tamkevicius, whose only "crime" was to monitor the Soviet Government's compliance with the Helsinki Final Act and speak out in behalf of political and religious freedom, remain in Soviet labor camps. The free flow of ideas and information from abroad and within Eastern Europe is still impeded.

A few short weeks ago I stood in Finlandia Hall—the historic building in which the Helsinki Final Act was signed. I reiterated the commitment of the American people to continue to work to bring down the barriers that have so cruelly divided the European continent for 4 decades. However, it bears reminding that those barriers were erected by the East, and so much of the demolition work will necessarily fall to those states. We are encouraged by recent hopeful pronouncements coming from the Soviet Union and its allies; we await further concrete progress in the treatment of all individuals in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and positive steps in the Vienna meeting to give those pronouncements substance.

It is appropriate that we mark this 13th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act by setting aside a special day to reflect upon and to renew our dedication to the values of human dignity and freedom embodied in that farsighted document. On this occasion, we call upon all signatories of the Final Act to honor in full its solemn principles. Let us pledge to spare no effort in striving toward this goal.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 338, has designated August 1, 1988, as "Helsinki Human Rights Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in its observance.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim August 1, 1988, as Helsinki Human Rights Day.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-*

eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:46 p.m., August 1, 1988]*

RONALD REAGAN

## **Statement on Proposed Legislation to Amend the Fair Housing Act *August 1, 1988***

The Senate is scheduled to consider shortly legislation we have long sought to strengthen the Fair Housing Act. That act prohibits discrimination in housing based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. I am extremely pleased at the swift congressional response to the call in my legislative message at the beginning of this session of Congress for the enactment of new civil rights legislation to strengthen the Fair Housing Act. Among other things, the legislation extends the protection of the act to prohibit housing discrimination against those with handicaps, one of my key legislative goals.

Today I received a welcome report from Secretary of Housing and Urban Develop-

ment Sam Pierce and Attorney General Ed Meese that a package of amendments with broad support has been fashioned to further improve the bill that the House of Representatives passed in June. The package ensures appropriate roles for Federal, State and local government in protecting the housing rights of persons with handicaps, improves arrangements for the conduct of lawsuits by the Federal Government to enforce the act, and protects the rights of older Americans.

I urge the Senate and then the House to pass the bill swiftly, to advance the day when I will receive from the Congress the landmark civil rights bill for which we have worked so long and hard.

## **Appointment of Robert L. Woodson as a Member of the National Commission on Children *August 1, 1988***

The President today announced his intention to appoint Robert L. Woodson to be a member of the National Commission on Children for a term expiring March 31, 1989. This is a new position.

Since 1981 Mr. Woodson has been president of the National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise in Washington, DC. Prior to this, he was director of the American Enterprise Institute's Neighborhood Revitalization Project, 1977-1981, and a resident fellow at the American Enterprise Institute since 1977. He was a fellow for the National Endowment for the Humanities, 1977-1978. He was director of the administration of justice division at the National Urban

League, 1972-1977; director of U.S. programs for the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee, 1969-1972; and executive director for the Media Fellowship House, 1967-1969. Mr. Woodson was also a psychiatric social worker for the Chester County Mental Health Center in Pennsylvania, 1965-1967.

Mr. Woodson graduated from Cheyney State University (B.S., 1962) and the University of Pennsylvania (M.S., 1965). He was born April 8, 1937, in Philadelphia, PA. He served in the U.S. Air Force, 1954-1958. He is married, has four children, and resides in Silver Spring, MD.

## Nomination of Marvin Hamlisch To Be a Member of the National Council on the Arts

August 1, 1988

The President today announced his intention to nominate Marvin Hamlisch to be a member of the National Council on the Arts, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, for a term expiring September 3, 1994. He would succeed Allen Drury.

Mr. Hamlisch is a composer and performer, creating musical scores such as "They're Playing Our Song," and the Tony and Pul-

itzer Prize winning score for "A Chorus Line." Some of his best known works include the songs "The Way We Were," "The Spy Who Loved Me," and the score from "The Sting."

Mr. Hamlisch graduated from Queens College (B.A., 1967). He was born June 2, 1944, in New York City, where he currently resides.

## Remarks at a Fundraising Reception for Senator William V. Roth, Jr., of Delaware

August 1, 1988

Thank you, and thank you, Bill, for that most generous and kind introduction. That's the fine thing about this job—people start talking that way about you, and all you can do is sit there and modestly take it. [*Laughter*] But thank you all, and let me say a special thank you to Delaware's national committeewoman, Priscilla Rakestraw, and the finance chairman for Bill's campaign, Dick Collins.

We're here tonight not just to hear about a friend of his State and of his nation but to help make sure that one of the most visionary and effective men to serve in this century is returned to the United States Senate in November. And I'll bet you know I'm talking about Senator Bill Roth.

You know, when I think of what having Bill Roth in the Senate has meant to the country, when I think of the landmark legislation he's sponsored and the way that that legislation has changed not only our nation but the entire world, it reminds me of something a great Hollywood producer, Sam Goldwyn, one of the founders of MGM, once said when he got worked up about a script. Sam Goldwyn had a way with words. He said, "That story is wonderful. It's magnificent. It's prolific." [*Laughter*] Well, yes, wonderful, magnificent, prolific describe

the career and contributions to America of Bill Roth. For 22 years, he has served in Congress—18 of those years in the Senate. How has he changed America? Let me count the ways.

Bill has been a leader in uncovering government waste. He was a strong supporter of the Grace commission [President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control in the Federal Government] and has pushed for implementation of the commission's recommendations—recommendations that went department by department throughout the entire Government. And out of 2,160 recommendations, we have, to date, implemented 1,426, or 66 percent of them. And we estimate that this year alone we have saved about \$41 billion. Bill Roth deserves a lot of credit for these achievements.

In another area, the environment, last week the news magazines finally caught up with Bill. Both Time and Newsweek ran stories on ocean dumping. Well, for years Bill has been working to stop ocean dumping and the burning of toxic waste off the Delaware coast.

Some candidates talk about family and traditional values. Bill works to foster and protect them. He led the fight to save IRA's

and to encourage their use for college education. He's among the Senate's leaders in the fight against child pornography. And he helped persuade the Motion Picture Association to tighten the rating guidelines for movies that portray drug use.

Finally, of course, without Bill Roth's help, would there or could there have been the Roth-Kemp tax cut? That tax cut ushered in the longest peacetime economic expansion on record. Since our expansion began, America has created more than 17 million new jobs, and the real income of the typical American family has grown by more than 10 percent, compared to a 3-percent drop during the previous administration. Some predicted that Roth-Kemp would launch a new round of inflation. Instead, inflation today is a third of what it was the day we took office. Others said it would take from the poor and give to the rich. Yet today Americans with the most income pay more of our total income taxes than before Roth-Kemp and our subsequent tax reform bill, while millions of the poorest now pay no Federal income tax at all.

Let me give you an idea of what rising incomes and lower inflation, together with the lower interest rates that have come with low inflation, have meant to American families. According to the National Association of Realtors, in the year we took office the average American family made only 74 percent of the income it needed to buy a home. For many families, particularly new families, affordable housing was quickly becoming a memory of the past. Today the average family makes 114 percent of what it needs to buy a home. The American dream of owning a home is in reach of American families once again.

Yes, America is in a new era of opportunity. Some have called it the Reagan era, but I could as easily call it the Roth era because Bill Roth is one of those we can thank for more people being at work this year than at any time in the history of the United States of America.

I have to add something here. I was surprised myself—I didn't know too much about the statisticians—as to what they considered the potential employment pool in America. It is everybody, male and female, from the age of 16 and up—all the way up.

Today the greatest percentage of that pool is employed—62.6 percent—than ever in the history of our country before.

A certain candidate recently said that if he has his way next January the Reagan era will be over. Does he want to end the era of lower tax rates and higher real income for families, record numbers of jobs, low inflation and interest rates, steady growth, and respect—not just lipservice—to families? The American people may have a thing or two to say about that.

That same candidate claims that he has balanced 10 budgets in a row. But as one newspaper wrote recently, his budget is “not balanced in any recognizable sense of the word. His budget includes almost a half a billion dollars of new borrowing, drawing reserves and tapping pension funds, and the kind of creative accounting that nearly sent New York City to the poorhouse just a few years ago. No wonder his Lieutenant Governor slipped out of Atlanta before the acceptance speech, telling reporters, “I need to get back into the State”—Massachusetts—“and start picking up the pieces.”

America this year has come to a divide in the road. Take one fork and we continue in the direction that Bill Roth has helped chart. Take the other and in 4 years all of us may be picking up the pieces. Today America has peace and prosperity, growth and opportunity. We can reelect them or turn to the liberal alternative. It's no secret which way I want to go: Come January, I want Bill Roth in the Senate and George Bush in the White House.

And this brings me to a pivotal point. Electing a new President is only half of deciding which way America will go. The other half is electing a new Congress. None of what Bill and I have accomplished the last 8 years could have been achieved had we not had a Republican Senate for 6 of those years. So, I hope you'll not only help Bill return to the Senate but help him get a little more company there as well. Think of it as an Inauguration Day present for President Bush.

Each of us can contribute to Bill's campaign in his or her way. The foundation of a successful campaign is hard work and the dedication of loyal supporters, like Priscilla

and Dick and every one of you here. Yes, if anyone in America has loyal supporters, it's Bill Roth, and he deserves your support.

For all you're doing for him and for our beloved nation, thank you, and God bless

you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 5:52 p.m. in the atrium at the National Building Museum.*

## Letter to Congressional Leaders on Legislation To Provide Restitution for Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians August 1, 1988

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Bob:)*

We welcome the action of the House-Senate conference on H.R. 442, a bill to provide compensation for Americans of Japanese descent interned in the United States during the Second World War. The bill reported from the conference and passed by the Senate on July 27 is substantially improved over the versions of the bill previously considered.

We are particularly pleased that the bill provides for a measured disbursement of the amounts authorized for the trust fund and ensures that acceptance of compensation under the legislation fully satisfies claims against the United States based on the unique circumstances of the intern-

ment.

The enactment of H.R. 442 will close a sad chapter in American history in a way that reaffirms America's commitment to the preservation of liberty and justice for all.

I urge the House of Representatives to act swiftly and favorably on the bill.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

*Note: Identical letters were sent to Jim Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Robert H. Michel, ranking minority member of the House of Representatives. The letter was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on August 2.*

## Statement on the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act August 2, 1988

One of my guiding principles has been to reduce the intrusion of the Federal government into the lives of all Americans. I believe that principle has served this country well. During the current economic expansion we have created over 17 million new jobs—mostly high-quality and full-time—the unemployment rate is the lowest in 14 years, and more people are now at work in America than ever before. Our economic policies have produced plant openings and job opportunities. But the Congress has taken a step in the wrong direction by passing the plant closing legislation.

If we are to be competitive, America

must be able to adapt to changing conditions here and abroad. We cannot stand still. We must be flexible enough to meet the challenges of the future.

While this legislation was pending, I heard from workers whose jobs would have been lost and businesses whose doors would have closed if the law were in effect. In the words of one businessman, "if plant closing legislation had been in force during our time of restructuring . . . we would be history, and no one would be employed here, and no products would be coming off the line . . . we would not be an American manufacturer/employer today!"

Workers should be given as much notice as possible when a business is forced to resort to layoffs, or to close altogether. Compassion demands no less. But the Federal government's mandating that businesses under virtually all conditions must give 60-days' notice—even if doing so eliminates any chance to save the company—is not a proper course. We should not go down the road of European labor policy—a policy that has resulted in no net job growth in the last decade. The European experience has proven that notification mandated by law does not create or save one job. Nor does it assist those who find themselves without work—it does just the opposite. Plant closing restrictions have resulted in fewer plant openings.

Federal law, unlike negotiations between labor and management, cannot anticipate the variety of individual circumstances faced by workers and firms. Federal laws like this one are counterproductive. Unfortunately, some in the Congress have been more interested in scoring political points

with organized labor than in saving workers' jobs. To make matters worse, the Senate leadership refuses to even consider important trade legislation until final action is taken on the plant closing bill.

I salute those in the Congress who supported me on this issue. They saw beyond the parochial interest and voted for the national interest. They were right. But the national interest now dictates that the majority in the Congress must be forced to stop playing politics. Therefore, in order to end these political shenanigans and to get on with the business of the Nation—especially enacting responsible trade legislation—I have decided to allow the plant closing bill to become law but without my signature.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
August 2, 1988.

*Note: S. 2527 became law on August 4 and was assigned Public Law No. 100-379.*

## Statement Announcing a Human Immunodeficiency Virus Epidemic Action Plan

August 2, 1988

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), has moved through our society with tragic human consequences. It is a public health threat that has touched the lives of Americans with alarming speed and frightening consequences. It demands knowledge and attention by the best experts in our society. I am today ordering a number of actions to focus the efforts of the Government and private sector on this horrible human problem. These directives will assure compassion toward those with the HIV infection, provide dignity and kindness in treatment and medical care, and require that we inform and educate our citizens to prevent further spread of the disease.

We are today adopting a 10-point action plan to advance the battle against AIDS and HIV consistent with the recommendations

of the Presidential Commission on AIDS. It is a wide-ranging plan that calls on the action and cooperation of all levels of our society. As a first step, I am today directing that every Federal agency adopt a policy based on Office of Personnel Management (OPM) guidelines on how to treat HIV-infected persons in the workplace. I ask American businesses, unions, and schools to examine and consider adopting education and personnel policies based on the OPM and Centers for Disease Control guidelines. I am directing the Attorney General to provide me with an expeditious review of how the Federal Government should provide direction and leadership in encouraging non-discrimination for HIV-infected individuals. We will also proceed to improve laboratory safety, accelerate drug approvals, evaluate the health care financing system, and

pursue a multifocused international initiative, among other steps. I have asked Dr. Macdonald [Deputy Assistant to the Presi-

dent for Drug Abuse Policy] to monitor our response to the Commission's recommendations and report to me in September.

## Remarks at the Presentation Ceremony for the Distinguished Rank Awards

August 2, 1988

Well, thank you. And Connie, it's good to see you and so many of the agency heads whose employees we're honoring here today. Welcome to the White House complex. White House complex—that's because nothing in Washington is ever simple—[laughter]—well, almost nothing.

Today we're here to honor a quality that is both simple and noble: dedication, true dedication to public service. When our administration came to Washington nearly 8 years ago, we promised the American people a government that would stop doing what it shouldn't be doing and did a good job on all that was left. Today we're honoring those who have helped us keep that promise. You're the ones who have taken our broad policies and put them into practice one day at a time. You're the best of our senior career services—the men and women who stand out above all the rest—and we're here today to show our appreciation for you.

It's been said that a bureaucrat is someone who has a problem for every solution. [Laughter] And by that standard there isn't a bureaucrat in the room today. You've taken the chances. You've exercised the judgment. You've found the solutions, and you've made them work. Thanks to you, as well as the agency heads you serve under and many of your colleagues, both political and nonpolitical, America today has, overall, the best run Federal Government we've ever had.

I can't mention all of you and what you've accomplished. But I thought that you'd like to hear a few examples of what some who share these awards with you today have achieved. For example, there's Peter Allgeier, an Assistant U.S. Trade Representative. Under his direction, American

negotiators obtained elimination of Korea's import licensing restrictions on U.S. computers, on construction equipment, and on a wide range of consumer products. He's won revisions of Singapore's copyright law and the near elimination of Singapore's exports of pirated records, tapes, and video cassettes. And thanks to his work, improved patent and copyright laws have been negotiated with Korea and Taiwan, and America is far more able to protect its intellectual property in Asia.

Another example: Stephen Higgins, Director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms and a frontline commander in the fight against armed career criminals and armed drug traffickers. He has pioneered the use of firearms laws against the drug cartels, using those laws much as other "G-men" once used the tax laws against Al Capone. Congress and the press have joined in admiring the extraordinary work that he and the men and women of his agency have done against the Jamaican cocaine distribution organization. And anytime you can get Congress and the press to agree with those of us in the administration on anything, you've done something right. [Laughter]

Doing something right must run in the family. Stephen's brother Maurice, who's Executive Director for Contracting in the Naval Air Systems Command, is also receiving an award. He's a big reason the price the Government pays for major naval aircraft did not go up one penny between 1982 and 1987. I'm told Stephen and Maurice's mother and stepfather have come all the way from Kansas to celebrate with their sons, and you both can be very proud.

One last example: Dr. Janet Norwood, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment, unemployment, price,

productivity, and wage reports are among the most sensitive and significant data that the Federal Government produces. And yet, when we came into office, the way we determined many of our economic statistics was badly out of date. Dr. Norwood has directed numerous improvements in national data, including the revision of the Consumer Price Index, as well as improvements in employment and unemployment data for individual States.

Every one of you has a story like these stories to tell. Every one of you has shown that an old ideal continues to live: that

public service is a public trust. Every one of you deserves the gratitude of the entire Nation, and today we show that gratitude.

So, thank you all, and God bless you.

And now, with a little help, I'll present the Distinguished Service Awards—or Distinguished Rank Awards.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:32 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his opening remarks, he referred to Constance J. Horner, Director of the Office of Personnel Management.*

## Executive Order 12647—Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency August 2, 1988

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including Section 1 of the International Organizations Immunities Act (22 U.S.C. 288), Reorganization Plan No. 4 (30 F.R. 9353), and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency Act (22 U.S.C. 290k), and in order to facilitate U.S. participation in the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, it is hereby ordered that:

*Section 1.* The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, in which the United States participates pursuant to P.L. 100-202 and the Convention establishing the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, is hereby designated as a public international organization entitled to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities conferred by the International Organizations

Immunities Act. This designation is not intended to abridge in any respect the privileges and immunities that such organization has acquired or may acquire by international agreements or by statute.

*Sec. 2.* Executive Order No. 11269, as amended, is further amended by deleting "and Inter-American Investment Corporation," and adding "Inter-American Investment Corporation, and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency" in sections 2(c), 3(d), and 7, respectively.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
August 2, 1988.

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:26 p.m., August 2, 1988]*

## Nomination of Lawrence J. Jensen To Be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency August 2, 1988

The President today announced his intention to nominate Lawrence J. Jensen to be an Assistant Administrator (General Counsel) of the Environmental Protection

Agency (EPA). He would succeed Francis S. Blake.

Mr. Jensen is currently Acting General Counsel for the Environmental Protection



Agency in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was an Assistant Administrator (Water Programs) at EPA, 1985–1988. He was an Associate Solicitor at the Department of the Interior, 1981–1985, and an associate in Jones, Waldo, Holbrook, and McDonough in Salt Lake City, UT, 1979–1981. From 1976 to 1979, he was a trial attorney in the Civil

Division at the Department of Justice.

Mr. Jensen graduated from the University of Utah (B.A., 1973) and Brigham Young University (J.D., 1976). He was born January 17, 1950, in Salt Lake City, UT. He is married, has three children, and resides in Woodbridge, VA.

## **Nomination of Donald M. Clark To Be a Member of the National Advisory Council on Educational Research and Improvement** *August 2, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Donald M. Clark to be a member of the National Advisory Council on Educational Research and Improvement for a term expiring September 30, 1991. He would succeed Donald Barr.

Since 1979 Dr. Clark has been president and chief executive officer of the National Association for Industry-Education Cooperation in Amherst, NY. Prior to this he was executive director for the Niagara Falls

Area Industry-Education Council, 1970–1979. He has also been director for the Center for Economic Education at State University College, 1966–1970.

Dr. Clark graduated from Canisius College (B.S., 1950; M.A., 1952) and the University of Buffalo (Ed.D., 1961). He was born February 11, 1929, in Buffalo, NY. He served in the U.S. Army Reserve, 1961–1983. Dr. Clark is married, has three children, and currently resides in Amherst, NY.

## **Remarks on the Veto of the National Defense Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989, and a Question-and-Answer Session With Reporters** *August 3, 1988*

*The President.* I have just now vetoed the defense authorization bill in the Oval Office. I think my reasons for this action can be plainly stated, if not seen. The bill would signal a basic change in the direction of our national defense, a change away from strength and proven success and back toward weakness and accommodation of the 1970's.

This decade opened with a weakened national defense, totalitarian expansionism, and growing regional conflicts. All of these trends, as we move toward the close of the eighties, are being reversed. I just returned from Moscow after signing the first nuclear arms treaty in history that reduces nuclear

missiles. There's a Soviet pullout underway in Afghanistan. We see progress in settling regional conflicts such as Cambodia and Angola and even in the Iran-Iraq war. Because of our military presence and strong stand in the Persian Gulf, there is hope of a settlement. We're also cautiously hopeful about democratic reform within the Eastern bloc itself. American prestige and power have been restored. We've dampened aggression and promoted peace. And we've come to an even greater realization of how much our renewed military strength has meant to all of us. But over time, the defense bill that I've just vetoed would have placed in jeopardy all of these diplomatic

and strategic advances. It would endanger progress in arms negotiations by giving away our negotiating leverage without getting a single thing in return from the Soviets. And this I shall not do.

Second, the bill would gravely endanger the SDI program. No development has been more crucial to the progress in arms reduction negotiations than our decision 5 years ago to proceed with a Strategic Defense Initiative. The importance placed on this system by the Soviets is evidenced not only by the 20-year-long development of their own SDI but by their actions at the 1986 summit. The American people understand the simple truth, the elementary logic, of having in place a defensive system that can protect this nation from nuclear missile attack and may someday free the world of the nightmare of nuclear terror. And the American people have repeatedly expressed their agreement with this position. However, the way this bill restricts our proposed space-based interceptors would cripple the very concept of a space shield against nuclear attack. And I will not abide this, particularly in view of the technical progress that SDI is making. They say this bill would take the "stars" out of Star Wars. With my veto today, I'm putting back the "I"—initiative—in SDI.

So, the nearly 20-percent cut in SDI funding, combined with the congressional restriction on the space-based component of the program, amounts to this: gutting SDI. As I say, I will not abide it. I do not believe the American people will either.

And again, I want to emphasize that this bill would mean unilateral concessions to the Soviets—concessions that would reduce my bargaining leverage at the conference table at the very moment when that leverage has produced its most fruitful results. It cuts by 25 percent our strategic modernization funding request at the very moment when we're negotiating a strategic arms reduction treaty. It represents congressional micromanagement not only of key strategic defense programs but of delicate arms negotiations. It would set a dangerous precedent of tying Presidential hands in arms negotiations.

I have been patient as the liberals in Congress attempted to erode our military

strength, the strength that has provided the basis for our diplomatic success, but I can be patient no longer. Congress needs to get back to work and come up with a bill I can sign. These are issues of national security, and they must remain above partisan politics.

Yes?

#### *Defense Authorization Bill*

*Q.* Mr. President, what about the fact that the Democrats have in this bill more money than you, in fact, asked for? So, how do you respond to those who say that this is a political gambit on your part, that this is partisan politics for George Bush against Mike Dukakis, and that you're vetoing a bill that would actually spend more on defense than you had even asked Congress for?

*The President.* Well, the partisan politics is on the other side. And the fact that the total of the bill is within the budget requirements—due to the fact that inside they have taken upon themselves to change where the spending is going to take place and remove it from some things and add it to others.

*Q.* What's partisan about that? That's what Congress and the Executive do all the time—

*The President.* I don't think—

*Q.* —make choices.

*The President.* I think there has to come a time when you depend on the experts and the people in the military—experts and all—and your own knowledge of what and where the money is most needed in the military, and not on what they've been doing—for example, not because we know that there is a partisan position in which there are a great many there who just don't want SDI at all. Well, I think they're bucking the tide because we've proven that SDI can be practical and can be a method of protecting us against a nuclear attack, and I think the overwhelming majority of the American people want that kind of protection.

*Q.* Mr. President, given the lateness in both the congressional season and the political season, do you not now risk getting no bill at all or a continuing resolution that would give you even less of what you seek

in terms of defense? In other words, how much of this is going to result in an actual change as far as the budget is concerned, and how much sets the stage for a political debate later in the campaign?

*The President.* Well, I think we have to recognize that the Senate had a good bill on this, and one that would have been appropriate; and in conference they gave it too many things. And I just think that they have to recognize that we've got to come together and recognize each other's views on what is necessary and what is essential.

*Q.* Well, do you expect another bill before Congress goes out?

*The President.* Well, the appropriations bill as it stands is one that I could sign and would sign.

#### *Iranian Jetliner Incident*

*Q.* Mr. President, are you ready to retract statements that you made when we downed the Iranian airliner? It seems that the report will show, apparently, according to reports today, that the crew panicked and that actually, you know, this sort of thing could probably happen again.

*The President.* Well, Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International], I've read and seen and heard what is being said about the report and assigning the blame to the people in the radar room who were interpreting the radar signals and all, but I can't comment because actually neither the military nor my office have received the report as yet. And as soon as we receive it and can go over it and study it ourselves, then we'll be able to comment, but—

*Q.* You have no preliminary indications of—

*The President.* No, and I don't think that we could consider the report final until it has been submitted now. And how it has escaped before this took place—I have to feel the process has not been concluded.

#### *Secretary of the Treasury*

*Q.* Mr. President, who are you going to choose to replace Jim Baker as Secretary of the Treasury?

*The President.* Hmmm. [Laughter]

*Q.* The name is Brady, B-r-a-d-y.

*The President.* You know something, you've caught me here. I can't remember

just exactly some of the things—all that we're considering and whether we were ready to make an announcement on that situation.

*Q.* Well, go ahead. [Laughter]

*Q.* Yes, you were.

*Q.* Feel free.

*The President.* One announcement a day is enough.

#### *Defense Authorization Bill*

*Q.* Mr. President, you have said that this bill is a product of partisan politics, and you've accused liberals of playing politics with it, yet your own Secretary of Defense, Mr. Carlucci, urged you to sign the bill. Senator Warner from Virginia, the leading Republican on Armed Services, urged you to sign the bill. How can you say it's a product of partisan politics and liberal politics if your own advisers told you to sign the bill?

*The President.* Well, I think that the Secretary will abide by the decision that I have made. He had some questions, and he had some concerns of what might result from vetoing. And I have to say that the preponderance, however, of belief—and that from our own people in the legislature—was that the faults and flaws outweighed any of the concerns that were expressed by a few others.

*Q.* But does this mean that Mr. Carlucci is soft on defense and for a weak defense—

*The President.* Oh, no.

*Q.* —as you've accused the sponsors of the bill of being?

*The President.* No, not at all. He's been doing a fine job, and as I say, I think you'll find that he is supportive of the action we've taken.

*Q.* What has—

*Q.* Mr. President—

*Mr. Fitzwater.* Frank [Frank Sesno, Cable News Network], go ahead.

*Q.* Thank you. Mr. President—

*Q.* Marlin, he called on me.

*The President.* I had just—all right.

*Mr. Fitzwater.* All right. Go ahead.

#### *Vice President's Role*

*Q.* Mr. President, what has been Vice President Bush's role in the two decisions—yesterday's decision not to veto the plant

closings bill and today's decision to veto this defense authorization measure?

*The President.* I think you'd find that we were in complete agreement in both these instances.

*Q.* Did he advise you to take both of these courses?

*The President.* Well, I know whether he agrees or disagrees on things, and he has been very careful of whether he seems to be overstepping or not in his present position. But he's been a part not only of these but he's been a part of every other major undertaking of our administration.

*Q.* And you can't tell us what his advice was.

*Q.* Mr. President, on the subject of Vice President Bush, if I may—

*Mr. Fitzwater.* Let's take one final question, Frank.

*The President.* All right, is that the one we're taking?

*Mr. Fitzwater.* That's the one.

*The President.* All right—you see how well we get along. [Laughter]

#### *Support for George Bush's Candidacy*

*Q.* On the subject of Vice President Bush, both your plant-closing decision yesterday and today's DOD authorization veto hinged not only on advice and counsel from the Vice President but also on what you and your advisers felt would help him politically. But I'm interested in what your explanation is for his great deficit in the polls. You have gone out of your way to say that he's been an active Vice President, but apparently the American people don't buy that—or if they do, they don't like what they see.

*The President.* Well, you all are aware of the power of the media, the power of the press. Maybe it has to do—something with the fact that for quite some considerable time now, ever since the decision was recognized as final on the Democratic side, their candidate has been getting several times as much space and time in the press and the media than the Vice President has. Now, maybe when our convention takes place and there's going to be some coverage of that, maybe we'll see a change coming. I would think that a change would begin to come when the campaign really gets underway and we reveal how many

falsehoods have been spread among the people by the opposition.

*Q.* Mr. President, the back of the room, please. Mr. President, in the back of the room—give us a chance.

*Michael S. Dukakis*

*Q.* Do you feel that Michael Dukakis should make his medical records public? He has refused to make his medical records public—the first official for high office since Eagleton in 1972. He's had his campaign representatives call up—unsolicited phone calls to newspapers saying he never had psychiatric care. He walked away from a question about that last Friday. Do you think the American people deserve to know whether he's fit to govern by having his medical records made public?

*The President.* Look, I'm not going to pick on an invalid.

*Q.* Ohhhh!

*Q.* An invalid in what sense?

*Q.* Mr. President, how do you happen to feel that you know more about—

*The President.* Look, he has told you that that is the last question.

*Q.* Invalid in what sense, sir?

#### *Defense Authorization Bill*

*Q.* Mr. President, how do you happen to—that you feel that you know more about what public opinion wants in the way of defense than the Congress, which spent 6 months making compromises and taking testimony from military and other experts? Why do you think you know more? Don't you think the public opinion in this country may have changed from wanting all-out money for the Defense Department to making some of that money be more balanced and go for other programs?

*The President.* I can't take any further questions. And you're absolutely right—I just stay down in front—

*Q.* You can't take any further questions? Well, why can't you? That's a good question, sir.

*The President.* Maybe I'll start taking some further back.

*Q.* Mr. President, why shouldn't we unfreeze those assets if it could mean getting the hostages back?

Q. If you take this woman's question and you're not taking mine, why?

*Iran-U.S. Relations*

Q. Why are we standing so tough on Iran?

*The President.* Because we're trying to

bring peace in the Middle East.

*Note: The President spoke to reporters at 10:20 a.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House. Marlin Fitzwater was Assistant to the President for Press Relations.*

## Message to the House of Representatives Returning Without Approval the National Defense Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989 August 3, 1988

*To the House of Representatives:*

I am returning without my approval H.R. 4264, the National Defense Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989.

The bill's provisions on strategic defense and arms control undercut the very foundation of our Nation's security and our successful arms reduction efforts—to negotiate with the Soviets, we must do so from strength. On the basis of strength alone, we concluded the historic INF Treaty to eliminate an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles. Only on the basis of strength can we continue to pursue our negotiations in Geneva for further arms reductions, including deep cuts in strategic forces.

This bill would drastically curtail our Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program, make unilateral concessions on arms control, limit our strategic forces and their modernization, and sacrifice national defense requirements to the demands of parochial interests. It would needlessly concede military advantage to the Soviets, whose military programs are not similarly restricted. The bill would signal a basic change in the future direction of our national defense—away from strength and proven success and back toward weakness and accommodation. It would reward the Soviets for their words and not their deeds. This I shall not do.

The bill would restrict, reorient, and limit funding for our Strategic Defense Initiative. Together, these restrictions and funding cuts would cripple our ability to fulfill the promise of effective strategic defense. The bill would hand the Soviet Union restric-

tions on our Strategic Defense Initiative program they have long sought. It would limit critical funding for the space-based interceptor program, altering long-established priorities for the SDI and delaying unacceptably the development of technology to defend against missiles in the boost-phase, where defensive leverage is greatest. The Strategic Defense Initiative challenges our best scientists to find a way to deter war and protect what we value while threatening no one. The use of advanced technologies to defend—rather than destroy—offers the brightest hope for a more secure future. Most importantly, we owe our children an alternative to the current policy of deterrence based solely on the threat of nuclear retaliation.

The Congress must fully fund our vital Strategic Defense Initiative program without restricting research into promising technologies.

The bill would return us to the practice of rushing to give away our negotiating leverage without receiving a single thing in return from the Soviets.

Two such actions in this bill:

*Depressed Trajectory Missile Testing—*

The bill would prohibit depressed trajectory missile testing. Yet, the Congress admits that depressed trajectory testing is something it cannot define. So, the bill asks the Department of Defense to define the action, after which the Department will be banned from conducting such tests unless such tests are undertaken by the Soviet Union. This hastily written provision usurps

the President's treaty negotiating authority and erodes the Senate's treaty ratification responsibility.

**POSEIDON Retirements**—The bill would require the United States to remove two of our POSEIDON ballistic missile submarines from active duty earlier than we had planned. The action is a vestige of thinly disguised congressional efforts to force the United States to comply unilaterally with numerical limits in the fatally flawed and unratified SALT II treaty. In its current form, it would arbitrarily restrict U.S. strategic force levels by prematurely retiring POSEIDON submarines. There is no similar requirement for the Soviet Union. This would undermine both our strategic deterrent and our position in the START negotiations.

The bill would cut 25 percent of the funds requested to continue modernization of our strategic forces at the same time we are pursuing strategic arms reductions. It does not assure our rail-mobile PEACE-KEEPER program—a program critical to ensuring the continued effectiveness of the land-based leg of the triad of forces we have relied upon for several decades. The Soviet Union continues, without letup, its own strategic modernization program which includes both new rail- and road-mobile ICBM's.

Part of the success we have experienced in the last several years rests squarely upon the modernization of our strategic forces, which had witnessed a decade of neglect during the 1970's.

Our negotiators in Geneva have told us that the Strategic Defense Initiative and the strategic modernization program brought the Soviets back to the table in 1985. This helped us attain the first real cuts and begin to move even further toward more historic 50-percent reductions in Soviet and Ameri-

can strategic nuclear forces. Bolder agreements and deeper, stabilizing cuts are only possible if we maintain our resolve. The Congress must fully fund the modernization of our strategic forces. The Congress must stop tying the hands of our negotiators in Geneva.

Finally, the bill would authorize a number of procurements that are clearly in the special interest of a few. Although the bill is within the overall levels of defense spending outlined in the bipartisan budget agreement, the Congress stayed within the agreement only by reducing vital programs and inserting billions of dollars for items not needed to defend our Nation. In short, the bill trades vitally needed defense muscle for the parochial interests of those in the Congress.

There are a number of desirable provisions in this bill. In fact, the version passed by the Senate was one of the better defense bills in several years. The provisions for the readiness and modernization of our forces needed for a strong conventional deterrent, the authorized personnel levels, the needed pay raise for our men and women in uniform, the support for multi-year procurement, and the responsible involvement of the Department of Defense in our war on drugs are all positive aspects of the bill. Unfortunately, the House version contained many unacceptable provisions, and the conference agreed on a bill more like the House version than the Senate version.

In conclusion, I cannot accept H.R. 4264 because it would undercut current U.S. arms control and negotiating efforts and redirect funds from critical defense programs. I look forward to receiving from the Congress a responsible defense bill.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
August 3, 1988.

## Remarks to Media Executives at a White House Briefing on Nicaragua August 3, 1988

*The President.* A short time ago I was down in the press room, and I attempted a joke in response to a question, and I think—I was kidding, but I don't think I should have said what I said. But for some of those who were present in that room, I think I should tell them that I do believe the medical history of a President is something that people have a right to know. And I speak from personal experience.

*Q.* Do you base your remark on any knowledge?

*The President.* No. I was just trying to be funny, and it didn't work.

*Q.* Now we all want to know what you said. [Laughter]

*The President.* I won't repeat it again in front of them.

I think that I will say I thank you all for coming, and I want to welcome you here today and begin by speaking briefly about Nicaragua. It was last August that the Sandinistas signed on to the Guatemala accord and once again pledged themselves to democracy. And since then, two deadlines have passed. Neither were met. And last January, the four Central American democracies agreed that Nicaragua had failed to comply, had failed to democratize, and called for immediate Sandinista compliance. Then Congress cut off military aid to the freedom fighters, and the Sandinistas have become only more repressive. The chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, Senator David Boren, said a few days ago, "The idea that if we removed all the pressure on the Sandinistas they would somehow then move to peace and democracy has been proven false." Well, the fact is that it is only strong pressure on the Sandinistas from Nicaragua's democratic resistance that offers any hope of keeping the compliance process alive.

And for regional security, freedom is the bottom line. By guaranteeing freedom for the Nicaraguan people, we will also guarantee peace and stability for the rest of Central America. Senator Boren warned, as I

have repeatedly, that Sandinista subversion poses the risk of "potential chaos in Central America, all the way up to the Rio Grande." I believe that the American people want to prevent that from happening. But on matters of national security, the real issue is not whether it's the popular thing, but whether it's the right thing. Standing up for democracy, supporting freedom against communism, is the right thing.

I know you've closely followed the state of press freedom in Nicaragua, and I applaud that. Yes, you do this out of reciprocal interest, but also because the issue is fundamental to you and to all of us. The Sandinistas have tried to eliminate the independent press because they want to carry out the rest of their program under cover of darkness. But despite arrests, beatings, death threats, midnight police visits, and violent mob attacks, the few Nicaraguan press outlets not completely state-controlled have tried to keep truth alive for the Nicaraguan people.

Three weeks ago, after a massive demonstration was brutally put down by the regime, *La Prensa's* headline told the story: "Sandinista Police Beat the People With Rifle Butts." For that, the newspaper was shut down for 15 days. The church-run Radio Católica was closed the same day and has still not reopened, and two independent radio news programs have since been suspended.

Just 2 months after taking power, the Sandinista leadership, in a message meant only for the party faithful, wrote that "We are an organization whose greatest aspiration is to maintain revolutionary power." A free press threatens that, and they will not tolerate one.

So much of the discussion of Nicaraguan press freedom has narrowly focused on *La Prensa* and Radio Católica because not much else has survived. Two other daily newspapers were seized early on, as were all television stations and most radio sta-

tions; and the Sandinistas have refused to give new radio or TV licenses. In Nicaragua, public opinion polls are illegal, and free labor unions, opposition political parties, and the Catholic Church have been repeatedly denied the right to publish and are subject to violent intimidation and suppression. Early on, after shutting down a newspaper, one of the nine Sandinista comandantes warned that other media, "unless they change their attitude, will have to receive the same medicine." And a week later, the official Sandinista party newspaper laid out the new regime's theory of the press. It wrote: "In our revolutionary process, therefore, there are only two alternatives for journalists: Either they are revolutionaries or they are counterrevolutionaries. In Nicaragua, press freedom must be understood as the Sandinista people's right to decide who should and who should not inform them."

Well, the original Sandinista commitments to the OAS [Organization of American States], their obligations under the Guatemala accord, and those under the Sapoá accord of last March have been continuously violated. These have been Communist falsehoods told to deceive well-intentioned people. Token relaxations are done to provide a smokescreen; then the regime clamps down again lest the Nicaraguan people believe it's for real. And last January, at the same time that the Sandinistas were again promising their democratic neighbors that they would honor their broken promises under the Guatemala accord, Nicaraguan opposition leaders and a senior editor of *La Prensa* were being arrested in Managua.

The Sandinistas' real face is not hard to find. A few years ago, the chief of censorship at the Interior Ministry explained the censoring of *La Prensa* with a comment that would have made George Orwell blush. She said, and I quote: "They accused us of suppressing freedom of expression. This was a lie, and we could not let them publish it."

Well, since the signing of the Guatemala accord a year ago, the Sandinistas have confiscated film from television crews, organized mob attacks on journalists, electronically commandeered radio stations to block

news broadcasts, denied newsprint to *La Prensa*, and prevented the newspaper from getting paper elsewhere. Radio news programs, the chief source of news in Nicaragua, have been closed down again and again in recent months; and some 20 were never permitted to reopen in the first place.

And there have been constant threats and acts of intimidation. What greater proof can there be of how these dictators fear a free press than that Sandinista state television has been broadcasting vicious personal attacks on the publisher of *La Prensa* because they fear her ability to tell the truth. Or when Interior Minister Tomás Borge summoned the director of a radio station to his office and personally beat the man bloody because the station had reported police attacks on members of a labor union who were on a hunger strike. And in a police state, when the head of the secret police beats you, you can't hit back.

Well, when the Guatemala accord was signed we knew it would produce one of two things: either Sandinista compliance or Sandinista exposure. Well, it has succeeded—the Sandinistas have been exposed. After 9 long years under the Sandinista Communists—in which Jews and Christians have been persecuted, business and labor oppressed, children indoctrinated, a nation militarized, a people abused, and a region subject to constant aggression—the Sandinistas' deceit and violence and corruption have caught up with them. After 9 years of lies, broken promises, and noncompliance, the Sandinistas' mortgage is due.

So, let's be clear: The Sandinistas never could have taken power in 1979 had they not pledged themselves to genuine freedom and democracy and, on that basis, received the assistance of the Carter administration in gaining power—and then over \$100 million in U.S. aid approved by vote of Congress. The Sandinistas could never have held power, as they have, had they not continually taken new vows about their democratic intentions. When are the people in Congress who've been lied to by the Sandinistas for 9 years going to get angry about it? When are the people in Nicaragua going to get the democracy that they fought for



and that the Organization of American States set as the necessary condition for the government that it helped bring into being?

Today I call upon the U.S. Congress to keep faith with itself. Last December, by a remarkable 6-to-1 margin, the House of Representatives passed the Byron-Tallon-Chandler amendment that enumerated 33 specific items the Sandinistas would have to honor to comply with the Guatemala accord, 4 of them related directly to press freedom. The Sandinistas have failed across the board to meet the minimum criteria specified by Congress. Unless Congress provides new aid to the resistance, I do not see how that body can expect any of its democratic requirements to be met or even taken seriously by the Sandinistas.

A new chapter in this issue has now begun because we've reached a point where the true nature and intentions of the Sandinista regime are exposed and beyond dispute. From the crushing of press freedom to the expansionist military plans revealed by Major Roger Miranda, we know

who the Sandinistas are and the threat they pose in the region. And I hope that with this knowledge, a new consensus can be reached on our policy.

And now I think the press has heard enough; they want to leave.

*Q.* Are you backing the \$47 million aid package which was approved? Are you backing a military aid package for the *contras*?

*The President.* Yes, I am, as always.

*Q.* How much?

*The President.* I don't know the exact amounts that are being talked about, but we could begin with \$18 million worth of military supplies that are in warehouses—once passed by the Congress, and now they're prohibited from releasing the material to the *contras*.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:13 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. In his opening remarks, he referred to a reporter's question concerning Michael S. Dukakis' medical records.*

## Nomination of John David Davenport To Be a Member of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board

*August 3, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate John David Davenport to be a member of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board for a term of 3 years. This is a reappointment.

Since 1973 Mr. Davenport has been consultant and chairman for the Public Employee Benefit Service Corporation in Okla-

homa City, OK. He also serves with the Quail Creek National Bank in Oklahoma City as director, since 1977, and chairman, since 1983.

Mr. Davenport attended Midwestern University. He was born September 8, 1936, in Wichita Falls, TX. He is married, has four children, and resides in Edmund, OK.

## Nomination of Sam Epstein Angel To Be a Member of the Mississippi River Commission

*August 3, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Sam Epstein Angel to be a member of the Mississippi River Commis-

sion for a term of 9 years. This is a reappointment.

Since 1969 Mr. Angel has been president

of Epstein Land Co. and Epstein Gin Co. in Lake Village, AR. Prior to this he was general manager of Epstein Land Co. and Epstein Gin Co., 1960-1969. Mr. Angel also serves as vice president of the Standridge Flying Service of Lake Village, director of the Bank of Lake Village, and a member of the advisory committee of the Federal

Land Bank Association of Southeast Arkansas.

Mr. Angel served with the Army National Guard, 1957-1965, and the U.S. Army, 1961-1962. He was born January 13, 1939, in Lake Village, AR. He is married, has two children, and resides in Lake Village.

## **Nomination of Edwin J. Feulner, Jr., To Be a Member of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy, and Designation as Chairman**

*August 3, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Edwin J. Feulner, Jr., to be a member of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy for a term expiring July 1, 1991. This is a reappointment. Upon confirmation, he will be designated Chairman.

Since 1977 Dr. Feulner has served as president of the Heritage Foundation in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was execu-

tive director of the Republican study committee of the House of Representatives.

Dr. Feulner graduated from Regis College (B.S., 1963), the Wharton School of Commerce and Finance at the University of Pennsylvania (M.B.A., 1976), and the University of Edinburgh (Ph.D., 1981). He was born August 12, 1941, in Chicago, IL. Dr. Feulner is married, has two children, and resides in Alexandria, VA.

## **White House Statement on the Report of Presidential Emergency Board No. 215 To Investigate a Railroad Labor Dispute**

*August 3, 1988*

Presidential Emergency Board No. 215 yesterday submitted its report to the President concerning the disputes between the Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corp. (PATH) and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW).

The Board was established on July 13, 1988, by Executive Order 12646, at the request of PATH. The Board was chaired by Herbert L. Marx, Jr., an arbitrator from New York City. Professor Daniel G. Collins of the New York University School of Law and Arbitrator M. David Vaughn of Wash-

ington, DC, were appointed as members of the Board.

The Board reported that as a result of public interest mediation conducted by the National Mediation Board, the parties reached agreement, which was subsequently ratified by the IBEW membership and approved by PATH board of directors. The agreement was signed by both parties on July 26, 1988. The veto period for the Governors of New York and New Jersey expired August 1, 1988.

## **Statement on the Senate's Approval of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988**

***August 3, 1988***

I am pleased the Senate has responded to my call yesterday and has joined the House by quickly approving, by an overwhelming bipartisan vote, a responsible trade bill that includes repeal of the windfall profits tax and many of the elements proposed as part

of my 1987 competitiveness initiative. While this bill is not perfect—no bill 1,128 pages in length ever is—on balance it will strengthen America's international competitiveness. The bill therefore merits my approval when it reaches my desk.

## **Appointment of Donald Ian Macdonald as Deputy Assistant to the President for Drug Abuse Policy**

***August 4, 1988***

The President today announced the appointment of Donald Ian Macdonald, M.D., to be Deputy Assistant to the President for Drug Abuse Policy at the White House. Dr. Macdonald is currently serving as Special Assistant to the President. Dr. Macdonald will continue as the President's adviser for drug abuse policy and is also providing advice and assistance regarding AIDS and the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) epidemic.

Dr. Macdonald came to the White House as Special Assistant to the President in February 1987 from the Department of Health and Human Services, where he served as Administrator of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration from July 1984 to June 1988. He also served as Acting Assistant Secretary for Health from December 1985 to July 1986. Dr. Macdonald is an Assistant Surgeon General in the U.S. Public Health Service and, since his

appointment by the President in 1984, has served as a Governor of the American National Red Cross. Prior to joining the administration, Dr. Macdonald was a practicing pediatrician in Clearwater, FL, and a national leader in the parents movement against drug abuse. He was a clinical associate professor of pediatrics at the University of South Florida, College of Medicine, and a member of the Florida Medical Association, serving as chairman of the association's committee on substance abuse. He has been affiliated with numerous professional and public organizations and is the author of numerous articles on substance abuse and related topics.

Dr. Macdonald graduated from Williams College in Williamstown, MA (1952), and Temple University Medical School in Philadelphia, PA (1958). He is married and has four children. He was born April 15, 1931, in New York City.

## **Nomination of Victor Blanco To Be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation, and Designation as Chairman**

***August 4, 1988***

The President today announced his intention to nominate Victor Blanco to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation for a term expiring September 20, 1994. This is a reappointment. Upon confirmation, he will be designated Chairman.

Since 1978 Mr. Blanco has been chairman of the board of Multiple Medical Management of Los Angeles, in Arcadia, CA, and president and chief executive officer for

Blanco and Allaina Partnership, since 1979. Prior to this he was with the program division for international marketing in Latin America for Abbott Laboratories.

Mr. Blanco received a B.S. degree from La Progresiva de Cardenas in Cuba and the University of Havana School of Veterinary Medicine, 1954–1957. He served in the U.S. Army, 1958–1961. He was born August 26, 1936, in Cuba. He is married, has two children, and resides in Arcadia, CA.

## **Nomination of Lando W. Zech To Be an Alternate United States Representative to the 32d Session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency**

***August 4, 1988***

The President today announced his intention to nominate Lando W. Zech to be an Alternate Representative of the United States of America to the 32d Session (September 19–23, 1988) of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Since 1986 Mr. Zech has been Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was Com-

missioner of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, 1984–1986. He served in the U.S. Navy, 1944–1983, retiring as a vice admiral.

Mr. Zech graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy (B.S., 1944); Armed Forces Staff College, 1958; National War College, 1968; and George Washington University (M.S., 1971). He was born June 29, 1923, in Astoria, OR. He is married, has five children, and resides in Falls Church, VA.

## **Proclamation 5844—Thanksgiving Day, 1988**

***August 4, 1988***

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### ***A Proclamation***

The celebration of Thanksgiving Day is one of our Nation's most venerable and cherished traditions. Almost 200 years ago, the first President of these United States, George Washington, issued the first national

Thanksgiving Day Proclamation under the Constitution and recommended to the American people that they "be devoted to the service of that great and glorious Being, who is the beneficent Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be." He called upon them to raise "prayers and supplications to the Great Lord and Ruler of Nations," not merely for continued blessings

on our own land but on all rulers and nations that they might know "good government, peace, and concord."

A century ago, President Grover Cleveland called for "prayers and song of praise" that would render to God the appreciation of the American people for His mercy and for the abundant harvests and rich rewards He had bestowed upon our Nation through the labor of its farmers, shopkeepers, and tradesmen. Both of these Proclamations included something else as well: a recognition of our shortcomings and transgressions and our dependence, in total and in every particular, on the forgiveness and forbearance of the Almighty.

Today, cognizant of our American heritage of freedom and opportunity, we are again called to gratitude, thanksgiving, and contrition. Thanksgiving Day summons every American to pause in the midst of activity, however necessary and valuable, to give simple and humble thanks to God. This gracious gratitude is the "service" of which Washington spoke. It is a service that opens our hearts to one another as members of a single family gathered around the bounteous table of God's Creation. The images of the Thanksgiving celebrations at America's earliest settlement—of Pilgrim and Iroquois Confederacy assembled in festive friendship—resonate with even greater power in our own day. People from every race, culture, and creed on the face of the Earth now inhabit this land. Their presence illuminates the basic yearning for freedom, peace, and prosperity that has always been the spirit of the New World.

In this year when we as a people enjoy the fruits of economic growth and international cooperation, let us take time both to

remember the sacrifices that have made this harvest possible and the needs of those who do not fully partake of its benefits. The wonder of our agricultural abundance must be recalled as the work of farmers who, under the best and worst of conditions, give their all to raise food upon the land. The gratitude that fills our being must be tempered with compassion for the needy. The blessings that are ours must be understood as the gift of a loving God Whose greatest gift is healing. Let us join then, with the psalmist of old:

O give thanks to the Lord, call on His name, Make known His deeds among the peoples!

Sing to Him, sing praises to Him, Tell of all His wonderful works!

Glory in His holy name; Let the hearts of those who seek the Lord rejoice!

Now, *Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan*, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Thursday, November 24, 1988, as a National Day of Thanksgiving, and I call upon the citizens of this great Nation to gather together in homes and places of worship on that day of thanks to affirm by their prayers and their gratitude the many blessings God has bestowed upon us.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:56 a.m., August 5, 1988]

## Nomination of Frederick N. Khedouri To Be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation

August 4, 1988

The President today announced his intention to nominate Frederick N. Khedouri to be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation for a term expiring De-

cember 31, 1990. He would succeed David F. Goldberg.

Since 1987 Mr. Khedouri has been associate director and managing officer for Bear,

Stearns and Co., Inc., in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was Deputy Chief of Staff and Assistant to the Vice President for Policy at the White House, 1985-1987. From 1981 to 1985, he was Associate Director for Natural Resources, Energy, and Science at the Office of Management and Budget, and served as Associate Director for Policy and Planning, 1983-1985. Mr.

Khedouri also served as legislative director for U.S. Representative David A. Stockman, 1977-1981.

Mr. Khedouri graduated from the University of Chicago (A.B., 1972) and the University of Texas Law School (J.D., 1975). He was born June 17, 1950, in New York City. He is married, has two children, and resides in Washington, DC.

## **Appointment of Dodie Truman Borup as a Member of the National Commission on Children**

*August 4, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Dodie Truman Borup to be a member of the National Commission on Children for a term expiring March 31, 1989. This is a new position.

Since 1984 Commissioner Borup has been Commissioner for the Administration on Children, Youth, and Families at the Department of Health and Human Services in Washington, DC. Prior to this she was Special Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Special Presidential Messages at the White House, 1981-1984. She was director of the correspondence depart-

ment for the Reagan-Bush Committee, 1979-1981, and a writer and researcher for Deaver & Hannaford Public Relations, 1978-1979. She has also served as a communications specialist with the State department of finance in California, 1972-1975, and a staff writer and investigative reporter for the Oakland Tribune, 1960-1968.

Commissioner Borup attended San Jose State University, 1956-1960. She was born September 12, 1938, in Oakland, CA. She is married, has 2 children, 10 stepchildren, 4 stepgrandchildren, and resides in Vienna, VA.

## **White House Statement on the President's Meeting With Secretary of Agriculture Richard Lyng on Drought Relief**

*August 5, 1988*

Secretary Lyng reported to the President on the final House and Senate conference report to provide drought relief to farmers. The Secretary said the bill was within the limits of the congressional budget agreement and represented a sound relief effort. The Secretary said the final bill carries out the objectives outlined by the President in his speech in Marion, IL, on July 14, 1988.

The President said he was satisfied that the bill would offer payments to the farmers who actually suffer the losses. Secretary

Lyng said the bill would provide real hope for those who suffered from this devastating drought.

President Reagan has followed the drought closely, receiving briefings from Secretary Lyng on a weekly basis for the last 2 months. The President visited with farmers in Illinois and Iowa for a firsthand look at the problem. The President looks forward to a vote early next week on the conference report and quick passage of the legislation.

## Message to the Senate Transmitting the Indonesia-United States Convention on Taxation

*August 5, 1988*

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I transmit herewith, for Senate advice and consent to ratification, the Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income, together with a related Protocol and exchange of notes, signed at Jakarta on July 11, 1988. I also transmit for the information of the Senate the report of the Department of State with respect thereto.

The Convention is the first tax treaty to be negotiated between the United States and Indonesia. It is based on model income

tax conventions of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the United Nations, and the United States, with changes to reflect the tax laws and policies of the two countries.

It is most desirable that this Convention, together with the related Protocol and exchange of notes, be considered by the Senate as soon as possible and that the Senate give advice and consent to ratification.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
August 5, 1988.

## Memorandums on the Human Immunodeficiency Virus Epidemic

*August 5, 1988*

*Memorandum for Heads of Departments and Agencies*

I have approved a 10-point action plan as part of my response to the Report of the Presidential Commission on the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Epidemic.

The plan expresses my concern about fair and compassionate treatment of HIV-infected individuals and directs every Federal agency to adopt a policy based on the Office of Personnel Management's (OPM's) "Guidelines for AIDS Information and Education and for Personnel Management." I also have asked American businesses, unions, and schools to examine and consider adopting education and personnel management policies based on the OPM and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines.

Many agencies have already adopted policies based on the OPM guidelines. If your agency has not already done so, you should proceed to do so. The Office of Personnel Management is available to answer questions or provide any needed assistance. The

Justice Department and the Department of Health and Human Services offer additional sources of information and assistance.

To further encourage businesses, unions, and schools as well as housing projects, correctional facilities, and others to adopt policies based on OPM and CDC guidelines and provide the education that is vital to effective implementation, I also ask each of you to communicate through your programs the value of this approach.

I am directing Donald Ian Macdonald, Deputy Assistant to the President for Drug Abuse Policy, to monitor progress on our response to the Commission's Report and provide me with status reports in September and December, 1988. Please provide Dr. Macdonald with appropriate information about your progress.

RONALD REAGAN

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*Memorandum for the Secretary of Health and Human Services*

I have approved a 10-point action plan as part of my response to the Report of the Presidential Commission on the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Epidemic. This plan addresses many issues that fall within the purview of your Department.

In carrying out your functions, I ask that you address HIV-related activities as follows:

1. Review your FY 1989 spending plans to incorporate relevant recommendations of my HIV Commission.

2. Convene a series of consensus conferences over a 12-month period involving State, local, and private groups to encourage them to adopt the specific public health measures discussed in the Commission Report, such as increased counseling and testing, reporting of HIV infection, partner notification, and health care worker safety. One conference should address restrictive measures and criminal statutes directed to HIV-infected persons who knowingly persist in maintaining behaviors that transmit their infection. Another possible topic is the serious problem of neighborhood resistance to facilities for the care of HIV patients, drug abusers, and group homes for HIV-infected infants and children.

3. Increase the number of community-based educational programs, especially programs directed to those women and members of minority groups who are at highest risk of HIV infection. These programs, and especially those directed to youth, should place greater emphasis on my *Principles for AIDS Education*, especially those encouraging individuals to take responsibility for their efforts to prevent the spread of HIV infection. Please collaborate with the Department of Education in developing youth-oriented programs.

4. Implement actions within the next 45 days that address the blood safety issues raised by the Commission. This plan should address: (a) the prompt notification of transfusion recipients who are at increased risk of HIV infection; (b) steps to improve HIV laboratory quality and HIV screening tests; and, (c) ways to encourage the use of autologous transfusions in appropriate circumstances.

5. Implement actions within the next 60 days to improve and accelerate further the

process for development, evaluation, approval, and distribution of HIV-related vaccines, drugs, and devices. This plan should draw upon research of Federal and State governments, the private sector, academia, and national laboratories.

6. Provide me, within 120 days, with an assessment of private incentives for development and marketing of HIV products, including an evaluation of the need, if any, to have Federal authority with which to offer increased incentives in exchange for royalties, licenses, or pricing concessions. This assessment should take into consideration solutions proposed in the February 1986 report of the Tort Policy Working Group. In doing this assessment, please consult with the Departments of Justice and Defense.

7. Undertake an evaluation of our current system of health care financing to be completed within 1 year.

8. Conduct specific studies of ways to better promote out-of-hospital and case-managed care; to encourage States to establish insurance risk pools for medically uninsurable persons; and to increase the responsiveness of the public health and health services system to HIV-infected infants, children, adolescents, and to low-income disabled individuals.

9. Provide me an update by December 15, 1988, of the 1986 PHS plan for combating HIV infection, reflecting, in part, both the Commission Report and the recent Public Health Service Charlottesville planning conference.

I am directing Donald Ian Macdonald, Deputy Assistant to the President for Drug Abuse Policy, to monitor progress on our response to the Commission's Report and provide me with status reports in September and December, 1988. Please provide Dr. Macdonald with appropriate information about your progress.

RONALD REAGAN

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*Memorandum for the Attorney General*

I have approved a 10-point action plan as part of my response to the Report of the Presidential Commission on the Human Im-



munodeficiency Virus (HIV) Epidemic. This plan expresses my concern about fair and compassionate treatment of HIV-infected individuals.

To carry this out, please provide me with an expeditious review and response to the Commission's recommendations on how the Federal government should provide direction and leadership in encouraging nondiscrimination for HIV-infected individuals, including a review of current Federal and State laws in this area.

I am directing Donald Ian Macdonald, Deputy Assistant to the President for Drug Abuse Policy, to monitor progress on our response to the Commission's Report and provide me with status reports in September and December, 1988. Please provide Dr. Macdonald with appropriate information about your progress.

RONALD REAGAN

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*Memorandum for the Secretary of State*

I have approved a 10-point action plan as part of my response to the Report of the Presidential Commission on the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Epidemic. This plan includes developing a multi-focused international initiative involving: encouragement and assistance to international HIV efforts, with emphasis on less-developed countries; a heightened U.S. commitment to international technical assistance within established technology transfer laws; and the development of a 3-year plan for international efforts against HIV infection.

In carrying out your functions, I ask that you address HIV-related activities as follows:

1. Review your FY 1989 spending plans to incorporate relevant recommendations of my HIV Commission;

2. Include in your FY 1990 budget submissions appropriate funds for the United States regular and special contributions to international HIV efforts, especially those in less-developed countries;

3. Continue to emphasize our commitment to international technical assistance; and,

4. Propose, within 120 days, a 3-year plan

for international efforts against HIV infection.

I am directing Donald Ian Macdonald, Deputy Assistant to the President for Drug Abuse Policy, to monitor progress on our response to the Commission's Report and provide me with status reports in September and December, 1988. Please provide Dr. Macdonald with appropriate information about your progress.

RONALD REAGAN

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*Memorandum for the Director of the Office of Management and Budget*

I have approved a 10-point action plan as part of my response to the Report of the Presidential Commission on the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Epidemic. As you know, I am committed to ensuring that the Federal government's HIV-related activities receive appropriate resources and support, and that no impediments to their efficient use exist, consistent with good management.

In carrying out your functions, I ask that you address HIV-related activities as follows:

1. Consult with the General Services Administration, the Office of Personnel Management, and the Department of Health and Human Services to ensure that HIV activities included in the FY 1989 and FY 1990 budgets reflect appropriate funding, personnel levels, and office and laboratory space. The budget, as well as other management initiatives, should also address the removal of both administrative and statutory impediments to efficient use of these resources including grant, contract, and hiring procedures. OMB should take a positive role in removing any unnecessary administrative and management impediments to the agencies' attack on HIV infection.

2. Ensure that my FY 1990 budget for HIV-related activities is submitted to the Congress in a timely manner, and that the Congress is encouraged to act on it quickly.

I am directing Donald Ian Macdonald, Deputy Assistant to the President for Drug Abuse Policy, to monitor progress on our response to the Commission's Report and

provide me with status reports in September and December, 1988. Please provide Dr. Macdonald with appropriate information about your progress.

RONALD REAGAN

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*Memorandum for the Director of the Office of Personnel Management*

I have approved a 10-point action plan as part of my response to the Report of the Presidential Commission on the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Epidemic. The plan directs every Federal agency to adopt a policy based on your Office's "Guidelines for AIDS Information and Education and for Personnel Management."

To carry this out, you should offer Feder-

al departments and agencies the assistance of your Office in helping develop any necessary agency modifications.

I am directing Donald Ian Macdonald, Deputy Assistant to the President for Drug Abuse Policy, to monitor progress on our response to the Commission's Report and provide me with status reports in September and December, 1988. Please provide Dr. Macdonald with appropriate information about your progress, including an update at regular intervals on agency actions on the guidelines.

RONALD REAGAN

*Note: Each memorandum was issued as a separate release by the Office of the Press Secretary.*

## Message to the Congress on the Human Immunodeficiency Virus Epidemic Action Plan

August 5, 1988

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I have approved a 10-point action plan to advance the national and international response to the public health threat caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection and the AIDS epidemic. These strong measures require compassion, cooperation, and commitment from all levels of government and all segments of society.

It is imperative that action and progress continue in the Federal government and in the private sector, as well as throughout the Nation. Those infected with the HIV must be treated with dignity and compassion as our health systems accelerate their response to the infection. To this end, my initiatives direct that every Federal agency adopt policies and guidelines on compassionate treatment of HIV-infected persons in the workplace. I ask that unions, schools, businesses, and private citizens consider adopting similar guidelines. The 10-point action plan is consistent with the fine work and recom-

mendations of the President's Commission, which has moved the Nation forward in its understanding of the HIV infection and AIDS.

I now ask the Congress to take another important step forward; I ask you to enact the FY 1989 appropriations for HIV activities as expeditiously as possible. I further call on the Congress to adopt the FY 1990 budget request regarding HIV measures as soon as possible after the budget is submitted.

It is imperative to the future of our Nation that we move with compassion and skill to ease the tremendous human, social, and economic costs caused by the HIV infection and AIDS. I know we can work together in this matter of tremendous concern and priority for all Americans.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
August 5, 1988.

## Letter Accepting the Resignation of James A. Baker III as Secretary of the Treasury *August 5, 1988*

*Dear Jim:*

Your letter of today wasn't entirely unexpected, but I have to admit to mixed feelings. After all, you've been with me for more than eight years now as a trusted friend and adviser. But you're going on to something of fundamental importance—helping to elect George Bush as the next President of the United States.

One of the things that I hope will make your new job easier is your own solid record of accomplishment and extraordinary service to the American people. As White House Chief of Staff for four years, you managed the legislative process that produced the Economic Recovery Tax Act and Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, the Social Security Reform Act of 1983, and countless other victories. You provided wise foreign policy counsel in National Security Council deliberations, and you guided my 1984 reelection campaign to its 49-State win.

As Secretary of the Treasury, you shepherded tax reform through Congress—a job that many said could never be done. You moved our third-world debt strategy to a new, growth-oriented stage. You helped resist the threat of protectionism, and advanced the historic U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement. And you negotiated masterfully with your colleagues in the Group of Five and Group of Seven—creating a new and more effective framework for the coordination of international economic policy. As my principal economic adviser, you can take justifiable pride in the fact that our economic policies have now produced a record 69 consecutive months of peacetime growth and kept inflation down while reducing unemployment to the lowest levels in 14 years and creating record numbers of new jobs for Americans. What a legacy!

You and I first met when we opened Texas campaign offices for the 1972 Presidential election. Later, I was somewhat surprised to learn of your grandfather's admonition to: "Work hard, study, and keep out

of politics." His view represented a healthy strain of American skepticism about the potential pitfalls of involvement with politics. But in your career you have set an important example: You have clearly demonstrated that the best of the political arts can be combined with first-class professionalism in the effective pursuit of America's interests.

So it is with tremendous admiration and gratitude that I accept your resignation effective August 18. I'm proud of all you've done and of the job that awaits you. Come to think if it, I'm sure your grandfather would be proud, too!

Nancy joins me in wishing you and Susan every happiness. God bless you and all the Baker family.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

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August 5, 1988

*Dear Mr. President:*

Immediately after your election victory almost eight years ago, you broke the mold of convention. You named as your White House Chief of Staff the former campaign manager of your last competitor in the primary campaign. In doing so, you not only surprised most political and governmental observers, you shocked me as well. But at the same time, you gave me an opportunity to serve for which I will always be profoundly grateful.

Thanks to your willingness to entrust me with responsibility, I was able to participate directly in what you rightly termed a New Beginning. In your first term, I was able to share in the euphoric sense of victory as your economic program was enacted; in the renewed sense of pride as respect for America was restored at home and abroad; and in appreciation for your very special bond with the American people—who gave you an extraordinary vote of confidence, reelecting you with a forty-nine state electoral

majority.

In your second term, you honored me again by entrusting me with responsibility as your Secretary of the Treasury. You thus afforded me a special opportunity to help formulate and implement economic policy in a challenging historical context. I am particularly grateful for having had the opportunity to help advance three of your initiatives that I believe will be widely judged to have lasting significance: in domestic economic policy, historical tax reform; and in international economic policy, a new system of economic policy coordination endorsed by the Heads of State and Government at several annual Economic Summits and a Free Trade Agreement between the U.S. and Canada, the world's two largest trading partners.

I have alluded to but a few of the achievements that have made me, like so many people, proud to be associated with your Presidency. You have achieved the first successful two-term presidency in almost three decades. I am confident that historians will view the Reagan era as one in which America refound her pride, her strength, her confidence and her proper direction—for which, of course, we must be all deeply thankful to you.

There is no way I can fully repay you for the trust and kindness you have shown me. But, as you know, the Vice President has asked that I assume the Chairmanship of his

Presidential election campaign. And it does seem to me that in seeking to advance your Vice President's candidacy, I could best help insure the survival of your legacy and assure that your remarkable contributions are extended on toward the twenty-first century. I therefore respectfully request that you accept my resignation as Secretary of the Treasury—and propose that this resignation be effective on August 17 in order that I might assume my new responsibilities upon the Vice President's nomination for the Presidency at our party's National Convention.

In a way, it would thus seem that I might go out where I came in. But I have been forever enriched by the experience you have afforded me. And, of course, the world has changed substantially in the intervening almost eight years. Happily, that change has been for the better. Now, the challenge is to carry forward the progress you have fostered—and to build upon it. I seek to help meet that challenge with an image of your bold and effective leadership etched forever in my mind—and with appreciation for your warmth and kindness deep in my heart.

Susan joins me in gratitude and affection to you and to Nancy, and in our warmest wishes for continued success, health, and happiness to you both.

Sincerely,

JIM

## Remarks Announcing the Resignation of James A. Baker III as Secretary of the Treasury and the Nomination of Nicholas F. Brady August 5, 1988

*The President.* Well, as Jim Baker would say, "It's finally a done deal." I say so long, but not goodbye, to a friend today. I've accepted with regret the resignation of James A. Baker III as Secretary of the Treasury. And I'm announcing that I intend to nominate in his place Nicholas F. Brady.

The changes we brought about in America required the dedication and hard work of a massive team of people. But Jim Baker has helped lead the charge since he strode

into my campaign in his cowboy boots in the summer of 1980. He's taken his licks and earned his stripes. And, Jim, if there ever was a Reaganite, you're it.

Jim's management, organization, and savvy were essential to the enormous success of the 1980 campaign. As Chief of Staff throughout my first term, those same skills were turned to governing. He was at my side as we delivered on our promises to the

people: cutting and reforming taxes, reducing regulations, restraining the growth of spending, rebuilding America's defenses, and becoming once again a proud force for freedom around the world. Jim managed the legislative process that produced, among other victories, the historic Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 and the Social Security Compromise of 1983 that rescued the system.

As Treasury Secretary, Jim ushered in the tax reform everyone had said was impossible. He brought about a new and better system of international economic policy coordination and led the effort to achieve a free trade agreement between the United States and Canada.

Jim is leaving to become chairman of George Bush's Presidential campaign. And as you go, let me tell you this: You're a friend whom I will miss. You've been a secret of our success. Now, Jim, go do it for George.

And I'm pleased to be able to announce that I will nominate such an able successor as Nick Brady. Nick has answered my call 5 times before. He also served as the United States Senator from New Jersey and has been a leader in the investment community. I cannot imagine anyone more qualified to step in as Treasury Secretary. And once confirmed, he will become the chief economic spokesman for my administration. Nick's sure hand at the helm would ensure the steady continuation of the economic policies that have brought about the longest economic recovery in our history and job opportunities that have resulted in the lowest unemployment rate in 14 years.

The theme of this administration has been: "Others talk, we deliver." Jim and Nick are doers who share my vision of what can be, and I'm proud and grateful for their help. Jim, I wish you luck. And, Nick, welcome to what just might be the most active 6 months of this administration.

And now I think Jim has something to say.

*Secretary Baker.* Thank you very much, Mr. President. After your election victory almost 8 years ago, I think it's fair to say that you broke the mold of convention. You named as your White House Chief of Staff the former campaign manager of your last

competitor in the primary campaign. In doing so, you not only surprised most political and governmental observers, you shocked me as well. But at the same time, you gave me an opportunity to serve for which I will always be profoundly grateful. Thanks to your willingness to entrust me with responsibility, I was able to participate directly in what you rightly termed a new beginning.

You have achieved, Mr. President, the first successful two-term Presidency in almost three decades. Mr. President, I'm confident that historians will view the Reagan era as one in which America re-found her pride, her strength, her confidence, and her proper direction, for which, of course, we must all be deeply thankful to you.

You know, I feel there's no way I can fully repay you for the trust and the kindness which you have shown me over the years. But as you've noted, the Vice President has asked that I assume the chairmanship of his Presidential election campaign. And it does seem to me that in seeking to advance your Vice President's candidacy I can best help ensure the survival of your legacy and assure that your remarkable contributions are extended on toward the 21st century. The challenge, of course, is to carry forward the progress that you have fostered and to build upon that progress. I seek to help meet that challenge, with an image of your effective leadership etched forever in my mind and with appreciation for your warmth and your kindness deep in my heart.

Mr. President, I know you will be well served by your excellent choice of the distinguished former Senator Nick Brady as my successor. Nick.

*Mr. Brady.* Mr. President, I'm honored by your confidence. And I'm proud, subject to confirmation by the Senate, to serve in your Cabinet. Your administration has brought to this country the longest sustained period of prosperity in recent years. Under Jim Baker's firm hand, the United States has reestablished itself as a leader in world financial circles. I look forward to continuing this progress, serving you and the American people. Thank you.

*Reporter.* Secretary Baker, can you tell us what you're going to do to shape up the Bush campaign, with an 18- to 20-point deficit in the polls?

*Secretary Baker.* I'm going to answer those questions right now over at the campaign headquarters.

*Q.* Well, Mr. President, if you can tell us—

*Q.* Mr. President, are you relieved that Oliver North's trial has been postponed until after the election?

*The President.* I'm not going to take any

questions here. They can't, for a very legitimate reason—

*Q.* Mr. Brady, were you promised to stay on in the Bush—if Vice President Bush wins, are you staying on?

*Mr. Brady.* I'm going to answer any questions and make any statements during my Senate confirmation. Thank you for your interest.

*Note: The President spoke to reporters at 4:30 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.*

## Radio Address to the Nation on the Veto of the National Defense Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989 August 6, 1988

### *My fellow Americans:*

On Wednesday of this past week, I took a dramatic step, one that I must admit gave me no pleasure: I vetoed the defense authorization bill. As it stood, the defense bill that Congress sent me would have made unilateral concessions to the Soviets at the very moment when we're trying to achieve a strategic arms reduction treaty. I could not in good conscience have done anything other than mark that bill "veto" and send it right back.

Permit me to discuss with you for a moment just what's at stake in this whole matter of the defense bill. And in doing so, it's important to begin with some historical background. You see, it was just 8 years ago that America's defenses were in a pitiable state: weaker, relative to the threats we faced, than at any time in decades. We had airplanes that couldn't fly for lack of spare parts. Our Navy had declined from more than a thousand battle-ready ships to fewer than 500.

Among our men and women in uniform, morale was understandably low. And yet at the same time, the Soviet Union was embarked upon a massive arms buildup, enlarging its Armed Forces on land, sea, and air. The Soviet Union had invaded Afghanistan. It was backing Communist expansion in Africa, in Asia, and, yes, with the Sandi-

nistas in Nicaragua, in our hemisphere. The trend was clear: American power and influence were declining, while the power of the totalitarian world was growing greater and greater. The implications for the cause of freedom, for the cause of peace, were grim. The trend had to be reversed. During these last 8 years, we've done just that—restoring America's strength.

The results? Well, today the Soviets are withdrawing from Afghanistan. We're seeing progress in settling regional conflicts. And not long ago, an American President returned from a successful summit in Moscow, having earlier signed the first treaty in history that actually reduces nuclear arsenals. By the way, if we had listened to those who wanted to stop the deployment of our INF missiles in Europe, the so-called "freeze movement," we would have thrown away the bargaining leverage that forced the Soviets to return to the negotiating table. We would not have signed the INF treaty in Washington, and Soviet SS-20 missiles would still be pointed at our allies.

This brings me back to the defense bill that I just vetoed. You see, if I had accepted that bill, it would have undermined the strength we've worked so hard to restore, in time jeopardizing all our remarkable diplomatic advances.

Congress' defense bill represented an all

but open attempt to block our Strategic Defense Initiative, or, as we call it, SDI. Yet no development has been of greater importance in our strategic arms negotiations with the Soviets than our decision to proceed with SDI. The idea of SDI is simple: to give us the advanced technologies necessary to defend us and our allies from attack by nuclear-armed ballistic missiles. Some said it would take years to develop such a technologically sophisticated defense system. We said, All the more reason to get started right now. And in fact, as SDI has gone forward, overall progress has taken place even faster than we had hoped. Perhaps the best endorsement for SDI comes from the Soviets themselves, since they've long engaged in many kinds of strategic defense programs of their own.

But Congress wants to cut our budget request for SDI deeply. Congress also wants to cut all requests for funding one of the most promising SDI technologies, the space-based interceptor program, by over 70 percent. But it's not just the damage done to SDI's funding and space component that concerns me. From requirements for unilateral disarmament, missile testing, the bill

represents an attempt by Congress to handcuff the President in our arms reduction negotiations with the Soviets. And this kind of unilateral concession to the Soviets could set back all the progress we've made on the arms reduction front.

Now that I've vetoed the defense bill, there's talk on Capitol Hill about producing an even worse defense bill as an act of political retribution. Well, let me ask you: What could be more deplorable than to use the defense of this nation as a political pawn? It won't happen, not if I have anything to say about it. As long as I'm President, our nation's defenses, including our strategic defenses, will remain above partisan politics. Congress needs to go back to work to pass a new defense bill, one that I can sign because it strengthens our negotiating hand instead of weakening it. We may be Republicans or Democrats, but when it comes to a strongly defended nation, we must all be simply Americans.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from the Oval Office at the White House.*

## Remarks to the Employees of United States Precision Lens, Inc., in Cincinnati, Ohio

*August 8, 1988*

Thank you very much, and thank you, Roger Howe and David Hinchman. And I brought a couple of Washingtonians along with me here, Congressman Gradison and Congressman McEwen. And I thank all of you very much.

You know, I can't tell you how good it feels to come here to the heartland, where America's work gets done, and to get away from that puzzle palace on the Potomac. *[Laughter]* Every time I leave Washington to travel around the country, as I get out of the plane I half expect to see a sign waiting for me saying, "Welcome to America." You know, if I didn't get out of Washington often, it would be easy to lose touch with what's really going on. Back at the airport

someone asked me my impressions of the Reds' manager. I told him, but I still don't know if he meant Pete Rose or Gorbachev. *[Laughter]*

Well, I came here today to tell you something really that you already know: that you're a part of a remarkable American success story. Around the country, companies like U.S. Precision Lens are leading America's economic expansion and manufacturing boom. In fact, more good news came out last week: U.S. factory orders have grown at their highest rate in 18 years, and production levels are pushing factories to near capacity. Not surprisingly, employment is at its highest level in history. Just last month, America created another 283,000 new

jobs—that makes it over 17 million jobs since our expansion began. And like yours, these are high-wage jobs, jobs with a future.

America is in the longest peacetime economic expansion on record, and it's our exports and our manufacturing that are now driving it. In many ways, all of you already know this, because you've been part of it right here. Since 1980, as if you didn't know, your company has tripled sales, doubled employment, and your exports have exploded into world markets. And talk about beating the pants off the competition: You sell over a third of what you make to companies from Japan.

You're not alone. Americans today are selling shoes to Italy, medical equipment to Japan, and machine tools to West Germany. A furniture company in St. Louis now exports to Europe, its owner having discovered, in his words, "that my products were a lot better and a helluva lot cheaper." [Laughter] One company up the road in Columbus has even figured out a way to sell sand to Egypt. [Laughter] It mines and refines a high-tech silica sand that is used as a cleansing agent in furnaces. From software to sand, from jumbo jets to precision lenses, American products are the finest in the world, and we can outcompete any country on Earth.

I've heard some people bad-mouthing our economy recently. I think they must have stopped reading the newspaper that day in 1981 when they handed over the lease to the White House. Yes, things were bad back then. But today unemployment is at its lowest level in 14 years. Inflation is low and under control. America's manufacturing productivity has soared 4.3 percent a year—that's the highest rate since World War II. Real family income is up. Exports are at an all-time high. And America has created, on the average, a quarter of a million private sector jobs each month for 68 consecutive months. Any way you slice it, America has taken the pennant and is sweeping the World Series.

You know, I have to interrupt right here to say something on this employment. I had to go to Washington to discover a certain statistic: those statistics about employment. Do you know what the potential employment pool of the United States is? It is ev-

erybody, male and female, from age 16 and up. And today the highest percentage of that potential pool is employed than ever in our history—62.6 percent have jobs in this country, of everyone, male and female, above the age of 16.

Now, some people are telling you to take for granted the economic growth of today and of the last 7 years. Their message is: You can take prosperity for granted. It's time for a change; take a chance on us. Well, that's sort of like someone telling you that you've stored up all the cold beer you could want, so now you can unplug the refrigerator. [Laughter] But, no more than with a refrigerator, you can't unplug our progrowth economic policies and expect things to stay the same.

Well, the fact is the whole world is learning from our example and turning away from decades-old policies of government-mandated economic failure and turning toward the type of economic policies that Vice President Bush and I have put into practice over the last 7 years. The policies that pulled America out of economic stagnation, rising unemployment, declining family income, and double-digit inflation have made America's economy a global success story. These policies are the wave of the future. Country after country is reducing taxes, cutting regulation, reducing the role of government, and letting entrepreneurs and working people build new factories, new jobs, and new futures for themselves and their families. It's sweeping the world, but like hamburgers and baseball, it all began right here in the United States.

You know, I have to tell you, there is a thing called the economic summit every year—seven of us, seven countries. And we go from one country to the other, and the country where you're meeting is—their head of state is the chairman. And so, I was a new kid in school when I went to my first one up in Canada, and for a little while, why, I kind of stayed there and stayed silent and so forth at these meetings. And then our economic reforms began to take hold, and what a thrill it was! The new kid walked into the meeting—it was in Europe someplace—and there the other six of the seven sat facing me. And finally one of



them said, "Tell us about the American miracle." Well, I was very pleased to do that.

There's a story about a fellow who was always asking Abraham Lincoln to give him a government job. And one day the news was that the Customs chief had died, and sure enough, this fellow shows up and asks President Lincoln if he could take that fellow's place. And Lincoln says, "It's fine with me if the undertaker doesn't mind." [Laughter]

Well, no bureaucrat, politician, government expert, or certified genius sitting in a Federal office in Washington has ever been able to replace the economic miracle of free men and women working with their hands, their hearts, and their heads to build a better future for their families and a stronger economy for America. I have said this again and again, and I'm going to keep on saying it: It's not the Government, it is the American people who have made our nation the greatest country on Earth. Basically what our program did was get out of your way and let you do what you can do so well.

I can't think of any part of America where that's truer than here in the heartland, the Midwest. You know, I get a little tired of hearing Cincinnati and other Midwestern cities called the Rust Belt when the Midwest is the heartland of America's industrial renaissance. The Midwest isn't the Rust Belt; it's the Boom Belt. I can't help wondering if maybe Precision Lens can help out some of our critics. I think they could use a pair of high-quality lenses because they've been looking at the world through mud-colored glasses for much too long.

Well, there's another area where the example set by Precision Lens is crystal clear. I'm talking about your important efforts toward a drug-free workplace. Through preemployment testing, employment counseling, and treatment, you've really made a difference. Here and around the country, workplace drug programs have brought dramatic improvements in worker safety. There is no place for illegal drugs in the workplace or anyplace else in this land. I believe that programs like yours make a positive impact throughout the community. In addition to making this plant safer and

more productive, you can also be proud that you're sending a message to our children to be drug-free because illegal drug use will not be tolerated.

Well, before I go, I want to let you know that I'm delighted you were all able to get in to work today. [Laughter] They weren't going to let me in at first, but luckily someone recognized me. [Laughter] Of course, it's always nice to be recognized.

You know, years ago, after a quarter of a century in the picture business and a number of years then on television and the General Electric Theatre and so forth, you're used to being recognized, and it's nice. And I was walking down Fifth Avenue in New York one afternoon, and suddenly a fellow about 30 feet ahead of me, coming my way, stopped. And he pointed, and he said, "I know you. I know you. I see you in those pictures and on that television screen all the time."

Well, you know New Yorkers. They all stopped, and everybody in the street kind of lined up, made an alley. And here he came, down the middle of the alley, and he was fumbling in his pocket up here, coming toward me. And he keeps on talking about how well he's known me and how much he's seen me on the screen and everything. Gets right to me and sticks out a pad and a pencil and said, "Ray Milland." [Laughter] So, I signed "Ray Milland." There was no sense in disappointing him.

Well, it's been a real joy for me to be here with you and to see the work that you do and the tremendous pride with which you do it. And I think that's enough for me. I just thank you all, and God bless you all.

[At this point, Mr. Howe gave the President a magnifying glass.]

Thank you all. Thank you very much. And to the two Congressmen over here, now I can read the fine print in those things you send me. [Laughter]

*Note: The President spoke at 11:10 a.m. on the warehouse floor at the company. In his opening remarks, he referred to Roger Howe and David Hinchman, chief executive officer and president, of the company. Prior to his remarks, the President toured the facility's manufacturing and production areas.*

## Remarks at the Annual Meeting of the National Governors' Association in Cincinnati, Ohio

August 8, 1988

Thank you all very much, and thank you, Governor Sununu. And I know someplace here with us are two Congressmen who came out with me, Gradison and McEwen from Ohio. And a special thanks to you, John, for your leadership in restoring the balance of Federal-State relations.

Before I begin my prepared remarks, I have a piece of very good news for you. The United Nations Secretary-General will announce later today a cease-fire in the Persian Gulf. This is news the world has waited for and the United States has pressed for—news that we may finally see an end to that long and bloody war.

Although this is only a first step, it's an affirmation of a policy of strength and commitment. Our forces in the Persian Gulf and those of our allies have demonstrated that we have the resolve and the staying power in the Gulf, as well as in the Security Council when it comes to securing peace. On behalf of all Americans, I applaud and encourage the efforts of Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar in bringing an end to this tragic war, and I send him this message: The hopes of the world are with you.

It's always with a special affection that I appear before the National Governors' Association. It seems just like yesterday that I was sitting where you're sitting, and I was talking about the need to get the Federal Government off the backs of the States and to let those who were closest to the people serve the people as the people tell them they want to be served.

Now that I'm approaching the end of my Presidency, I have to be careful about these waves of good feeling and where they might carry me. That's why I keep reminding myself of a trip that Nancy and I made to Ireland. We were in Cashel Rock, where Saint Patrick is supposed to have raised the first cross in Ireland. And a young Irish guide was showing us through the ruins of the old cathedral where that took place, and then he took us through the ancient cemetery. And we came to one huge tomb-

stone there, and the inscription on that tombstone was: "Remember me as you pass by, for as you are, so once was I. And as I am, you too will be, so be content to follow me." And that had proven too much for some Irishman who had scratched underneath the inscription on the stone: "To follow you I am content. I wish I knew which way you went." [Laughter]

I hope that history will record that this former Governor went on to practice what he'd preached and to fight the use of Federal dollars, first as bait and then as a club, and to return power and responsibility to the States, where they belong. And I am confident that history will also find that the States were up to the challenge and that, in these years, America entered a new era of democracy and had a new birth of freedom.

Yes, a new era, a new beginning, a rediscovery—in this time when we hear so much about competitiveness, we also hear about the necessity for businesses to do what some call flattening hierarchies. Simply put, this means that company presidents listen to and work with the men and women on the shop floor, in the stores, and driving the trucks.

Along these lines, scholars tell us that one of the great advantages entrepreneurial firms have over giant corporations is that they do this better. And as we all know, the vast proportion of America's new jobs and much of our new technology come from entrepreneurial firms, firms less than 5 years old and firms beginning with 100 or fewer employees, which only proves that those advantages are big advantages. The most modern business consultant has rediscovered a wisdom known to our Founding Fathers: that the genius of America, whether in governing ourselves or in providing our daily bread, is in the ordinary man and woman. America's strength and wisdom have never come from the power and cleverness of those on top, but from the strength and wisdom of the American people. And after years of skepticism, the

wisdom of our founders is once more the accepted guide to practice in Washington.

In the last 7½ years, we've broken the Federal Government of its compulsion to control every breath the States take. We've consolidated dozens of categorical grants into nine block grants, putting power that was once in the hands of Federal agencies back into the hands of Governors and State legislatures. We've loosened Federal controls on the States in a number of other areas. We've required that Federal agencies consult more often and in greater detail with State and local officials on issues dealing with Federal grants and economic development aid to their areas. We've issued uniform rules governing grants and cooperative agreements. And we have listened—too often in the past when Washington listened to the States, it heard only what it wanted to hear.

It was like the story of a fellow who went off to the Army and learned marksmanship. And he won a medal for it and came home on leave very proud. When he got to the edge of town, he saw a wall, and on the wall someone had chalked dozens of bull's-eyes. And in the middle of each bull's-eye was a bullet hole. The fellow had to find out who shot like that, and pretty soon he did. It was a six-year-old boy. And the fellow said, "How did you do that?" And the boy replied, "Simple. I take this rifle, and I shoot at the wall. And then I take this chalk, and I draw a circle around the hole." [Laughter]

Well, that's how on target Washington used to be when it responded to the States. Today things are different. When Governors talk, we not only listen but we hear. We've been listening especially closely since John Sununu wrote to me almost 2 years ago with your suggestions for improving how we run Federal assistance programs. And as we reported to you in February, many of these suggestions have either been put into practice or will be soon. Now we have a second round of suggestions, and you saw the results of that yesterday in phase two of the regulatory reform report that you received.

Nowhere has this partnership been closer than in responding to the current drought. From the NGA's June conference in Chica-

go, which Secretary Lyng attended, to your Washington meeting in early July with the administration and congressional leaders to the consultations Secretary Lyng has had with so many of you, we have worked side by side to meet this crisis. You have advised, and we responded. America's farmers are getting help.

But at the heart of this new era in American government is not the idea that the Federal Government will merely let the States toss ideas into a suggestion box, but that we in Washington will also honor the leadership role the States have to play. And from education to transportation to helping America's poor and homeless, you have led. While Washington has been caught up in partisan intrigue, you've gone out and done the job.

Almost 6 years ago, I proposed that America's most depressed areas should receive an extra dose of hope and opportunity, and I asked Congress to enact enterprise zone legislation. Despite some minor moves last year, Congress still has failed to pass meaningful enterprise zone legislation. Over half the States have gone forward with their own enterprise zones, and today those zones are credited with creating hundreds of thousands of jobs and saving hundreds of thousands of others. In fact, this city, Cincinnati, has an Ohio enterprise zone. Across the river, Kentucky has established an enterprise zone in Covington. And up the road, Indiana has one in Richmond. The way I look at it, if enterprise zones are good enough for Ohio and good enough for Kentucky and good enough for Indiana, good enough for so many others, they should be more than good enough for the Congress, too.

Welfare reform is another field in which you've been way out front. Congress today is still debating a welfare reform package years after States started taking advantage of the greater flexibility we gave them. One State after another has returned to the basic, homespun, enduring wisdom that the best way to learn to work is to work. And the best way to get people to work is to make sure they have the incentives to work. Once we gave you the flexibility, you abandoned the destructive and bizarre prej-

udices that had crept into programs designed and administered from Washington—prejudices such as that public assistance carried no obligations for the recipient, or that, if one had a choice, it was as acceptable to live on welfare as to be independent.

Now even more ambitious experiments have begun. Over the years, Congress has come up with program after program that was advertised as a way to wean long-term welfare recipients from their dependence on the government check. All those programs had one thing in common: They failed. And that's why just over a year ago we said it was time to stop looking for another program from Washington. We said that it was time for Washington to show a little humility, that in 50 States and thousands of communities across our land there are millions of sparks of genius. Why not kindle them into flames?

And so, we asked for State proposals for treating public assistance programs as an integrated system and for using that system to help recipients climb up from dependency. And we said we would approve any State proposal that had a chance of reducing dependency as long as it ensured that needs continued to be met, it created no net increase in Federal costs, and it could be soundly evaluated.

Well, I don't have to tell you what happened next. So far we have approved proposals from New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Washington State, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. We're reviewing proposals from Georgia, South Carolina, Illinois, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. By the end of the year, we expect that at least half the States will have proposals approved or under consideration. And over a quarter of all AFDC recipients in the Nation will soon be involved in projects already approved or pending. AFDC—we're so used to initials in Washington, maybe I should say that's Aid for Dependent Children. And let me make a prediction here: After decades of Washington flailing from one dependency-producing welfare program to another, I believe that the States will find the way truly to help welfare families become independent and productive and to put them on the ladder

of opportunity that we call the American dream.

All this vitality in our States couldn't have come forth, of course, if our nation had remained stuck in the era of inflation and stagnation of a decade ago. State and local receipts have doubled in the last decade—dollar for dollar, a bigger climb than we had in Federal revenues. Some of this was because—with our 1981 tax cuts, with tax reform in 1986, and by restraining some Washington eager beavers—we've broadened the tax base of the States and either stopped the Federal Government or kept the Federal Government from preempting State revenue sources.

But more than that, our States, like our citizens, have known the blessings of the longest peacetime economic expansion on record. You know the story. Since our recovery began, America has created—and forgive me, John—is more now than 17 million jobs, and the percentage of the labor force employed this year is the highest not only in our history but in the peacetime history of the industrial world.

Now, at the same time, unemployment is at the lowest level in 14 years; and the income of the typical American family, after dropping almost 7 percent between 1977 and '81, has soared nearly 10 percent in these last 8 years. Some talk about the declining middle class, and it turns out that the middle class is smaller not because more people are poor but because more people have become better off.

Since 1982 manufacturing production has risen at a faster rate than Japan's. One authority on manufacturing said not long ago that we had become the most competitive manufacturing nation in the world. As a result, we are today exporting chopsticks and Hondas to Japan; highly processed high-tech sand to Egypt; and all in all, more goods and services than ever before in our history.

Here in Cincinnati, I met this morning with some of the men and women who had pushed our exports to the highest level in history. U.S. Precision Lens makes more than two-thirds of its sales to foreign companies. And meeting the men and women there, I just couldn't help remembering

what General George C. Marshall said when asked why he was so confident that we would win the Second World War. "We have a secret weapon," he said, "the best blankety-blank kids in the whole world." Well, we, too, have a secret weapon: the best blankety-blank workers in the whole world.

You've seen the result when, as our nation's most effective sales men and women, you've gone on trade missions overseas. From Japan to Germany, you've persuaded international business to invest in America and create new jobs here and, in the process, have seen the respect and awe the American economy commands around the world. By the way, because you asked for it, we've made major revisions in the foreign trade data the Federal Government collects. Soon you will have better tools for keeping pace in the international economy.

But State Governments see the sunshine of our expansion in other ways as well. Next door to Ohio, in Indiana—thanks to the strong rises in the financial markets since 1982—the assets and earnings of the State employee pension fund have nearly tripled. Indiana has made up for what was lost in the stagnation and inflation of the seventies, has increased the benefits to its retired State employees in each of the past 6 years, and has more assets available to pay future benefits than ever before.

With few exceptions, the story is the same all over the Nation: State and local pension funds have shared in the growth of America in these years. Since 1981 total assets in State and local government pension funds have more than doubled. Guiding the policies that have given America what one economic writer has called the silent boom is the same old, as well as modern, wisdom that, as I said, has guided Federal-State relations in our 7½ years. Flattening hierarchies; less power for Washington, more for the people—however you describe it, it has produced in America a

blooming of entrepreneurship, investment, innovation, and opportunity unlike what the world has ever seen.

Some say this blooming has gone hand in hand with a rise in greed. But every Governor can point to just the opposite: to the record highs in charitable contributions; to the growing endowments of schools, universities, and museums. Yes, thanks to this silent boom and to a rediscovered initiative, State and local governments, together with private charities and churches, have done more for those indeed than ever before. Last year total private cash giving—cash—was over \$94 billion.

Looking at all this, I can't help thinking that, while much of the 20th century saw the rise of the Federal Government, the 21st century will be the century of the States. I have always believed that America is strongest and freest and happiest when it is truest to the wisdom of its founders. In Federalist 45, James Madison wrote that "The powers delegated by the Constitution to the Federal Government are few and defined. Those which are to remain in the State Government are numerous and indefinite." Or to put it another way, "We the People." As long as we remember these words—"We the People"—and make them our guide, so long as we remember that America has always drawn its inspiration from the people and has always been governed best when governed most by those governments closest to the people, America will remain strong and free, the envy of the world.

Thank you all, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:50 p.m. in the main hall at the Dr. Albert B. Sabin Convention Center. He was introduced by Gov. John H. Sununu of New Hampshire, president of the National Governors' Association. Following his remarks, the President returned to Washington, DC.*

**Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations  
Fitzwater on the Terrorist Bomb Attack on Secretary of State Shultz  
in Bolivia**

***August 8, 1988***

Terrorist tactics, such as used against Secretary Shultz and his motorcade in Bolivia today, are always repugnant. Thankfully, the Secretary's party was not injured, but

the fact remains that an attack on U.S. officials cannot be tolerated. We ask the Government of Bolivia to bring those responsible to justice.

**Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations  
Fitzwater on the Antiballistic Missile Treaty Review**

***August 8, 1988***

The third 5-year review called for by the ABM treaty will be held in Geneva beginning on August 24. The U.S. delegation, headed by Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Director William F. Burns, will consist of the U.S. Commissioner to the Standing Consultative Commission, Ambassador Richard Ellis; the U.S. Ambassador to the defense and space talks, Ambassador Henry Cooper; and senior officials from the Departments of State and Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and their advisers. The principal U.S. objective for this review session is to obtain the Soviet Union's agreement to correct its violations of the ABM treaty and to satisfy other U.S. concerns regarding Soviet noncompliance with its obligations under the treaty.

The Soviet Union's large, phased-array radar at Krasnoyarsk is a significant violation of a central element of the ABM treaty. The Krasnoyarsk radar will be one of the key topics of the upcoming review. In preparation for the upcoming review, the President has issued guidance that the U.S. dele-

gation should continue to make it clear that the existence of the Krasnoyarsk radar violation calls into question the viability of the ABM treaty and, therefore, it should be dismantled without further delay and without condition. Unless resolved, the Krasnoyarsk radar violation will force the United States to consider the exercise of its rights under international law to take appropriate and proportionate responses.

In this context, the United States will also have to consider whether to declare the Krasnoyarsk radar to be a material breach of the ABM treaty. The President has also directed that the Department of Defense, working with other executive branch agencies and the Congress, take the lead in developing a range of appropriate and proportionate responses for consideration if the Soviet Union continues to refuse to correct the Krasnoyarsk violation.

After hearing what the Soviet Union has to say at the 5-year ABM treaty review, should the situation remain unresolved, the President will consult with the Congress and our allies concerning next steps.

## **Designation of William Barclay Allen as Chairman of the Commission on Civil Rights**

*August 8, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to designate William Barclay Allen to be Chairman of the Commission on Civil Rights. He would succeed Clarence M. Pendleton, Jr.

Since 1987 Dr. Allen has been a member of the Commission on Civil Rights in Washington, DC, and a member of the Commission's California advisory committee, 1985-1987. Prior to this, he was a professor of government for the Claremont Graduate School at Harvey Mudd College in California, 1983-1987; associate professor, 1976;

and assistant professor, 1972. Dr. Allen was assistant professor of government at the American University School of Government and Public Administration, 1971-1972, and a lecturer at l'Université de Rouen in France, 1970-1971.

Dr. Allen graduated from Pepperdine University (B.A., 1967) and Claremont Graduate School (M.A., 1968; Ph.D., 1972). He was born March 18, 1944, in Fernandina Beach, FL. He is married, has two children, and resides in Claremont, CA.

## **Nomination of Thomas C. Griscom To Be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Communications Satellite Corporation**

*August 8, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Thomas C. Griscom to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Communications Satellite Corporation until the date of the annual meeting of the Corporation in 1991. He would succeed Neal B. Freeman.

From April 1987 to July 1988, Mr. Griscom was Assistant to the President for Communications and Planning at the White House in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was president and chief operating officer of Ogilvy and Mather Public Affairs, 1987. Mr.

Griscom served as executive director of the National Republican Senatorial Committee, 1985-1986. He was press secretary to Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker, 1978-1984, and a political writer for the Chattanooga News-Free Press, 1971-1978.

Mr. Griscom graduated from the University of Tennessee-Chattanooga (B.A., 1971). He was born November 13, 1949, in Chattanooga, TN. Mr. Griscom is married, has three children, and resides in Signal Mountain, TN.

## **Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater on the Cease-Fire in Angola**

*August 8, 1988*

The progress made in Geneva last week is a step toward bringing independence to Namibia and ending military confrontation in southwestern Africa. We welcome the decisions taken by the Governments of

South Africa, Angola, and Cuba to begin military disengagement and to formalize a cease-fire. Also important is the setting of target dates to begin implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 435 and

agreement on withdrawal of Cuban military forces from Angola. It is imperative that the parties involved approach the next round of meetings seriously and constructively in

order to resolve the one major area of disagreement: a mutually acceptable timetable for total Cuban troop withdrawal.

## Remarks at a White House Luncheon for the Recipients of the National Medal of Arts

August 9, 1988

*The President.* Well, thank you for being with us today as we confer the fourth annual National Medal of Arts. I would like to thank the National Council on the Arts for its list of nominees and the Committee on the Arts and Humanities for its help in our efforts to enhance private-sector support in these critical areas. And I also want to thank Frank Hodsoll, Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts, for all of his work.

This occasion is a special pleasure for me every year. As I look at the names of the 12 people we honor today, I think of the words of the poet Walt Whitman: "I hear America singing." The voice within—heard—is the same voice that all great artists can hear. It's the voice that inspires them, the voice that inspires great American art. But America does not sing in one voice. No, she sings in many voices, a thousand different songs in a thousand different keys. And when American art captures the breathtaking variety of this land, as it does in the work of the seven artists we honor today, America's voices come together in a chorus of what is best and noblest in us.

We can hear America singing in the compositions of Virgil Thomson, the virtuosity of Rudolf Serkin, and the performances of Helen Hayes. We can hear her in the prose of Saul Bellow and the choreography of Jerome Robbins, in the photography of Gordon Parks and the architecture of I.M. Pei. But we couldn't hear America's song without the wonderful contribution of those who dedicate themselves to bringing the arts before us and instructing us in them. And that's why we honor five others today as well.

Sydney J. Freedberg has helped America

to sing by teaching generations of Americans how to look at paintings. Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mr. Francis Goelet, and Mr. Obert Tanner have helped America to sing by spending so much of their lives supporting and promoting the best that America has to offer. Roger Stevens has helped America to sing by helping its playwrights find their voice. Every American, as Whitman said, is "singing what belongs to him or her and to none else." Well, that gift, the right to sing your own song, is the promise and the glory of America. And I'm proud to be able to honor those who've used the freedom to speak and think and write and bring the arts to all Americans. They enrich us and immortalize us and make us whole.

And Nancy now is going to help me do the honors.

*Mrs. Reagan.* Mrs. Vincent Astor was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and lives in New York where she serves as president of the Vincent Astor Foundation. Under her guidance, the foundation has provided major funding to many organizations, including the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the New York Public Library. The foundation's current focus is on the homeless and illiteracy. Mrs. Astor was honored by the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters in 1986.

Saul Bellow was born in Lachine, Quebec, and lives in Chicago, where he serves as professor of the committee on social thought at the University of Chicago. A Pulitzer and Nobel Prize winner for literature, Mr. Bellow was also the first American to receive the International Literary Prize. He's contributed fiction, criticism, and essays to numerous magazines. Mr. Bellow has written 10 novels, the latest of



which is "More Die of Heartbreak."

Francis Goelet, a major donor and commissioner of American music, was born in Bordeaux, France, and now lives in Riverside, Connecticut. He is most noted for commissioning new works for the New York Philharmonic. His donations for new productions of the Metropolitan Opera include the world premier of Samuel Barber's "Antony and Cleopatra." He's assisted orchestral and operatic composers nationwide.

Helen Hayes was born here in Washington, DC, where at 5 she first appeared on stage as Prince Charles in "A Royal Family." Her memorable roles include Mary Stuart, Queen Victoria, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Portia. She's delighted audiences nationwide in motion pictures, on radio, and television. A beloved and versatile actress, she's indeed deserving of the [title] First Lady of American Theater.

Gordon Parks was born in Fort Scott, Kansas, and in his youth supported himself by working as a piano player and professional basketball player. A newsreel led him to buy his first camera. And within a few months, he had his first exhibit. His career includes 19 years on assignments for Life magazine. Mr. Parks is an accomplished photographer, composer, writer, and director of films.

I.M. Pei was born in China and came to this country to study architecture. He began his own firm, known as the I.M. Pei and Partners. A world-acclaimed architect, Mr. Pei has designed nearly 50 projects in the United States and abroad, half of which are award winners. His most recent work on the Louvre Museum in Paris has earned him the 1988 Medal of the Legion of Honor.

Jerome Robbins was born in New York City and made his debut at 19 as a modern dancer. Since then, he's choreographed many Broadway shows, including: "On the Town," "High Button Shoes," "Call Me Madam," "The King and I," and "The Pajama Game." He's directed and choreographed such greats as "Fiddler on the Roof" and "West Side Story," which is often considered his masterpiece. Today he serves as co-ballet master and chief of the New York City Ballet.

Rudolf Serkin was born in Bohemia, now part of Czechoslovakia—a little trouble there—and today lives in Guilford, Vermont. A child prodigy at 4, he made his European debut at the age of 12. He made his first American debut in Washington, DC, in 1933. A world-acclaimed concert pianist, Mr. Serkin has toured extensively and taught at the Curtis Institute, where he served as director from 1968 through 1976. There he helped establish the Marlboro Music School and Festival in Vermont. Mr. Serkin regrets that he can't be with us today, but accepting for him is his granddaughter, Ms. Sarah Ludwig.

Roger L. Stevens was born in Detroit and grew up in Ann Arbor, Michigan. He began his career as a real estate dealer and later became a major theatrical producer in New York City and London. In total, he has produced or coproduced nearly 200 plays. He chaired the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts from 1961 to 1988, guiding its fundraising and programming with outstanding success.

Obert C. Tanner was born in Farmington, Utah, and lives in Salt Lake City. There he's noted for leadership in constructing Salt Lake City's Symphony Hall and restoring the historic Capital Theater. Mr. Tanner's also the author of 10 religious and philosophical books. As founder and chairman of his own company, he's generously contributed to Utah's artistic community. He's also promoted aesthetic and intellectual growth throughout the United States and Great Britain.

Virgil Thomson was born in Kansas City, Missouri, and lived in Paris from 1925 to 1940. He was the music critic of the New York Herald Tribune for 14 years and has been a guest conductor with major orchestras throughout the world. A Pulitzer Prize winner, he's written music in all forms. Among his most important compositions are three operas: "Four Saints in Three Acts," "The Mother of Us All," and "Lord Byron." Mr. Thomson regrets he can't be with us today, but accepting for him is Mrs. Richard Flender.

Sydney J. Freedberg was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and was educated at Boston Latin School and Harvard. He served twice

as chairman of the fine arts department at Harvard and later was appointed the Arthur Kingsley Porter Professor of Fine Arts. In 1983 he became Chief Curator with the National Gallery of Art in Washington. A distinguished art historian and curator, Professor Freedberg has written five major books and influenced generations of art historians and students.

*The President.* Well, again, just thank you all. God bless you all. And, again, a great congratulation, I know, for all those who are here—the recipients of this award. And now, we're going to run real fast down the hall. [*Laughter*]

*Note: The President spoke at 1:13 p.m. in the Residence at the White House.*

## **Appointment of Norman R. Augustine as a Member of the President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee**

*August 9, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Norman R. Augustine to be a member of the President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee. He would succeed Thomas Gillmore Pownall.

Since April 1988 Mr. Augustine has been chairman and chief executive officer of Martin Marietta Corp. in Bethesda, MD. Prior to this, he was vice chairman and

chief executive officer of Martin Marietta, December 1987–April 1988, and president and chief operating officer of Martin Marietta, April 1986–December 1987. He joined Martin Marietta in 1977.

Mr. Augustine graduated from Princeton University (B.A., 1957; M.A., 1959). He was born July 27, 1935, in Denver, CO. Mr. Augustine is married, has two children, and resides in Potomac, MD.

## **Nomination of Thomas J. Healey To Be Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation**

*August 9, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Thomas J. Healey to be Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation for a term expiring December 31, 1991. This is a reappointment.

Since 1985 Mr. Healey has been vice president for Goldman, Sachs and Co. in New York, NY. Prior to this he was Assistant Secretary for Domestic Finance at the Department of the Treasury, 1983–1985.

For 8 years, Mr. Healey was with Dean Witter Reynolds, Inc., serving as director and also as head of the project finance group.

Mr. Healey graduated from Georgetown University (B.A., 1964) and Harvard Business School (M.B.A., 1966). He was born September 14, 1942, in Baltimore, MD. He is married, has two children, and resides in New Vernon, NJ.

## **Nomination of Henry E. Hockeimer To Be an Associate Director of the United States Information Agency**

**August 9, 1988**

The President today announced his intention to nominate Henry E. Hockeimer to be an Associate Director (Management) of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA). He would succeed Woodward Kingman.

Since 1987 Mr. Hockeimer has been Assistant Director of the U.S. Information Agency in Washington, DC, and Deputy Director of the Television and Film Service for USIA, 1986-1987. Prior to this he was

president of Ford Aerospace and Communications Corp., 1975-1985.

Mr. Hockeimer attended RCA Institute (1947) and New York University (1949). He was born April 3, 1920, in Winzig, Germany. He served in the U.S. National Guard, 1947-1949. Mr. Hockeimer is married, has two children, and resides in Bloomfield Hills, MI.

## **Nomination of Bert H. Mackie To Be a Member of the Board of Governors of the United States Postal Service**

**August 9, 1988**

The President today announced his intention to nominate Bert H. Mackie to be a member of the Board of Governors of the U.S. Postal Service for the term expiring December 8, 1997. He would succeed J.H. Taylor McConnell.

Since 1983 Mr. Mackie has been executive vice president and a member of the board of directors of the Security National

Bank of Enid in Enid, OK. Prior to this he was senior vice president of the Security National Bank of Enid, 1979-1983.

Mr. Mackie graduated from Phillips University (B.S., 1968). He was born May 13, 1942, in Ames, OK. He served in the U.S. Army Reserves, 1963-1969. Mr. Mackie is married, has two children, and resides in Enid.

## **Remarks Announcing the Resignation of William J. Bennett as Secretary of Education and the Nomination of Lauro F. Cavazos**

**August 9, 1988**

*The President.* I brought some security with me today. [Laughter] I want to begin by thanking Bill Bennett for being here today and for his tenure as Secretary of Education. Bill, I'll have some additional things to say at the appropriate moment, but I don't want to let this occasion pass without noting my own belief that you've been the best thing to happen to American education since the "McGuffey Reader."

And now I'm delighted to present to you this afternoon Lauro F. Cavazos, my nomi-

nee for the post of Secretary of Education. A distinguished educator, Dr. Cavazos holds master's and doctorate degrees in zoology and physiology; has been an anatomy professor at the Medical College of Virginia, Tufts University, and Texas Tech; has served as the department chairman and dean of the Tufts University School of Medicine; and for the last 8 years has been president of Texas Tech University and Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, where he has been widely credited with

expanding the scope of their programs and endowment, gaining national recognition for himself and his innovative leadership.

As the head of the University and Health Sciences Center, with more than 24,000 students and more than 8,500 employees, Dr. Cavazos is no stranger to the duties of administration; so with his administrative skills and his many accomplishments in the field of education, Dr. Cavazos is an ideal selection for this Cabinet post. His views on education further qualify him. Asked once by an interviewer what other rungs there were on his career ladder, he thought for a few moments, shook his head, and said, "As far as I'm concerned, I reached the pinnacle 30 years ago. I wanted to be a professor."

His commitment to the profession of teaching and to excellence in education, his belief in getting back to basics and things like homework, and above all his emphasis on education's special importance to America's minorities are messages I hope that he will sound far and wide across the Nation. Dr. Cavazos has been a leader in helping minorities gain educational opportunity in his work, where he believes progress has been made, but where much remains to be done; and I share that view. And, Dr. Cavazos, you'll have my every assistance in carrying on this important work for America's minorities.

Now, finally, I want to add a brief biographical note about Dr. Cavazos. He is the first Texas Tech graduate to head that university. And it is a special source of pride to his family and to the people of Texas that he is the first Hispanic to head such a major institution. The influence of Hispanic culture is evident in our everyday life. Its values, such as family, work, neighborhood, and religion, are a great sustaining influence in American life—an influence that in the years ahead will continue to enrich our national life and heritage.

So, let me close, if I may, on a personal note. This job has had its thrills during the past 91 months, and not a few of those experiences I've shared with those of you in this room. But it's hard right now to think of a more exciting moment than this one and the knowledge that Dr. Cavazos will be the first Hispanic-American member of the Cabinet. That says a lot about him and

about Americans of Hispanic heritage. It also says something about America, about America as a place of opportunity and hope. Dr. Cavazos is the embodiment of that tradition. This is a proud day not just for Dr. Cavazos, his family, and Hispanic-Americans, it's a proud day for all Americans. I look forward to working with the new Secretary. And, Dr. Cavazos, as an Hispanic-American once said to me, let me assure you, *mi casa es su casa* [my house is your house].

*Q.* Did you select him because he was Hispanic?

*The President.* I selected him because he seemed to be the best-fitted man——

*Q.* Is he a Republican?

*The President.* ——to follow Mr. Bennett.

*Q.* It is one of George Bush's campaign promises, Mr. President.

*The President.* I didn't even ask him that. What?

*Q.* George Bush had promised that if he were elected he would name an Hispanic to his Cabinet. Are you stealing some of his thunder? [Laughter]

*The President.* No, I'm just still working at the job here. [Laughter]

*Q.* Well, Texas is an important State.

*Q.* Well, Mr. President, Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International] thinks you're naming George Bush's Cabinet.

*Q.* Did the Vice President have any role in his selection, sir?

*Mr. Fitzwater.* Let's go ahead with the statements here, John [John Aubuchon, Independent Network News], and then we'll continue.

*Mr. Cavazos.* I would like to express my appreciation to you, Mr. President, for the confidence and trust that you've placed in me by asking me to lead the Department of Education, if confirmed by the Senate. Your administration has clearly demonstrated that education is one of its highest priorities, and the initiatives that you have begun in this vital area will be of tremendous benefit to this nation and to this nation's future. I share your views, and I look forward to serving you and our great country in this most important post. Thank you very much, Mr. President.

*Q.* Mr. President, is there any politics in

this at all, with Texas being such an important State?

*Secretary Bennett.* Let me speak to that. [Laughter]

*Q.* Speaking of politics.

*The President.* He's on, and he's bigger than I am.

*Secretary Bennett.* That's right. It's still my classroom for another 30 days—[laughter]—

*Q.* Oh, no, it's his class.

*Secretary Bennett.* Well, I mean just for the moment—

*Q.* What was wrong with Terrell Bell [former Secretary of Education]?

*Q.* But he's the principal.

*Secretary Bennett.* —30 seconds. I have just met with Dr. Cavazos. As is plain, he has a distinguished academic career and a strong commitment to education. His story is an American success story. It's a tribute

to his abilities and his hard work and the opportunity in the United States of America. I am confident that Dr. Cavazos will find his new job interesting. I know I certainly found it interesting. I look forward to handing over the keys, the apple, the pencils, the ruler, everything else, on September 20th, but not before. And along the lines of this classroom metaphor, Mr. President, I know you have another class to go to. So, we all want to wish Dr. Cavazos well and offer our congratulations. And I am to remind you about that other meeting, sir.

*Q.* Mr. President, is Noriega going to step down soon? Are we negotiating that?

*The President.* The principal just told me I've got to get out of the classroom.

*Note: The President spoke to reporters at 3:25 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House. Marlin Fitzwater was Assistant to the President for Press Relations.*

## Nomination of Lauro F. Cavazos To Be Secretary of Education August 9, 1988

The President today announced his intention to nominate Lauro F. Cavazos to be Secretary of Education. He will succeed William J. Bennett.

Since 1980 Dr. Cavazos has served as president of Texas Tech University and Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, the first Texas Tech graduate and first Hispanic to hold these posts. He is also professor of anatomy at Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center and professor of biological sciences at Texas Tech University. Dr. Cavazos currently chairs the dropout task force for the Lubbock Independent School District. From 1964 to 1980, he was a member of the faculty of Tufts University

School of Medicine as professor of anatomy and was named its dean in 1975. From 1954 to 1964, he taught at the Medical College of Virginia, where he held the rank of associate professor of anatomy. From 1949 to 1951, Dr. Cavazos taught at Texas Tech University.

Dr. Cavazos graduated from Texas Tech University (B.A., 1949; M.A., 1951) and Iowa State University (Ph.D., 1954). He served in the U.S. Army from 1945 to 1946. A sixth-generation Texan, Dr. Cavazos was born in 1927. He is married to the former Peggy Murdock. They have 10 children and reside in Lubbock, TX.

## Nomination of Evan Griffith Galbraith To Be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation August 9, 1988

The President today announced his intention to nominate Evan Griffith Galbraith to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, for a term expiring December 17, 1990. This is a reappointment.

Since 1985 Mr. Galbraith has been director international and senior adviser for Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., in New York City. Prior to this he was U.S. Ambassador to France, 1981–1985. Between 1969–1980, Mr. Galbraith was with Dillon, Read & Co.,

Inc., serving as managing director in New York City, and chairman of Bankers Trust International for the Overseas Corp. in London, England. He has also served as vice president for Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 1968–1969.

Mr. Galbraith graduated from Yale University (B.A., 1950) and Harvard Law School (LL.B., 1953). He served in the United States Navy, 1953–1956. Mr. Galbraith was born June 2, 1928, in Toledo, OH. He is married, has four children, and currently resides in New York City.

## Proclamation 5845—National Neighborhood Crime Watch Day, 1988

August 9, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Last year, crime left its mark on one in four American homes, a sobering reminder that, despite recent heartening progress against criminals and the causes of crime, particularly drug abuse, much remains to be done to ensure for ourselves and our children the safety of our homes, our neighborhoods, and our communities. It is an unfortunate fact that the scourge of crime continues to occupy the head of the list of national problems crying out for immediate action.

Those who have experienced the pain, the loss, the sense of violation and frustration that accompany crime know that defeating it requires more than tougher laws and surer punishments—though tougher and surer they are. Truly effective law enforcement demands our reliance on one of our great historical strengths as a Nation: the willingness of our people to band freely together, in local communities, in defense of lives, homes, and property.

Local crime watch committees, in cooperation with law enforcement officers and the appropriate government agencies, can make a real difference in crime rates. As McGruff the anti-crime dog, the familiar national symbol of crime prevention, would put it: They take a bite out of crime. But the benefits of such citizen groups do not stop there: Their work teaches children respect for law, reinforces community values, and encourages the kind of individual responsibility that makes for healthy, creative neighborhoods peopled by safer and happier citizens.

The growth of these committees is truly encouraging. Today over 19 million Americans participate in neighborhood watch programs, keeping an eye out for crime near their homes, reporting suspicious activity to the police, and providing escorts to elderly or vulnerable citizens.

And for the last several years, millions of Americans have joined in the highly visible “National Night Out,” an evening sponsored by the National Association of Town Watch in which families spend the period

from 8 o'clock to 9 o'clock p.m. on their front porch or lawn as a way of saying to potential criminal predators: "You had better think twice, because in this community neighbors look out for each other." This worthwhile event has been extended this year to 10 o'clock.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 294, has designated August 9, 1988, as "National Neighborhood Crime Watch Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do

hereby proclaim August 9, 1988, as National Neighborhood Crime Watch Day.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:27 p.m., August 10, 1988]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on August 10.

## Remarks Following Discussions With Prime Minister Thorsteinn Pálsson of Iceland

August 10, 1988

*The President.* I welcomed Prime Minister Thorsteinn Pálsson to the White House with particular pleasure, for he's the first Icelandic Prime Minister to make an official working visit to the United States. The Prime Minister and I had a very good and friendly meeting this morning, and we continued our conversation over lunch.

Mr. Prime Minister, as you are well aware, ties between the United States and Iceland are deep and long-lived. In fact, they go back to the year 1000, when Leif Erikson, a son of Iceland, first came to these shores. I distinctly remember the statue of "Leif the Lucky" in front of Iceland's largest church atop Reykjavik's tallest hill.

It was a gift from the American people to Iceland in 1930 for the 1,000th anniversary of the founding of the Icelandic Parliament. Your Parliament, the Althing, is the oldest in the world; and it existed long before most parliamentary systems ever got started. That statue now stands as a reminder of the traditionally close and cooperative ties between our two democratic nations. It also reminds us of how fortunate it is that Icelanders were and remain a brave and seafaring people.

On the occasion of the Prime Minister's visit to the White House today, I want again

to express my personal thanks and the appreciation of the American people for the gracious hospitality shown by the Icelandic people and Government in hosting my meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev in October of 1986. Mr. Prime Minister, I have nothing but admiration for the efficiency and speed with which your entire nation successfully met an immense challenge on such short notice.

I was told while there that Icelanders are accustomed to responding to such things as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. But I'm sure, however, they had never previously witnessed the upheaval of a U.S.-Soviet summit, complete with more than 3,000 journalists. But you and your countrymen took it all in stride, and we're all left with an unforgettable impression of your warmth, generosity, and hospitality. In the wake of the Moscow summit, I must note that the talks that the General Secretary and I had in Hofdi House were an important milestone in the development of our current dialog with the Soviet Union, a dialog made possible by the firm determination and unity of the Western alliance of which your nation was a founding member.

NATO has more than stood the test of time, and Iceland was there at the begin-

ning. NATO is an alliance of sovereign equals whose members have agreed to share both its benefits and responsibilities. But our bilateral and NATO relationship transcends security considerations and rests solidly on shared democratic values, history, trade, and a tradition upheld by your leadership, Mr. Prime Minister. It is that long and valued relationship I am proud to acknowledge today.

And welcome again to you, Prime Minister Pálsson, and to your lovely wife. We wish you the very best for the remainder of your visit to Washington and for the future. Thank God, and bless you.

*The Prime Minister.* Mr. President, it is indeed both an honor and a distinct pleasure to have been your guest here at the White House today. My invitation here underscores the friendly relationship and close cooperation prevailing between the United States and Iceland. At our meeting today, we were able to review many issues in our bilateral relationship, as well as some of the larger issues on the international scene. Our bilateral relationship is excellent. It's based not only on our joint membership in the Atlantic alliance and a mutually beneficial defense agreement but also on historical ties and important cooperation in fields as diverse as trade, transportation, education, and scientific research.

We have, during this visit, been able to explore ways of further solidifying and strengthening our ties in some of these fields. But perhaps most importantly, our friendship is based on certain shared basic values, such as respect for freedom, human dignity, and the democratic process—all of which are fundamental elements of open, pluralistic societies. These shared principles

transcend differences in size or population.

For most of its 1,100 years of recorded history, my country was relatively isolated from the currents of world events. All that changed during the Second World War. The foundations for the security relationship between our two countries were laid during a crucial phase of the Battle of the Atlantic. We are hopeful that we may jointly, with our partners in the Western alliance, prevent such times from ever occurring again.

But clearly, a lot also depends on the arms control efforts of your government and that of the Soviet Union, as well as the international community in general. The people of my country were encouraged by the recently concluded INF treaty. And we are proud to have been able to contribute in a small way to the process leading up to that agreement by hosting the summit between yourself, Mr. President, and the Soviet leader in the fall of 1986. We hope that progress can also be made this year in the area of strategic arms and wish you and your negotiators success in those talks.

To conclude, allow me again to express my appreciation for your hospitality and the fine reception we have received here in Washington. Coming from Iceland, I can tell a warm day, Mr. President. But it's not the climate which will make this visit memorable but rather the human warmth we have encountered. Thank you, Mr. President.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:30 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. Earlier, the President and the Prime Minister met in the Oval Office and then attended a luncheon in the Residence.*

## Message to the Congress Transmitting the Annual Report on Federal Energy Conservation Programs

August 10, 1988

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with the provisions of Section 381(c) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6361(c)) and Sub-

title H of the Energy Security Act (42 U.S.C. 8286), I herewith transmit the eleventh annual report on Federal Energy Con-



servations Programs undertaken during The White House,  
Fiscal Year 1987. August 10, 1988.

RONALD REAGAN

## **Appointment of John H. Steele as a Member of the Arctic Research Commission**

*August 10, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint John H. Steele to be a member of the Arctic Research Commission for a term expiring February 26, 1992. He would succeed Albert Lincoln Washburn.

Since 1977 Dr. Steele has been director of Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute in Woods Hole, MA. Prior to this he was with Marine Laboratory in Aberdeen, Scotland, serving in several positions: department di-

rector, 1973-1977; senior principal science officer, 1966-1973; and marine scientist, 1951-1966.

Dr. Steele graduated from the University College of London University (B.Sc., 1946; D.Sc., 1964). He was born November 15, 1926, in Edinburgh, United Kingdom. He is married, has one child, and resides in Woods Hole, MA.

## **Nomination of J. Blakeley Hall To Be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation**

*August 10, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate J. Blakeley Hall to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation for a term expiring July 13, 1989. He would succeed Leanne Bernstein.

Since 1980 Mr. Hall has been an attorney with the law offices of Ralph M. Hall in Rockwall, TX. He has also served as the

director of the Rockwall Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Rockwall County Bar Association.

Mr. Hall graduated from Southern Methodist University (B.A., 1977) and Southern Methodist University School of Law (J.D., 1980). He was born February 24, 1955, in Dallas, TX. He is married and currently resides in Rockwall.

## **Nomination of Michael Novak To Be a Member of the Board for International Broadcasting**

*August 10, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Michael Novak to be a member of the Board for International Broadcasting for a term expiring April 28, 1991. This is a reappointment.

Since 1978 Mr. Novak has held the George Frederick Jewett Chair in Religion

and Public Policy and has been resident scholar for the American Enterprise Institute in Washington, DC. He has also served as the U.S. Representative to the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva, 1981-1983.

Mr. Novak graduated from Stonehill Col-

lege (A.B., 1956), Gregorian University in Rome (B.T., 1958), and Harvard University (M.A., 1965). He was born September 9,

1933, in Johnstown, PA. He is married, has three children, and resides in Washington, DC.

## Remarks on Signing the Bill Providing Restitution for the Wartime Internment of Japanese-American Civilians

*August 10, 1988*

The Members of Congress and distinguished guests, my fellow Americans, we gather here today to right a grave wrong. More than 40 years ago, shortly after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, 120,000 persons of Japanese ancestry living in the United States were forcibly removed from their homes and placed in makeshift internment camps. This action was taken without trial, without jury. It was based solely on race, for these 120,000 were Americans of Japanese descent.

Yes, the Nation was then at war, struggling for its survival, and it's not for us today to pass judgment upon those who may have made mistakes while engaged in that great struggle. Yet we must recognize that the internment of Japanese-Americans was just that: a mistake. For throughout the war, Japanese-Americans in the tens of thousands remained utterly loyal to the United States. Indeed, scores of Japanese-Americans volunteered for our Armed Forces, many stepping forward in the internment camps themselves. The 442d Regimental Combat Team, made up entirely of Japanese-Americans, served with immense distinction to defend this nation, their nation. Yet back at home, the soldiers' families were being denied the very freedom for which so many of the soldiers themselves were laying down their lives.

Congressman Norman Mineta, with us today, was 10 years old when his family was interned. In the Congressman's words: "My own family was sent first to Santa Anita Racetrack. We showered in the horse paddocks. Some families lived in converted stables, others in hastily thrown together barracks. We were then moved to Heart Mountain, Wyoming, where our entire family lived in one small room of a rude tar

paper barrack." Like so many tens of thousands of others, the members of the Mineta family lived in those conditions not for a matter of weeks or months but for 3 long years.

The legislation that I am about to sign provides for a restitution payment to each of the 60,000 surviving Japanese-Americans of the 120,000 who were relocated or detained. Yet no payment can make up for those lost years. So, what is most important in this bill has less to do with property than with honor. For here we admit a wrong; here we reaffirm our commitment as a nation to equal justice under the law.

I'd like to note that the bill I'm about to sign also provides funds for members of the Aleut community who were evacuated from the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands after a Japanese attack in 1942. This action was taken for the Aleuts' own protection, but property was lost or damaged that has never been replaced.

And now in closing, I wonder whether you'd permit me one personal reminiscence, one prompted by an old newspaper report sent to me by Rose Ochi, a former internee. The clipping comes from the *Pacific Citizen* and is dated December 1945.

"Arriving by plane from Washington," the article begins, "General Joseph W. Stilwell pinned the Distinguished Service Cross on Mary Masuda in a simple ceremony on the porch of her small frame shack near Talbert, Orange County. She was one of the first Americans of Japanese ancestry to return from relocation centers to California's farmlands." "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell was there that day to honor Kazuo Masuda, Mary's brother. You see, while Mary and her parents were in an internment camp, Kazuo served as staff sergeant to the 442d

Regimental Combat Team. In one action, Kazuo ordered his men back and advanced through heavy fire, hauling a mortar. For 12 hours, he engaged in a singlehanded barrage of Nazi positions. Several weeks later at Cassino, Kazuo staged another lone advance. This time it cost him his life.

The newspaper clipping notes that her two surviving brothers were with Mary and her parents on the little porch that morning. These two brothers, like the heroic Kazuo, had served in the United States Army. After General Stilwell made the award, the motion picture actress Louise Allbritton, a Texas girl, told how a Texas battalion had been saved by the 442d. Other show business personalities paid tribute—Robert Young, Will Rogers, Jr. And one young actor said: “Blood that has soaked into the sands of a beach is all of one

color. America stands unique in the world: the only country not founded on race but on a way, an ideal. Not in spite of but because of our polyglot background, we have had all the strength in the world. That is the American way.” The name of that young actor—I hope I pronounce this right—was Ronald Reagan. And, yes, the ideal of liberty and justice for all—that is still the American way.

Thank you, and God bless you. And now let me sign H.R. 442, so fittingly named in honor of the 442d.

Thank you all again, and God bless you all. I think this is a fine day.

*Note: The President spoke at 2:33 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. H.R. 442, approved August 10, was assigned Public Law No. 100-383.*

## Remarks on Signing the Disaster Assistance Act of 1988 August 11, 1988

Good morning, and welcome to the White House. And my greetings to the distinguished Members of Congress who've done so much to make this possible—this legislation that I'm about to sign—Dick Lugar, Ed Madigan, Pat Leahy, and Kika de la Garza. And special greetings to the Krone family, whose farm I visited not long ago in Du Quoin, Illinois. That region of Illinois is among those hardest hit by the drought, but even in the midst of this trial, the Krones offered me their warm hospitality.

And since you welcomed me to your home, I thought it would be only fitting to invite you here to Nancy's and mine. Well, I know that there are a number of other farmers here today, including some who were visited by Secretary Lyng and the Interagency Drought Policy Committee, and so, welcome to all of you.

The bill that I'm about to sign represents the largest disaster-relief measure in history. According to this legislation, farmers who lost more than 35 percent of a crop will receive direct payments to help cover their

losses. Livestock producers who've suffered losses in feed production due to the drought will also receive relief. In all, hundreds of thousands of farmers and ranchers will benefit.

The bill expresses a distinctly American tradition: that of lending a helping hand when misfortune strikes. And there's another tradition it embodies, one of our noblest political traditions: bipartisanship. Congressional leaders on both sides of the aisle worked together on this legislation in the understanding that the need to help our farmers rose far above any partisan politics. And I'm especially pleased that they were able to do so, operating within our budget requirements. And I want to add my special thanks to my Secretary of Agriculture, Dick Lyng. Dick, this is your bill.

This legislation is helpful and generous, but at the same time, it's not a budget-buster, since the drought will reduce the cost of our regular farm programs. To ensure the continued success of this important bill, we must stick to the principles I've outlined: targeting assistance to the truly

needy and emphasizing sound business decisions. That way, we'll be able to keep costs down to the \$3.9 billion currently estimated. You know, when I told the Krones about the trouble we so often have with special interests adding unnecessary costs to legislation, they said, "Let's save the Christmas trees for the 25th of December." Well, we've done just that.

Congratulations to the congressional leadership on a job well done. Special congratulations to Secretary of Agriculture Dick Lyng, for his leadership throughout this legislative effort. But most of all, congratulations to America's farmers for the indomitable spirit with which they've been facing this crisis. This bill isn't as good as rain, but it'll tide you over until normal weather and your own skills permit you to return to your accustomed role of being the most produc-

tive farmers in the world.

American agriculture is one of the great success stories of our time. As recently as 1949, a single American farmer could feed 19 people for a year. Today a single American farmer feeds 120 people for a year. American products are shipped around the world. And through all these decades, despite drought and misfortune, American agriculture continues to succeed.

So, thank you all, God bless you, and now let me get to signing it.

You have to hear that. Senator Dole has just said, "We spell relief L-y-n-g."

*Note: The President spoke at 10:34 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. H.R. 5015, approved August 11, was assigned Public Law No. 100-387.*

## **Appointment of Frederick L. Ahearn as Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of the Presidential Advance Office *August 11, 1988***

The President today announced the appointment of Frederick L. Ahearn as Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of the Presidential Advance Office.

Mr. Ahearn first joined the Presidential Advance Office on January 20, 1981, as Staff Assistant to the President, after serving on President Reagan's campaign staff in 1979 and 1980. In November 1981, Mr. Ahearn served as chairman of the Federal Regional Council of New England. He served in this capacity as well as Regional Representative of the Secretary of Labor until August 1984. He then left the administration to join President Reagan's reelection

campaign staff. Following the reelection of the President, Mr. Ahearn served as a group director at the 1985 Presidential Inaugural Committee. In February 1985, he resumed his post as a Regional Representative of the Secretary of Labor in Region I. Mr. Ahearn rejoined the Presidential Advance Office in February 1986 and was appointed Deputy Director of Presidential Advance in February 1988.

Mr. Ahearn was educated at Boston College and presently resides in Alexandria, VA. He was born on November 6, 1949, in Boston, MA.

## **Appointment of W. Grey Terry as Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of the Presidential Advance Office *August 11, 1988***

The President today announced the appointment of W. Grey Terry as Special As-

sistant to the President and Deputy Director of the Presidential Advance Office.

Mr. Terry first joined the Presidential Advance Office in October 1982 as Deputy Director for Administration, after initially serving as a volunteer advance person during Ronald Reagan's 1980 Presidential campaign and during the first 20 months of the administration. Mr. Terry left the White House in 1985 and, after a period of Senior Executive Service at the Commerce Department's Office of World's Fairs and International Expositions, returned to the Presidential Advance Office as Deputy Director in February 1986. Prior to 1980, Mr.

Terry was a financial analyst with the General Motors Corp. in New York City. Between 1968-1972, he served in the U.S. Navy as a ship's navigator and naval program manager in Thailand.

Mr. Terry, who holds an undergraduate degree from the University of Pennsylvania and a master's degree in international management from the American Graduate School in Glendale, AZ, currently resides in Washington, DC. He was born January 8, 1944, in Little Rock, AR.

## **Nomination of Arden L. Bement, Jr., To Be a Member of the National Science Board**

*August 11, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Arden L. Bement, Jr., to be a member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 1994. He would succeed Robert F. Gilkeson.

Since 1980 Dr. Bement has been vice president of technical resources for TRW, Inc., in Cleveland, OH. Prior to this he was Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Re-

search and Advanced Technology, 1979-1980.

Dr. Bement graduated from the University of Idaho (M.S., 1956) and the University of Michigan (Ph.D., 1963). He was born May 22, 1932, in Pittsburgh, PA. Dr. Bement served in the U.S. Army Reserve, 1954-1975. He is married, has eight children, and currently resides in Mayfield Village, OH.

## **Nomination of James R. Curtiss To Be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission**

*August 11, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate James R. Curtiss to be a member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the term of 5 years expiring June 30, 1993. He would succeed Frederick M. Bernthal.

Since 1981 Mr. Curtiss has been associate counsel for the Committee on Environment and Public Works for the U.S. Senate in Washington, DC. Prior to this, he was a

staff attorney in the regulations division for the office of the Executive Legal Director at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, 1976-1981.

Mr. Curtiss graduated from the University of Nebraska (B.A., 1976; J.D., 1979). He was born December 20, 1953, in Lincoln, NE. He is married and currently resides in Silver Spring, MD.

## **Nomination of John F. Daffron, Jr., To Be a Member of the Board of Directors of the State Justice Institute**

***August 11, 1988***

The President today announced his intention to nominate John F. Daffron, Jr., to be a member of the Board of Directors of the State Justice Institute for a term expiring September 17, 1991. This is a reappointment.

Since 1984 Judge Daffron has been chief judge for the 12th judicial court in Chesterfield, VA, and a judge on that court since

1981. Prior to this he was a judge for the general district court, 1973–1981. From 1970 to 1973, he was a U.S. magistrate for the Eastern District of Virginia.

Judge Daffron graduated from the University of Richmond (B.A., 1961; LL.B., 1964). He was born January 25, 1939, in Richmond, VA. He is married, has four children, and resides in Chester, VA.

## **White House Statement on the Report of Presidential Emergency Board No. 214 To Investigate a Railroad Labor Dispute**

***August 11, 1988***

Presidential Emergency Board No. 214 has submitted its report to the President concerning a dispute between the Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corporation (PATH) and the Transportation Communications Union-Carmen Division (TCU-Carmen).

The three-member board was established effective July 10, 1988, by Executive Order 12644, at the request of the TCU-Carmen. The board was chaired by arbitrator Herbert L. Marx, Jr., from New York City. Professor Daniel G. Collins of the New York University School of Law and arbitrator M. David Vaughn of Washington, DC, were appointed as members of the board.

After a formal hearing, informal meetings with the parties, and review of the written submissions, the emergency board made the following recommendations for settlement of the disputes between the parties.

The board suggested that the parties follow the wage pattern accepted by five other unions on PATH: the United Transportation Union, the Transport Workers Union, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the American Railway Supervisors Association (a division of the TCU). Essentially the same wage pattern has been accepted by most unions representing rail employees on other commuter lines in the New York metropolitan area. The wage increases would be 5 percent in each of 3 years: June 1985 to June 1987. The board conducted an extensive review of the other issues dealing with benefit improvements and rule changes. With the exception of certain betterments in benefits, it did not recommend major contract rule changes.

## **Executive Order 12648—Relating to the Implementation of the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction**

***August 11, 1988***

The United States of America deposited its instrument of ratification of the Hague

Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction ("Convention") on

April 29, 1988. The Convention entered into force for the United States on July 1, 1988. Article 6 of the Convention imposes upon Contracting States an obligation to designate a "Central Authority" for the purpose of discharging certain specified functions.

In order that the Government of the United States of America may give full and complete effect to the Convention, and pursuant to section 7 of the International Child Abduction Remedies Act, Public Law No. 100-300 (1988), it is expedient and necessary that I designate a Central Authority within the Executive branch of said Government:

*Now, Therefore*, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code and section 7 of the Interna-

tional Child Abduction Remedies Act, it is ordered as follows:

*Section 1. Designation of Central Authority.* The Department of State is hereby designated as the Central Authority of the United States for purposes of the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction. The Secretary of State is hereby authorized and empowered, in accordance with such regulations as he may prescribe, to perform all lawful acts that may be necessary and proper in order to execute the functions of the Central Authority in a timely and efficient manner.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
August 11, 1988.

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:57 a.m., August 12, 1988]*

## **Executive Order 12649—Offsets in Military-Related Exports** *August 11, 1988*

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2061 *et seq.*), and in order to provide for the performance of certain reporting functions with respect to the effect of offsets in international trade, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order No. 10480 of August 18, 1953, as amended, is further amended by deleting the text of Section 602(d)(2) of the Order and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(d)(2) In order to ensure that information gathered pursuant to this authority shall be subject to appropriate confidentiality protections, the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the United States Department of Com-

merce, which previously has been designated a 'central collecting agency' in gathering this information under 44 U.S.C. 3509, is authorized pursuant to Section 705 of the Defense Production Act, as amended, to collect the information required for compilation of the data base to be used in preparation of the reports to Congress required by Section 309 of the Defense Production Act."

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
August 11, 1988.

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:58 a.m., August 12, 1988]*

## **Nomination of Elinor H. Swaim To Be a Member of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Sciences**

*August 11, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Elinor H. Swaim to be a member of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Sciences for the remainder of the term expiring July 19, 1989. She would succeed Patricia Barbour.

Since 1985 Mrs. Swaim has served as chairman of the North Carolina Library Commission in Salisbury, NC. She has been

vice chairman of the North Carolina Republican Party since 1987. Mrs. Swaim is active in community and political affairs.

Mrs. Swaim graduated from the University of North Carolina (B.S., 1939). She was born January 7, 1919, in Burlington, NC. Mrs. Swaim is married, has three children, and resides in Salisbury, NC.

## **Appointment of David R. Challoner as a Member of the President's Committee on the National Medal of Science, and Designation as Chairman**

*August 11, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint David R. Challoner to be a member of the President's Committee on the National Medal of Science for a term expiring December 31, 1990. He would succeed Bruno Weinschel. Upon appointment he will be designated Chairman.

Since 1982 Dr. Challoner has been vice president for health affairs and chairman of the board for Shands Hospital in Gaines-

ville, FL. Prior to this he was dean and professor of medicine at the St. Louis University School of Medicine, 1975-1982.

Dr. Challoner graduated from Lawrence College (B.S., 1956) and Harvard University (M.D., 1961). He was born January 31, 1935, in Appleton, WI. He served in the U.S. Public Health Service, 1963-1965. He is married, has three children, and currently resides in Gainesville, FL.

## **Nomination of Arnold L. Steinberg To Be a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Institute of Building Sciences**

*August 11, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Arnold L. Steinberg to be a member of the Board of Directors of the National Institute of Building Sciences for a term expiring September 7, 1991. This is a reappointment.

Mr. Steinberg is currently president of Arnold Steinberg and Associates, Inc., in Sherman Oaks, CA, a marketing and survey

research firm concentrating on public policy.

Mr. Steinberg graduated from George Washington University (B.A., 1969) and Pepperdine University (M.B.A., 1975). He was born October 23, 1947, in Los Angeles, CA. Mr. Steinberg currently resides in Sherman Oaks, CA.



## Designation of Sam A. Nixon as Chairman of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences

*August 11, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to designate Sam A. Nixon to be Chairman of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences. He would succeed Francis Carter Coleman. He has served as a member of the board since December 6, 1985.

Since 1977 Dr. Nixon has been director of the division of continuing education at the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston. Prior to this he was in private

practice in Floresville, TX, 1962–1977.

Dr. Nixon graduated from Texas A&M (B.S., 1946) and the University of Texas at Galveston (M.D., 1950). He was born June 28, 1927, in Galveston, TX. Dr. Nixon served in the U.S. Army Medical Corps, 1950–1954, and served in the 11th Field Artillery Battalion as a surgeon in Korea and Japan. He is married, has four children, and resides in Houston, TX.

## Nomination of Jeanne J. Smoot To Be a Member of the National Council on the Humanities

*August 11, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Jeanne J. Smoot to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, for a term expiring January 26, 1994. She would succeed Ellis Sandoz.

Since 1983 Mrs. Smoot has been Director of the Office of Academic Programs at the United States Information Agency in Washington, DC. She is currently on educational

leave from North Carolina State University, where she has been a professor since 1984; associate professor, 1974–1984; and assistant professor of English, 1968–1974.

Mrs. Smoot graduated from Eckerd College (B.A., 1964) and the University of North Carolina (Ph.D., 1968). She was born June 10, 1943, in Spartanburg, SC. Mrs. Smoot is married, has four children, and resides in Washington, DC.

## Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate Transmitting Supplemental Appropriations Requests for the District of Columbia

*August 11, 1988*

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)*

In accordance with the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act, I am transmitting two requests for FY 1988 budget supplementals for the District of Columbia. These two supplementals (the second and third for FY 1988) total \$76,939,000. The first proposes a

\$31,939,000 net increase in the City's General Fund Budget, including \$46,935,000 in program increases and \$14,996,000 in rescission of budget authority of District agencies. The second supplemental proposes a \$45,000,000 increase in the District's Capital Outlay Budget.

These increases are in District of Colum-

bia funds and do not affect the Federal Budget.

Also, I am taking this opportunity to reiterate my request that the Congress ensure that none of the funds appropriated for the District of Columbia be used for abortion unless the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term. Thus, I will support an amendment to the District of Columbia's appropriations bill

that restricts the use of both the District's Federal and locally generated funds for abortion.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

*Note: Identical letters were sent to Jim Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and George Bush, President of the Senate.*

## Statement on the 27th Anniversary of the Berlin Wall August 12, 1988

August 13 marks a sad anniversary: the 27th anniversary of the Berlin Wall. That wall is both a scar across the city of Berlin and a symbol of the division of the German Nation and of Europe. As tentative breezes of openness begin to stir the societies in the East, the wall now stands in stark contrast to the human struggle for freedom taking place in its shadow. There is no more dramatic proof of communism's failed dream than the wall.

Free men and women everywhere take heart from the courage of the people of Berlin. Their determination to protect their outpost of freedom remains undaunted despite repeated challenges over the years from those who would deny their liberty and who fear their example. Berliners remain committed to preserving their democratic way of life and to removing the barriers dividing the German Nation. The United States is honored to stand firmly with the British and French to defend the freedom and promote the well-being of

Berlin. These unwavering commitments continue to be a cornerstone of American policy in Europe.

In June of last year, I stood before the Brandenburg Gate and offered an initiative meant to bring positive change to the lives of Berliners: improved air access; bringing more conferences to the entire city; staging international sporting events, including the Olympics; and promoting youth exchanges between the two parts of Berlin. Last December we, together with the British and French, proposed specific ideas to the Soviets along these lines. We are still awaiting an answer.

As we recall the construction of the wall on this day in 1961, the people of the United States reaffirm their commitment to Berlin and salute the brave people who live there. Americans believe that with imagination and will East and West can make Berlin a symbol of a new era, reflecting the true aspirations of the human spirit, before another anniversary of the wall is passed.

## Remarks to Reagan Administration Political Appointees August 12, 1988

*The Vice President.* Let me salute our able Chief of Staff—the President's—who is here and who has spoken. And you know the way Ken Duberstein came into this thing and took over, and he's doing an outstanding job.

I'm delighted to be sharing this podium with him. I want to pay my respects to the members of the President's Cabinet and to all of you.

I won't speak too long here today. I don't

want to be like the speaker at the Democratic Convention who gave the nominating speech. The Washington Post reported that one delegate at that convention hit another one with his sign during that speech. Just before the guy that was hit passed out, he said, "Hit me again; I can still hear him." [Laughter] So, I don't want to do that.

But I am happy to have this chance to speak to the senior appointees of this administration, including many in the President's Cabinet—the field commanders, if you will, of the Reagan revolution. And more than most other Americans, you have a special understanding of the importance of the election that lies ahead. For the last 7½ years we've worked with the President to build a better America, and we've done just exactly that. To create literally a sea change in American Government and politics. And now, frankly, I am counting on you to help determine whether that change continues, whether it gets even better, whether we can build on the successes of this administration or whether the direction changes, whether it's totally reversed. And that is exactly what's at stake in the coming election.

Things are still moving forward. The revolution that you all helped engineer is getting better all the time, domestically and in foreign policy as well. Four years ago, the Mondale Democrats said—and we all remember it, all of us who were here 4 years ago—said that this economic expansion was fleeting, that disaster was around the corner. There was predictions over and over again that the young recovery then couldn't possibly continue. And here we are, 68 months into the greatest explosion of job growth in American history, and we're still going strong.

You know, we all know what will kill—definitively kill—this economic expansion that we've worked so hard to create, and that's the policies of those same Democrats I referred to—the McGovern or Carter or Mondale Democrats, who were just itching to get back into the game, get their hands back on the levers that you now operate so ably. Given the chance, I am convinced that they would repeal the tax cuts that we've worked so hard to enact and defend, and that would defeat and simply bury this

recovery.

You see, economic expansions don't die of old age; they die because of bad policies. And that's what this election—really the critical thing that this election is all about. And I will readily concede that all the good things you've accomplished are not in focus in the minds of the electorate. Part of our job at our convention, and part of my job as the standard-bearer, and hopefully your job as surrogates, will be to get these good things in focus. Elections are normally determined by the state of the economy, and the state of the economy is A-1.

I'm sure you've noticed that our opponents, at the convention at least, and certainly afterward, don't seem to want to talk about policy at all. They've declared that this election is about competence, not ideology—as if good ideas and good execution were somehow inconsistent. As you've proven in these last 8 years, that simply isn't so. In the last 8 years, we've had some fantastic ideas: reducing tax rates so America could grow, cutting the interest rates so families could afford a home. You know, there's a lot of young people out there that don't remember that 10 days before the President and I were sworn in the prime rate of interest was 21½ percent. Fighting inflation so that a family could buy more with the dollar that they worked so hard to earn. And building a strong and secure America so that we would be in a position through that strength to negotiate reductions in nuclear arms and indeed to eliminate—in the face of the skeptics—eliminate an entire generation of nuclear weapons. Reforming the tax code to close off loopholes and open up opportunity. And aiding the cause of freedom around the world in order to give peace a chance.

I've been to a lot of different countries as Vice President, and I am absolutely convinced that it is only the United States of America that is steady enough and convinced enough and strong enough to offer the hope of freedom and democracies to those who would like to have it.

Did we come up with these ideas then to help one group over another? No. Did we embrace the ideas because we were out of touch with the concerns of real Americans?

No. Just the opposite, as a matter of fact. We took hold of these ideas and put them into action because they work. They produce the greatest good for the greatest number of Americans.

Measure us by our performance. In the last 6 years, more than 17 million new jobs have been created—good jobs, at good wages. And last year, three out of four jobs that were created were in the higher paying categories, where the average salary was \$26,000. Only 2 percent were low-paying service jobs.

And measure us by our performance. Real family income is growing after it had fallen under the Democrats. The average American family, the one that's right in the middle, is now earning \$5,000 a year more than it would be under the Democratic policies.

Measure us by our performance. Peace is breaking out all over the world. Earlier this week, on the same day, the headlines announced not one, but two cease-fires in very troubled areas of the world: one between Iran and Iraq and one between Angola, Cuba, and South Africa.

Our policies are working, and I want to build on those policies. With performance like that, it's no wonder that my opponent would have us believe that he supported these Republican policies all along. The other day, I referred to him, only semi-in jest, as the Stealth candidate—[laughter]—because no matter how much he jetted around the country, from place to place, no issues seemed to crop up on that radar screen.

We have a two-part mission in this election: to remind the American people what we've done, what we've accomplished, and then to convince them, given a chance, that there's going to be change as we move into a new decade, but that we can do even better. We must remind them that peace and economic growth are not blanketing our land by accident; they've not fallen out of the sky. But rather, they've grown from carefully cultivated seeds planted by the men and women in this room. And now the task is to plant where no flowers have bloomed before, to grow to heights previously unimagined. And we've got to keep this recovery going until every man and

woman in this country benefit from this recovery.

And I have been very specific in offering new proposals for extending the Reagan revolution into the Bush era. I've proposed a cut in the capital gains rate to create new jobs by spurring the start of new business. It worked in 1978. It will work again now. It will raise revenues for the Federal Government, and I am convinced it will help people by creating more jobs.

I've proposed to slam the door on the deficit by using what I call a flexible freeze to rein in Federal spending and yet give the President some flexibility in how to allocate resources. And I'm asking the American people to instruct the Congress to give the President what 43 Governors have, and that's that line-item veto. It's time now, the Congress having failed, to give the executive branch a chance to do better in controlling spending.

And I've proposed a comprehensive child care plan for America's families, one which doesn't rely on the heavy and all-intrusive hand of government, but on free choice for parents. One which doesn't discriminate against families whose children are cared for by the neighbors or relatives or church centers or by the parents themselves at home, but preserves that diversity that makes our country so unique.

I've proposed merit schools and magnet schools to reward and encourage excellence in education. And I've proposed expanding educational assistance from Head Start for preschoolers to college savings bonds for college students. Education is the answer to our competitiveness. Education is the answer that will bring hope to those kids who really haven't had hope and opportunity before.

I've laid out a wide-ranging plan for cleaning up the environment and a comprehensive plan for reducing America's dependence on foreign oil. And I've spelled out in detail my vision of the steps we've got to take to see that we remain free and secure in the 1990's. In every one of these areas I've been specific for a very clear reason: Because the American people have a right to know where the candidates stand. And I believe if they do they will choose to

continue and to improve on the work that you have so ably begun.

Leo Burnett, one of the finest advertising executives of all time, used to have a ten commandments on the art of plain talk. And one of his commandments was forget about image and concentrate on substance. Project what you are, not what you would like others to think that you are. And I take this commandment to heart. If we state in plain terms the case for low taxes and high opportunity, for a strong America and a peaceful world, I believe we'll have another Republican victory in November.

And that's where you all come in. As much as I travel and as hard as I campaign—and campaign hard I will—nobody can do it without the help of others. And I can't get my case out there to the American people who need to hear it all by myself. I need you, both to help the American people understand the record of these last 8 years—all I want them to hear from you is what we have done and then, hopefully, what we can do in the future. And you know, when Cicero finished a speech, the people commented on how well he spoke. But when Demosthenes had spoken, the people cried out, "When do we march?" And I need you to help mobilize our troops out across this country. I need you to help ignite the souls and stir the hearts of the American people. And I need you to march to victory again in November.

You know, that victory isn't important just for political reasons. It is literally vital for the future of our country. And this election hinges on one crucial difference. My opponent sees the task ahead is how to manage the decline of this country. And I see it as how to open up further the golden promise of opportunity that is America. They all talk about this book out of Boston about America in decline. We are not in decline. That is too negative.

I've been proud to be a part of this administration, proud to serve this President. And now, on Thursday, I will be the standard-bearer of this party. And I'm asking you to take the hustings and to remember that you're not just political spokesmen, not just women out there spelling out what's been accomplished in the administration. You're messengers of hope for this new American

revolution. And what's at stake is not just one election; what's at stake is a way of life. And if we can convince the American people of that, then I'm convinced that we will have the opportunity for the next 4 years to serve this, the greatest, freest, most wonderful country on the face of the Earth.

Thank you all. I need you. God bless you. Thank you very much.

*The President.* Thank you. Who's tending the store? [Applause] Thank you. Thank you all very much. Thank you, George. You know, each year at the State of the Union, I turn to my right and there's George Bush, and I say, "Thank you, Mr. President." [Laughter] By next year, that should be a regular habit. [Laughter]

Well, I want to welcome all of you to the White House complex. White House complex—that's what our opponents have after 8 years of being out of power. [Laughter] The incredible thing is that they still can't take a hint. [Laughter]

But really, the reason I asked you all here is because we've got 5 full months ahead of us, and we're going to continue to advance our policies and programs until we cross the finish line next January. Our agenda is still full. We want welfare reforms that create incentives for work, and a U.S.-Canada free trade agreement to create the world's greatest free trade area. We want a comprehensive antidrug bill that includes the death penalty for drug kingpins, a defense bill that supports the Strategic Defense Initiative, and effective new aid for the Nicaraguan freedom fighters so they can secure their own freedom and remove the threat of communism from the mainland of North America.

And as I said in the State of the Union, Congress had better obey the law and give us 13 appropriations bills as required and on time because if they try to send me up another one of those omnibus continuing resolution monstrosities, I won't sign it.

I'll be crisscrossing America this fall to lay out our record and what we stand for. I know that so many of you who are eager and able to do so will be doing the same. All of you deserve a share in the credit for what's been accomplished. You all are a part of a great and continuing success story.

You can be proud of your service, and I'm proud of you.

You know, years ago, when the news first came out that I was running for Governor of California, someone asked my boss Jack Warner what he thought of the idea. And it's been reported to me that Warner said, "No, no. Jimmy Stewart for Governor; Reagan for best friend." [Laughter]

Well, if I say so myself, all of you who answered the call to serve here were very well cast. In fact, I don't know a finer group of public servants anywhere. Our work is not over yet. But I've been meaning to ask you, and I'd like to hear your answer: Tell me, so far, has it been worth it? [Applause] Well, I feel just the same way.

And I want all of you to keep up your fine work. And to really appreciate what we've accomplished, all you need to do is look back at where we started. In 1981, when we took office, America was in its worst economic crisis since the Great Depression. The only things going up were taxes, inflation, unemployment, and interest rates. The great irony was that the folks who nearly wrecked the economy had run for office saying the issue was competence. [Laughter] Well, just like this year, the other fellows promised competence, but that's not what they delivered. From 1977 to 1981, real family income dropped 7 percent. Not only couldn't working families get ahead, they could barely hold on. That's what the folks who talk about compassion inflicted on the American people. Since we've been in office, real family income has soared nearly 10 percent. I think there's an important lesson there that tells a lot about the difference between us and the other folks: They talk; we deliver.

They talk about jobs. We've delivered over 17½ million jobs in the last 68 months and raised employment to its highest level in history. They talk about economic growth. We've delivered the longest peacetime expansion on record—over 5½ years of growth. They talk about peace and security. We've delivered a treaty that eliminates an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles. The Soviets are withdrawing from Afghanistan. Cease-fires have been agreed to in the Persian Gulf and in Angola. And freedom is on the march around the

world. They talk about change. Well, we've delivered 8 years of steady change—change for the better.

Back in 1980, when the American people saw that they'd gotten talk, not results, who did they call? Well, they called me and George, the malaise-busters. [Laughter] Well, since we've shown who talks and who delivers, there's no way that America will turn back now.

You know, there are only two things that the liberals don't understand: the things that change and the things that don't. [Laughter] The economy and technology—these things change, and under us, they change for the better. But America's basic moral, spiritual, and family values—they don't change.

What do the American people believe in? Teaching right from wrong, putting criminals behind bars and keeping them there—[laughter]—and promoting excellence in education, and saying the Pledge of Allegiance, America's tradition of peace through strength, and upholding the Monroe Doctrine—this is also what we believe in. And that's one reason why the American people are going to vote with us this November and why we're going to hold the White House with George Bush.

Now, in laying out our record in the months ahead, each of us can be a force for truth and a player in the national debate. The reason our record of success is important is because that's the proof that our philosophy works, that George Bush's policies work. The other folks talk; George Bush will deliver. The truth is that what we've achieved is just the beginning; the best is yet to come. If the people elect George Bush President so America continues the progrowth economic policies of the last 8 years, the next decade, believe me, will be known as the Roaring Nineties.

Some people may cast their vote this year to thank us for the last 8 years. But I expect that most people will vote for George Bush this year because, after voting for him once or twice before, they know that he's their guarantee that peace and prosperity today will be followed by more peace and prosperity tomorrow. And frankly, I don't think the American people want to gamble their

future on a blind date. [Laughter]

After 8 years of working together, we know that George Bush will be a great President who will continue and expand what we have built together. I've often said that George Bush has been the best Vice President in history, but you can also see that being number two must have been a new experience for a man who was captain of the ball team, who started his own business, and who piloted his own plane. He's been a great Vice President, but I think George will be an even greater President.

So, thank you all, and God bless you all.

And, George, would you step up here for a minute? I figured with the convention coming up in which you will be the standard-bearer and so forth you could probably use that gavel. And if not there, from experience I can tell you there will be a lot of meetings with congressional leadership in which you can use that. [Laughter]

*The Vice President.* Thank you very much.

*Note: The Vice President spoke at 11:14 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building.*

## Remarks at the Swearing-in Ceremony for Richard L. Thornburgh as Attorney General of the United States

August 12, 1988

*The President.* Well, as you obviously know, we're here today to welcome into the Cabinet a man of great ability, America's 76th Attorney General, Richard Thornburgh.

Dick Thornburgh comes to this post following a career of enormous distinction: U.S. Attorney, Assistant Attorney General, Governor of one of our largest States. Dick Thornburgh has been all these and more. Along the way, he has put mobsters behind bars, he has fought for integrity in government, and has shown himself to be a leader under fire. And now, he's taking over a Department of Justice that is building one of the proudest records for fighting crime, particularly for fighting drug criminals, in our history.

Here are some facts that speak for themselves. Between 1976 and 1980, drug cases brought by the Justice Department fell by more than 44 percent. Convictions plunged by nearly 50 percent. Since 1980, Federal drug cases brought have almost tripled and convictions have gone up nearly 167 percent. To fight the war against drugs and organized crime, we've hired more than 4,000 new agents and prosecutors. And under Vice President Bush's leadership, Federal, State, and local law enforcement officials have been working together as

never before to stop drug runners from smuggling illegal drugs into the United States. The results of that work and the work that Attorney General Meese led are incredible—cocaine seizures are up by over 1,800 percent and over half a billion dollars in boats, bank accounts, homes and planes, and other property owned by drug lords was seized last year alone.

Today the drug war is international. When we took office, only two nations had drug eradication programs; today 23 do. And our Justice Department and the Italian Ministry of Justice have worked together to produce an unprecedented number of convictions against members of organized crime. Our prosecutors also recently won the conviction of one of the four founders of the largest Colombian cocaine cartel, Carlos Lehder. And not long ago, our agents arrested another major Latin American drug kingpin, Juan Ramon Matta. And he'll be cooling his heels behind bars for a long time to come.

In short, we are team-tackling the drug rings, hitting them at their heads and at their feet and everywhere in between.

Earlier this week there was an assassination attempt made on the Secretary of State. Initial reports said the attempt was linked directly or indirectly to the drug

trade. If these reports are true, this desperate move is another sign of how badly we're hurting the drug trade. We must keep up and step up the pressure.

And Dick, you're just the man I want taking the helm at the Justice Department at this critical time. As a prosecutor and as a Governor, you earned a nationwide reputation for attacking the drug problem head on and cracking down on drug traffickers. And you've already indicated that as Attorney General you will again make the war against illegal drugs a top priority.

But I know that you can't do the job alone. The Senate recognized the importance of your nomination by acting on it with rare speed, and let me thank the Senate for its action. The Senators addressed this nomination with businesslike seriousness. In doing so, they put national interest above all other interests. And now it's time for the Senate to recognize, as well, the vital importance of this nation's judges to our efforts in the drug war. It's time to act on the 30 judicial nominations that we have submitted but have yet to reach a floor vote. Dick, I know that you mentioned the great need for those judges at your confirmation hearings. And recently the judicial conference declared a state of judicial emergency because of the many nominations that the Senate has hanging. Our law enforcement people can investigate and bring to court all the drug traffickers in the world, but without an adequately staffed judiciary of tough-minded judges, many of them may be back on the streets in no time.

Some say the Senate is simply playing politics as usual, but this is not politics as usual. In 1980 only 17 nominations had not been acted on by the end of the year. And of these, all but five had been nominated on or after the end of July. Well, some of our nominees have been waiting for a year and a half. For example, Pamela Rymer, who has already proven herself to be tough against crime as a district court judge, has been waiting for Senate approval as an appeals court judge since April, even though she received the ABA's highest rating of confidence. The Senate's inaction throws a monkeywrench into the wheels of the war on drugs. And Dick, I know that you'll con-

tinue to join me in urging the Senate to act quickly on our judicial nominees.

And in the meantime, we're grateful to have you as our nation's leading crime fighter. I know that you'll continue in your long tradition of serving the public with excellence, integrity, and distinction. So, Dick and Ginny, congratulations, and welcome aboard.

*Attorney General Thornburgh.* Mr. President, Mr. Vice President, my good friend and distinguished Justice Nino Scalia, family, friends, and colleagues, 1 month ago today, Mr. President, you announced your intention to nominate me to the high office of Attorney General of the United States. Today I undertake the duties of that office with pride and with enthusiasm.

As many here know, I have spent much of the last year and a half with young people—students, the next generation of American leaders. And as you also know, Ginny and I have shared the wonderful experience of raising four fine sons of our own. I have accordingly acquired a special perspective on the priorities you and I share for Federal law enforcement, Mr. President. For example, I firmly believe that unless we sustain a vigorous effort to make drug trafficking and drug abuse public enemy number one, we could well stunt significantly the capacity of today's young people to contribute to a better quality of life for tomorrow's America.

I accept your challenge as well, Mr. President, to devote every resource of the Department of Justice, consistent with strict observance of the civil rights and civil liberties of all our citizens, to fight other unique threats to our traditional values and institutions—organized crime and racketeering, official corruption, and white collar crime—as well as to protecting the first civil right of every American, the right to be free from fear in our homes, on our streets, and in our communities. But as you have often noted, Mr. President, government cannot offer alone the sole solution to these problems. Citizens have obligations too.

Today I took my oath of office on a Bible once belonging to William Penn, the founder of my beloved Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I would commend to all Penn's



reminder of the citizens' obligation in a free society. He observed: "Justice is the insurance we have on our lives, and obedience is the premium we pay for it." Not a bad message for this great nation even today.

My thanks once again to you, Mr. President. And my thanks and Godspeed to all of

you who have joined us for this most fulfilling occasion for me and for my family. Thank you very much.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:57 a.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House.*

## Proclamation 5846—National Civil Rights Day, 1988 *August 12, 1988*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

The people of the United States owe much to our courageous countrymen over the years who have dedicated their lives to the achievement of equal rights, equal opportunity, equal protection of the law, and mutual respect and reconciliation. These Americans have reminded us that the promise of the Declaration of Independence is a universal and eternal one—that God has granted everyone alike "certain unalienable Rights, . . . among these . . . Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness" and that our duty and privilege as Americans is to guard and guarantee this promise always.

The protection of our rights requires champions in every generation. Twenty-five years ago this month, the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., led the March on Washington in the cause of civil rights and helped awaken among his fellow Americans a strong and true sense that justice, if it is to be genuine, must ever be color-blind. The anniversary of this event is a fitting time for all Americans to reflect on our achievements in this regard and to recall the need for continual vigilance and constant effort in behalf of the promise of equality for all.

One element of ensuring the promise of equality is effective enforcement of our civil rights laws. Discrimination and prejudice have no place in American life. The more we continue to eliminate all traces of injustice from our land and to foster brotherhood, the more we can truly sing, "from every mountainside, let freedom ring."

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 140, has designated August 12, 1988, as "National Civil Rights Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim August 12, 1988, as National Civil Rights Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities, including a pause at noon for a moment of silence in tribute to those who have given their lives to secure civil rights for all Americans.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:18 a.m., August 15, 1988]*

## **Nomination of Patricia Mary Byrne To Be an Alternate United States Representative to the 43d Session of the United Nations General Assembly**

***August 12, 1988***

The President today announced his intention to nominate Patricia Mary Byrne to be an Alternate Representative of the United States of America to the 43d Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations (September 20 to December 1988).

Since 1985 Ambassador Byrne has been Deputy U.S. Representative to the Security Council of the United Nations in New York, NY. Prior to this, she was research professor of diplomacy at the Institute for the Study of Diplomacy at Georgetown University, 1983–1985, and a foreign affairs fellow, since 1983. She has also served as Ambassador to Burma, 1979–1983, and Ambassador to Mali, 1976–1979. Ambassador Byrne at-

tended the senior seminar at the Foreign Service Institute, 1975–1976; Deputy Chief of Mission at the American Embassy in Columbia, Sri Lanka, 1973–1975; and a political officer at the American Embassy in Paris, 1969–1973. Ambassador Byrne was an Alternate Representative of the U.S. Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly's 40th, 41st, and 42d sessions.

Ambassador Byrne graduated from Vassar College (B.A., 1946) and Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies (M.A., 1947). She was born June 1, 1925, in Cleveland, OH, and currently resides in New York, NY.

## **Nomination of Francis S. Ruddy To Be General Counsel of the Department of Energy**

***August 12, 1988***

The President today announced his intention to nominate Francis S. Ruddy to be General Counsel of the Department of Energy. He would succeed J. Michael Farrell.

Since 1984 Dr. Ruddy has been U.S. Ambassador to Equatorial Guinea. Prior to this he was an Assistant Administrator for AID at the Department of State, 1981–1984. From 1974 to 1981, he was counsel to

Exxon, U.S.A., in Houston, TX.

Dr. Ruddy graduated from Holy Cross College (A.B., 1959); New York University (M.A., 1962; LL.M., 1967); Loyola University (LL.B., 1965); and Cambridge University (Ph.D., 1969). He was born September 15, 1937, in New York City. Dr. Ruddy served in the U.S. Marines, 1955–1961. He is married, has three children, and resides in New York City.

**Accordance of the Personal Rank of Ambassador to Theodore F. Brophy While Serving as Chairman of the United States Delegation to the World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Services**  
*August 12, 1988*

The President today accorded Theodore F. Brophy the personal rank of Ambassador in his capacity as Chairman of the U.S. delegation to the second session of the International Telecommunication Union's World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Services to be held in Geneva, Switzerland, August 29–October 5, 1988.

Mr. Brophy was associated with the law firm of Root, Ballantine, Harlan, Bushby and Palmer from 1949–1955. From 1955 to 1958, he served as general counsel for the Lummus Co. Since 1958 he has been with GTE Corp., where he has served as general counsel, 1958; executive vice president and

general counsel, 1959; director, 1969; president, 1972; and is presently chairman and chief executive officer, since 1976. His government experience includes service with the Administrative Conference of the United States, where he was the public member, 1970–1972, and the National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee, 1986–1988.

Mr. Brophy graduated from Yale University (A.B., 1944) and Harvard Law School (LL.B., 1949). He was born August 4, 1923, in Greenwich, CT. He served in the U.S. Navy from 1944 to 1946. He is married, has two children, and resides in Greenwich.

**Appointment of Mark K. Miller as a Member of the President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee**  
*August 12, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Mark K. Miller to be a member of the President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee. He would succeed Eugene F. Murphy.

Mr. Miller has been president of Boeing Aerospace Co. in Seattle, WA, since 1985, and executive vice president, 1982–1985. He has been with Boeing since 1948, serving in various capacities: vice president and general manager of space and information systems; manager of the Boeing Pacific Test Center at Vandenberg Air Force Base, CA;

director of engineering; director of contractor integration; chief of 747 test; manager of Apollo technical integration and evaluation; and deputy program manager for engineering on the short range attack missile program.

Mr. Miller graduated from Oregon State University (B.S., 1948). He was born August 18, 1923, in Portland, OR. He served in the U.S. Army, 1942–1945, and the U.S. Air Force, 1951–1952. Mr. Miller is married, has three children, and resides in Bainbridge Island, WA.

## Radio Address to the Nation on the Administration's Goals and Achievements

August 13, 1988

### *My fellow Americans:*

This coming week the Republican National Convention will take place in New Orleans, the 32d such convention since the Grand Old Party first met in 1856. I want to talk about that convention in just a moment, but first I'd like to tell you a little about what's been taking place here at the White House in the past few days. And you should know, I have a special reason for wanting to do so. You see, in this campaign season, some in the other party are parading around the country, talking and talking about what they claim they'd do if they were elected. Well, while they talk, we deliver.

To begin with, I recently vetoed the defense bill that Congress had sent me. Why? Because Congress, perhaps taking their cue from the other party's leadership, laid on my desk a bill that would have set back our nation's defenses severely. I won't stand for that and neither will George Bush. Now it's up to Congress to come up with a new bill, one that strengthens our defenses instead of weakening them and strengthens our hand still further in dealing with the Soviets.

Still on foreign affairs, we're seeking from Congress effective aid for the freedom fighters in Nicaragua. In recent weeks, the Communist regime in Nicaragua—the regime the freedom fighters are opposing—has stalled the Arias peace plan, expelled the American Ambassador to Nicaragua, shut down the independent press, and brutally suppressed a peaceful protest. Regarding Nicaragua, the leadership of the other party advocates policies of disengagement and unconcern, policies that would surely permit the Communists to consolidate their power. Indeed, they would permit a Communist lock on a nation right here in our own hemisphere. George Bush and I happen to disagree with them. It's our firm belief that in Nicaragua the United States has a high moral duty: a duty to stand for human liberty and to extend our help to those who are struggling to secure it.

Turning to matters here at home, we saw the passage this past week of an important fair housing bill. George Bush and I have supported stronger fair housing measures from the first, and I look forward to signing the measure. On Wednesday, I signed legislation that compensates Japanese-Americans who were wrongly interned during the Second World War. And on Thursday, I signed into law the largest disaster relief bill in our history: drought legislation that will help the tens of thousands of American farmers who are suffering from this summer's terrible shortage of rain.

So, while the other party talks about compassion, we put it into action.

We're also working on important legislation involving trade. And in this connection, I might as well admit that the leadership of the other party has my Irish up. You see, they talk as if the country were in some kind of recession, if not in outright depression. But the truth is just the opposite. Since George Bush and I put our economic policies in place, we've witnessed the longest peacetime expansion in American history, an expansion that has created over 17½ million jobs. Now the Vice President and I are determined to go still further, opening America and all the world to still greater trade and economic growth.

This past week we saw the implementing legislation for the U.S.-Canada free trade agreement move closer to final congressional approval. And Congress has passed a trade bill, one that more closely reflects George Bush's and my emphasis on world trade that is both free and, yes, fair.

So you see, while the leadership of the other party have been talking, George Bush and I've been hard at work, putting into practice the ideals you believe in, the ideals that, at her heart, America has always stood for: strong defenses; low taxes and limited government; compassion and fair play, like that embodied in the fair housing bill; faith in our future; and an openness to the rest of the world, as demonstrated in our trade leg-

isolation. And, yes, those are just the ideals you'll hear us Republicans rededicating ourselves to this coming week in New Orleans.

You know, I'll be addressing the Republican convention on Monday, the opening night, and taking an active role in the coming campaign. But even so, my name won't appear on any ballot this fall. What's at stake for me in this election is my love for America and my dreams for her future.

And that's what my support for Vice President Bush comes down to. You see, George Bush understands that the question for America today is not "What's different?" but "What's next?"

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from the Oval Office at the White House.*

## **Appointment of James L. Hooley as Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Advance**

*August 13, 1988*

The President today announced the appointment of James L. Hooley to be Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Advance.

Mr. Hooley has served as a commissioned officer since June 1985, most recently as Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Advance. Mr. Hooley

has been working for Ronald Reagan since May 1978, serving as an advance man and organization consultant until the 1980 election. Prior to that time, he had served in several national and statewide campaigns as a political consultant.

Mr. Hooley was recently married to the former Gaylynn Goble of Dallas, TX.

## **Appointment of Sherwin T.S. Chan as a Member of the Commission on Civil Rights**

*August 13, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Sherwin T.S. Chan to be a member of the Commission on Civil Rights for the remainder of the 6-year term expiring November 29, 1989. He would succeed Clarence M. Pendleton, Jr.

Since 1985 Mr. Chan has been an engineering specialist in the aircraft division of the Northrop Corp. in Hawthorne, CA. Prior to this he was senior engineer-scientist

for the IBM Corp., 1967–1985. Since 1987 Mr. Chan has also served on the President's Committee on the National Medal of Science.

Mr. Chan graduated from the National Sun Yat-sen University (B.S., 1946) and the University of Southern California (M.S., 1952). He was born August 19, 1922, in Hong Kong. He is married, has five children, and resides in San Marino, CA.

## Remarks at the Welcoming Rally at the Republican National Convention in New Orleans, Louisiana

August 14, 1988

*The President.* Thank all of you, and thank you, Frank and Mary. It's great to be in New Orleans. You know, I always feel at home here in Louisiana because, you know, I'm the fella that talked Tom Jefferson into buying it. [Laughter] I'm really looking forward to tomorrow night in the Superdome. It's going to prove something I've always suspected: that when I finally got to the home of the Saints, it would be filled with Republicans. But I can understand the opposition rejecting New Orleans as their convention city, though. They really would have had trouble readjusting here. After all, they think the Sugar Bowl is located in Washington and is known as the United States Treasury. [Laughter] But I can guarantee one sight here would have made them feel at home. We Republicans love our bandwagon, but all that other party's got is "A Streetcar Named Desire." [Laughter] This may surprise you, but today I want to point out similarities between myself and both of the nominees at the top of the other ticket. You see, in one way, I'm just like their Vice Presidential nominee: neither one of us shares the political views of their Presidential nominee. Though, come to think of it, I do have one thing in common with the fella at the top of their ticket: Come this January, neither one of us will be holding a Federal office.

But I confess to all of you I did miss that other convention this summer. [Laughter] I did read, though, all about it—those great issues and ideas—and I've got to admit I found them pretty interesting when I first heard them back some years ago. But believe me, I know better than to even mention their platform that—in a city that takes such pride in its cuisine, its cooking, who would dare discuss in front of the proud people of New Orleans anything so reheated, so reheated, and so often rejected? But, ladies and gentlemen, the truth is, that platform was one of the most artful dodges in American political history. It was an outright refusal by the liberal leadership of the

other party to level with the American people, to deal with the issues, to tell the American people, especially independents and rank-and-file Democrats, what the liberal leadership really has in store for us should they be victorious.

And they gave us one huge glaring clue to all that when they said at the Atlanta convention this was a campaign about competence, not ideology. Now, let's be honest. If this really were a campaign about competence, if this really were a battle of the résumés, I just happen to think that the former captain of the Yale baseball team, the youngest flier in the Navy with 58 combat missions, the former Texas wildcat who turned down a soft job on Wall Street to make his own way, the former Member of the House of Representatives from Texas, the former Republican National Chairman—hang on, there's more—the former Ambassador to the United Nations, the former de facto Ambassador in China, the Director of Central Intelligence, and the current Vice President of the United States, who's handled every tough issue from deregulation to drugs to terrorism—frankly, I think the fella with that résumé has it all.

*Audience members.* Bush! Bush! Bush!

*The President.* You're right. That's his name.

So, why did they say it? Well, you see, when they came right out at that convention and said this is a campaign not about ideology but about competence, they were really telegraphing their greatest weakness—the very thing that worries them and their advisers most—to every State in the Union, to every voter in America; and that's their liberal record and that of the liberal leadership of their party in Congress.

*Audience members.* Boo! Boo!

*The President.* They know what they intend to do once in office, but they don't want the American people to find out until after the election. And that's where we come in—you and me. We Republicans

know the truth: That convention in Atlanta was the biggest masquerade since last year's Mardi Gras here in New Orleans. And so, we're here this week for one purpose: to get our message to the American people, to prove to the liberal leadership of the other party, starting here and starting now, their attempt to hide their stand on the issues isn't going to work. The masquerade is over. The stealth candidacy has to come out from cover. It's time to talk issues; to use the dreaded "L" word; to say the policies of our opposition and the congressional leadership of his party are liberal, liberal, liberal. The choice before the American people this year is just as clear as it was in 1980 and 1984: a choice between, on the one hand, the policies of limited government, economic growth, a strong defense, and a firm foreign policy and, on the other hand, policies of tax and spend, economic stagnation, international weakness and accommodation, and always, always, always, blame America first.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* Yes, the choice this year is between the policies of liberalism or the policies of America's political mainstream. But you and I understand that just having Republicans know all this isn't good enough. Our great victories of 1980 and '84 were based on millions of independents and rank-and-file Democrats who came our way. Their votes, especially those of traditional Democrats, is the key battleground. And here we have an advantage because on economic, social, and foreign policy issues those conservative-minded Democrats agree with us. And you know, some people—and I've been a little flattered by this—refer to this group as Reagan Democrats. Well, if it's true that I have an "in" with those Democrats, here's what I want to say to them today—and what I hope you'll say to them when you get back home: You're right to feel uncomfortable about the leadership of the party you and I once pledged loyalty to. A party that once stood for the broad interests of America's working men and women has become a party fixated on the narrow agenda of the liberal elites and special interest groups. The power of liberal pressure groups in the party has grown so great that the rest of their candidates this year, the

ones who voted for strong defense or tax cuts, didn't even dare to get into the primaries.

Yes, I would say to rank-and-file Democrats, a once-proud party of hope and affirmation has become dominated at the top by strident liberalism and negativism. The party of "yes" has become the party of "no"—no to holding the line on taxes, no to spending cuts, no to the line-item veto, no to the balanced budget amendment, no to the death penalty, no to tough-minded judges, no to enterprise zones, no to the school prayer amendment, no to the right to life, no to adequate defense spending, no to a strategic defense system that protects America from nuclear missiles—Central America—no to help those for fighting for—keep Central America safe from communism, no to liberating Grenada, no to a policy in the Persian Gulf that's help ending war in that region, no to a negotiating stance that has brought us the first nuclear arms reduction treaty in history, no to the foreign policy of strength and purpose that has told the truth about communism and helped bring the first signs of change to the Soviet Union in seven decades. And I would also say to those rank-and-file Democrats: In all these ways, the liberal leadership of your party has been saying no to you, and now it's time for you to start saying no to them. And the best—

*Audience members.* Just say no! Just say no! Just say no!

*The President.* All right. But the best way to do that is by saying yes to George Bush and yes to a new Congress—a Congress that will work with the new President, not against him—a Republican Congress.

My fellow Republicans, this is the message we must carry to America this week and beyond. For too long the control of the Congress has been in the hands of the liberal leadership. So, let us say to conservative Democrats and independents: Don't cancel out your vote for George Bush by voting for a Senator or Representative who will go along with the liberal leadership of the Democratic Party and fight all the good the new President will try to do. But even beyond that, my fellow conservatives, beyond identifying our sharp differences on

the issues and exposing the opposition's attempt to hide its liberalism, there is something else we have to do. As time has gone by, the memory of the economic and foreign policy nightmares that we faced when we took office has faded. And so, we have to remind the American people of the record, of how far we've come.

Now, you can be sure the opposition party isn't going to help us here. They're even trying to pretend those economic and foreign policy nightmares they gave us never happened. One political commentator noticed this at their recent convention, and believe me, I just don't think I can improve on this paragraph. Let me read to you what Mark Helprin said. And remember, this is from him now, not me. Because you know, I might be accused of being biased. *[Laughter]* "After 8 years of Ronald Reagan; a dozen new or incipient democracies in South America, the Philippines, and South Korea; after Russian or proxy withdrawal in process in Afghanistan, Angola, and Cambodia; the winding down of the Iran-Iraq war; half a dozen treaties and summits with a marvelously chastened Soviet Union; after the longest peacetime economic expansion in American history, record employment, and a two-point drop in the unemployment rate; a significant drop in the crime rate; a 12-point drop in the prime rate, and a 10-point drop in the rate of inflation—not to mention tax reform and an economy that has succeeded in making the stock market crash almost inconsequential—the Democrats trotted out Jimmy Carter to say 'I told you so.'" *[Laughter]* And you know something, when I saw that happen in Atlanta, forgive me, but I couldn't help but think: There he goes again.

And you know, we didn't just see at that convention the desire to forget about the record of chaos their policies gave America in the seventies. We also heard them openly saying they're going to steal our words and slogans—words like "community," "family," "values." And even more amazing, after 8 years of prophesying gloom and predicting doom every night on the evening news, they now want to be—and are you ready for this—optimistic and hopeful. *[Laughter]*

You know, that reminds me of a little story. *[Laughter]* It's about Mark Twain. One dark day Mark Twain went through shirt after shirt after shirt and just couldn't get one with all the buttons on it, and finally, losing his patience, he flew into a rage and then used a string of some very choice words. And then, as the story is told, when he was through, he turned and was startled to see his wife standing in the doorway. Carefully, slowly, and without a trace of emotion, she repeated every naughty word just uttered by her husband. That took several minutes. *[Laughter]* And when she was through, she stood impassive in silence, hoping her display would shame Twain. Instead, there was a twinkle in his eye. He said, "My dear, you have the words. You don't have the music." *[Laughter]* Well, that's true about the so-called leaders of the other party. They can try and adopt our words, but as long as we Republicans get out there and give the American people the music, there isn't a chance they'll get away with it.

So, that's the job ahead of us. And you tell me, when the liberals try to tell the American people they won't raise taxes, but fail to mention the new spending programs they've promised every liberal special interest group in Washington, are we going to stand by and let 'em get away with it?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* When the liberal leadership tries to portray themselves as the newly ordained champions of law and order, but forgets to mention they have given a virtual veto power over the Supreme Court appointments to fellow liberals like the Civil Liberties Union—

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* I'm with you. Are we going to stand by and let them get away with it?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* When the liberal leadership tries to tell the American people that they're the party of peace, but forgets to admit they jeopardized the chance for peace and tried to tie my hands in arms negotiations by favoring a nuclear freeze, cutting defense, and gutting SDI, are we going to let them get away with it?



*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* I thought you might object. [Laughter] You know, when they start using our words and slogans and then try to tell us that's how they're going to make the American people vote for them in November, it reminds me of that little kid at school who the day after getting his report card went back to school and said, "Teacher, I thought somebody should warn you. My dad says that unless my math grades go up, somebody's going to get a whipping." [Laughter] You know what? They're right about one thing: The American people, just like that young fellow's dad, really are in a mood to settle some important questions this November. And it won't be President Bush and a new Republican Congress but those liberals from the other party that the American people take out behind the barn.

So, ladies and gentlemen, we have to get our word out about our own great record. But one other thing, too. Nobody votes for you just to say thank you. Americans can be appreciative about the past, but believe me, Americans vote for a vision of the future. So, we must talk to America about her future. We conservatives must go to the American people and tell them even 68 months of economic growth and 17½ million new jobs isn't good enough for us. We want more—more growth, more opportunity, more jobs.

*Audience members.* Bush! Bush! Bush!

*The President.* Right. And we intend to ensure this kind of economic prosperity right through the nineties and into the next century by guaranteeing the Federal Government can never again spend and tax the American people into another economic nightmare. We'll do it by passing the line-item veto, the balanced budget amendment, and limits on the congressional taxing power.

So, too, we never want to see the day when the Supreme Court is more interested in criminal rights than in the rights of the victim and of society itself. You know, the next President may have the opportunity to appoint three and possibly four new justices shortly after taking office. We want to tell the American people what it will mean for their future if it's George Bush making

those appointments.

And finally, there is this one last issue, yes, more important than even all the other crucial matters I've discussed with you today. Ladies and gentlemen, when we were together in Detroit in 1980 and Dallas in 1984, I wonder how many of us could really have believed then that so many of our fondest hopes and dreams for America would come true. And of all those things that have happened, how many of us could have imagined 8 or even 4 years ago that one day I would have the opportunity to stand, as I did a few months ago, there in the Lenin Hills, at a podium at Moscow State University, and tell the young people of Russia about the wonder and glory of human freedom. And here is the crux, the heart of the matter. With the beginnings of change we've seen in the Eastern bloc and with the development of concepts like SDI that destroy weapons, not people, it is just possible that we have a chance now to end the two great nightmares of this century and give our children a future free of both totalitarianism and nuclear terror.

My fellow Republicans, we have proved that what works in foreign policy is exactly the opposite of the policies of our opposition. We have demonstrated time and again that plain talk, a strong defense, and tough diplomacy bring peace. What a great moment we have before us, and oh how future generations will dishonor us if now, in a moment of sudden folly, we throw it all away. And this is what is now at stake. We must hold to this moment of hope. And I tell you with every ounce of energy and every fiber of my being, only electing George Bush President of the United States can accomplish that. So, let us go forth this week to tell the American people what's really at stake: the fate of generations to come, the hopes of peace and freedom for our children, for all the children of the world.

Don't let anyone tell you this is just another campaign. Don't let anyone tell you that we're just good administrators out to renew our management contract. Instead, remember this: This isn't a campaign, it's a crusade, a crusade for America's future. And this, too: We aren't just good conserva-

tive managers, we are the keepers of the flame, the protectors of the dream—the American dream that someday freedom will be the blessing and birthright of every people in every nation across God’s greening Earth. This is a dream worth protecting and one, believe me, that needs protecting—protection from those who would squander it away with special interest spending; for those who would tax the American people into servitude; those who would make leniency, not justice, the hallmark of our courtrooms; those who would risk a Soviet base camp in Central America; those who would cut defense or end SDI or return us to weakness and accommodation abroad. No, my fellow Republicans, this is not the future our fellow Americans want.

So, let us go to the American people. Let us tell them of our vision, of the future we offer: a future of economic growth and opportunity and democratic revolution and peace among nations. And let us remind them, too, of America’s destiny, of our great calling as a people. And let us take them to a place where they can see with us that hilltop just now being glimpsed through the dark but dispersing clouds of 20th-century

tragedy. Let us help them look from there upon that shining city we have seen and labored for and loved so long, a city aglow with the light of human freedom, a light that someday will cast its glow on every dark corner of the world and on every age and generation to come.

My fellow Republicans, America needs the strength, the vision, and the true grit of George Bush. And after almost a half a century of Democratic Congresses, America needs a Republican Congress. And you and I are going to give her both. Let’s do this for America. Thank you, and God bless you all.

[At this point, Mr. Fahrenkopf gave the President a giant gavel.]

*The President.* I can’t wait till next week’s meeting with the Democratic congressional leadership. [Laughter]

*Note: The President spoke at 4:15 p.m. in Hall C of the New Orleans Convention Center. In his opening remarks, he referred to Frank J. Fahrenkopf, Jr., chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Mrs. Fahrenkopf.*

## Remarks at a Luncheon Honoring Nancy Reagan at the Republican National Convention in New Orleans, Louisiana

August 15, 1988

*Mrs. Reagan.* Well, wait till I tell my husband about this. [Laughter] Maureen, you really did surprise me—everything. I was told that this was going to be a surprise luncheon. I was not to ask any questions, which I didn’t, so that I never knew what exactly was going to happen. But really, I do thank you. Thank you. And I want to thank Rich Little, my good friend, and Barbara Cook, who was so wonderful and sang my favorite song, and everybody who spoke up here so nicely about me. I appreciate it so much. And all these wonderful kids—I mean, you were the topping on the cake. And the contribution, of course, was—I never, never expected—the whole thing has been a big, big surprise.

Well, now, if I can come down to Earth for a minute here. You know, obviously, this convention is a very warm and nostalgic one for my husband and me. We can’t help but think of previous conventions and all the remarkable people that we’ve met over the years. So many memories come flooding back: Kansas City, Detroit, Dallas. The Republican Party has given Ronnie and me 8 of the most wonderful years we ever had. Of course, sometimes they were a little bit frustrating and a little bit frightening, but they were wonderful. So, I’d like to express our thanks to you for giving us those years.

But you know, there are cycles and rhythms to life. There are times to enter, times to stay, and times to leave. And today

the curtain begins to close on the Reagan era of the Republican Party. We've had a wonderful run. But the time has come for the Bushes to step into the political leading roles, and for the Reagans to step into the wings. And that's as it should be.

During our two terms together, George and Bar have been totally supportive and helpful and gracious. And they have our gratitude and affection. My husband couldn't have selected a better Vice President than George Bush. He's a man of integrity and conscience and loyalty—qualities that aren't always in great abundance in Washington. And I know I couldn't have found a warmer, more considerate, more caring counterpart than Barbara Bush. And I think she'll be a remarkable First Lady.

So, I want to thank George and Bar for that letter that they sent also. And I want to thank all of you here and so many others who aren't here, who have stood by us over these past 8 years. I can't tell you how important it is to know that you have friends. So, to my friends, I say a very heartfelt thank you. Thank you very much.

*Maureen Reagan.* We have one more surprise for you. It wouldn't be complete to pay a tribute to the First Lady of the United States without the real leader of the Republican Party, President Ronald Reagan.

*The President.* I came over on such short notice that I haven't had a chance to read my remarks yet. [Laughter] But the speechwriters usually do a pretty good job, so I'll just begin.

I've known the guest of honor for many years. [Laughter] Well, yes, that's true. [Laughter] She was once one of the original members of the Reagan inner circle—[laughter]—well, I can't dispute that—[laughter]—who's been involved in some of the most delicate White House matters, such as high-level staff—maybe I better do

this by myself. [Laughter]

In fact, I've been thinking for several days about what exactly I wanted to say today and how to put Nancy's role in my life in perspective for you. But what do you say about someone who gives your life meaning? What do you say about someone who's always there with support and understanding, someone who makes sacrifices so that your life will be easier and more successful? Well, what you say is that you love that person and treasure her. I simply can't imagine the last 8 years without Nancy. The Presidency wouldn't have been the joy it's been for me without her there beside me. And that second-floor living quarters in the White House would have seemed a big and lonely spot without her waiting for me every day at the end of the day. You know, she once said that a President has all kinds of advisers and experts who look after his interests when it comes to foreign policy or the economy or whatever, but no one who looks after his needs as a human being. Well, Nancy has done that for me through recuperations and crises. Every President should be so lucky.

I think it's all too common in marriages that, no matter how much partners love each other, they don't thank each other enough. And I suppose I don't thank Nancy enough for all that she does for me. So, Nancy, in front of all your friends here today, let me say: Thank you for all you do. Thank you for your love. And thank you for just being you.

*Mrs. Reagan.* Oh, dear!

*The President.* You going to puddle up?

*Mrs. Reagan.* Yes.

*Note: Mrs. Reagan spoke at 2:13 p.m. in Hall A at the New Orleans Convention Center.*

## Remarks at the Republican National Convention in New Orleans, Louisiana

August 15, 1988

*The President.* Madam Chairman, delegates to the convention, and fellow citizens, thank you for that warm and generous welcome. Nancy and I have been enjoying the finest of Southern hospitality since we arrived here yesterday. And believe me, after that reception I don't think the "Big Easy" has ever been bigger than it has tonight. And with all due respect to Cajun cuisine cooking and New Orleans jazz, nothing could be hotter than the spirit of the delegates in this hall, except maybe a victory celebration on November 8th. In that spirit, I think we can be forgiven if we give ourselves a little pat on the back for having made "Republican" a proud word once again and America a proud nation again. Nancy and I are so honored to be your guests tonight, to share a little of your special time, and we thank you.

Now I want to invoke executive privilege to talk for a moment about a very special lady who has been selfless not just for our party but for the entire Nation. She is a strong, courageous, compassionate woman; and wherever she's gone, here in the United States as well as abroad, whether with young or old, whether comforting the grieving or supporting the youngsters who are fighting the scourge of drugs, she makes us proud. I've been proud of her for a long time, but never more so than in these last 8 years. With your tribute to Nancy today, you warmed my heart as well as hers, and believe me, she deserves your tribute. And I am deeply grateful to you for what you have done.

When people tell me that I became President on January 20th, 1981, I feel I have to correct them. You don't become President of the United States. You are given temporary custody of an institution called the Presidency, which belongs to our people. Having temporary custody of this office has been for me a sacred trust and an honor beyond words or measure. That trust began with many of you in this room many conventions ago. Many's the time that I've said

a prayer of thanks to all Americans who placed this trust in my hands. And tonight, please accept again our heartfelt gratitude, Nancy's and mine, for this special time that you've given in our lives.

Just a moment ago, you multiplied the honor with a moving tribute, and being only human, there's a part of me that would like to take credit for what we've achieved. But tonight, before we do anything else, let us remember that tribute really belongs to the 245 million citizens who make up the greatest—and the first—three words in our Constitution: "We the People." It is the American people who endured the great challenge of lifting us from the depths of national calamity, renewing our mighty economic strength, and leading the way to restoring our respect in the world. They are an extraordinary breed we call Americans. So, if there's any salute deserved tonight, it's to the heroes everywhere in this land who make up the doers, the dreamers, and the lifebuilders without which our glorious experiment in democracy would have failed.

This convention brings back so many memories to a fellow like me. I can still remember my first Republican convention: Abraham Lincoln giving a speech that—[laughter]—sent tingles down my spine. No, I have to confess, I wasn't actually there. The truth is, way back then, I belonged to the other party. [Laughter] But surely we can remember another convention. Eight years ago, we gathered in Detroit in a troubled time for our beloved country. And we gathered solemnly to share our dreams. When I look back, I wonder if we dared be so bold to take on those burdens. But in that same city of Detroit, when the 20th century was only in its second year, another great Republican, Teddy Roosevelt, told Americans not to hold back from dangers ahead but to rejoice: "Our hearts lifted with the faith that to us and to our children it shall be given to make this Republic the mightiest among the peoples of mankind."

Teddy said those, years ago. In 1980 we needed every bit of that kind of faith.

That year, it was our dream that together we could rescue America and make a new beginning, to create anew that shining city on a hill. The dream we shared was to reclaim our government, to transform it from one that was consuming our prosperity into one that would get out of the way of those who created prosperity. It was a dream of again making our nation strong enough to preserve world peace and freedom and to recapture our national destiny. We made a determination that our dream would not be built on a foundation of sand—something called “Trust Me Government”—but we would trust, instead, the American spirit. And, yes, we were unashamed in believing that this dream was driven by a community of shared values of family, work, neighborhood, peace, and freedom. And on the night of July 17th, 1980, we left with a mutual pledge to conduct a national crusade to make America great again. We had faith because the heroes in our midst had never failed us before. Tom Paine knew what these Americans with character of steel could do when he wrote: “The harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph.” And my fellow citizens, while our triumph is not yet complete, the road has been glorious indeed.

Eight years ago, we met at a time when America was in economic chaos, and today we meet in a time of economic promise. We met then in international distress and today with global hope. Now, I think we can be forgiven if we engage in a little review of that history tonight—as the saying goes, just a friendly reminder. I’ve been doing a little remembering of my own because of all that inflated rhetoric by our friends in Atlanta last month. But then, inflation is their specialty.

Before we came to Washington, Americans had just suffered the two worst back-to-back years of inflation in 60 years. Those are the facts, and as John Adams said, “Facts are stubborn things.” Interest rates had jumped to over 21 percent, the highest in 120 years, more than doubling the average monthly mortgage payments for working families—our families. When they sat around the kitchen table, it was not to plan

summer vacations, it was to plan economic survival. Facts are stubborn things.

Industrial production was down, and productivity was down for 2 consecutive years. The average weekly—you missed me. [*The President referred to a background noise.*] [*Laughter*] The average weekly wage plunged 9 percent. The median family income fell 5½ percent. Facts are stubborn things.

Our friends on the other side had actually passed the single highest tax bill in the 200-year history of the United States. Auto loans, because of their policies, went up to 17 percent, so our great factories began shutting down. Fuel costs jumped through the atmosphere, more than doubling. Then people waited in gas lines as well as unemployment lines. Facts are stupid things—stubborn things, I should say. [*Laughter*]

And then there was the misery index. That was an election year gimmick they designed for the 1976 campaign. They added the unemployment and inflation rates. And it came to 13.4 percent in 1976, and they declared that our candidate, Jerry Ford, had no right to seek re-election with that kind of misery index. But 4 years later, in the 1980 campaign, they didn’t mention the misery index. Do you suppose it was because it was no longer 13.4 percent? In those 4 years it had become almost 21 percent. And last month, in Atlanta at their convention, there was again no mention of the misery index. Why? Because right now it’s less than 9.2 percent. Facts are stubborn things.

When we met in Detroit in that summer of 1980, it was a summer of discontent for America around the world. Our national defense had been so weakened, the Soviet Union had begun to engage in reckless aggression, including the invasion and occupation of Afghanistan. The U.S. response to that was to forbid our athletes to participate in the 1980 Olympics and to try to pull the rug out from under our farmers with a grain and soybean embargo. And in those years, on any given day, we had military aircraft that couldn’t fly for lack of spare parts and ships that couldn’t leave port for the same reason or for lack of a crew. Our Embassy in Pakistan was burned to the

ground, and the one in Iran was stormed and occupied with all Americans taken as hostages. The world began to question the constancy and resolve of the United States. Our leaders answered not that there was something wrong with our government but that our people were at fault because of some malaise. Well, facts are stubborn things.

When our friends last month talked of unemployment, despair, hopelessness, economic weakness, I wondered why on Earth they were talking about 1978 instead of 1988.

And now we hear talk that it's time for a change. Well, ladies and gentlemen, another friendly reminder: We are the change. We rolled up our sleeves and went to work in January of 1981. We focused on hope, not despair. We challenged the failed policies of the past because we believed that a society is great not because of promises made by its government but only because of progress made by its people. And that was our change.

We said something shocking: Taxes ought to be reduced, not raised. We cut the tax rates for the working folks of America. We indexed taxes, and that stopped a bracket creep which kicked average wage earners into higher tax brackets when they had only received a cost-of-living pay raise. And we initiated reform of the unfairness in our tax system. And what do you know, the top 5 percent of earners are paying a higher percentage of the total tax revenue at the lower rates than they ever had before, and millions of earners at the bottom of the scale have been freed from paying any income tax at all. That was our change.

So, together we pulled out of a tailspin and created 17½ million good jobs. That's more than a quarter of a million new jobs a month—every month—for 68 consecutive months. America is working again. And just since our 1984 convention, we have created over 11 million of those new jobs. Now, just why would our friends on the other side want to change that? Why do they think putting you out of work is better than putting you to work?

New homes are being built. New car sales reached record levels. Exports are starting to climb again. Factory capacity is ap-

proaching maximum use. You know, I've noticed they don't call it Reaganomics anymore. [*Laughter*]

As for inflation, well, that too has changed. We changed it from the time it hit 18 percent in 1980 down to between 3.5 and 4 percent. Interest rates are less than half of what they were. In fact, nearly half of all mortgages taken out on family homes in 1986 and more than a third of those in 1987 were actually old loans being refinanced at the new lower rates. Young families have finally been able to get some relief. These, too, were our changes.

We rebuilt our Armed Forces. We liberated Grenada from the Communists and helped return that island to democracy. We struck a firm blow against Libyan terrorism. We've seen the growth of democracy in 90 percent of Latin America. The Soviets have begun to pull out of Afghanistan. The bloody Iran-Iraq war is coming to an end. And for the first time in 8 years we have the prospects of peace in Southwest Africa and the removal of Cuban and other foreign forces from the region. And in the 2,765 days of our administration, not 1 inch of ground has fallen to the Communists.

*Audience members.* Reagan! Reagan! Reagan!

*The President.* Today we have the first treaty in world history to eliminate an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles. We're working on the Strategic Defense Initiative to defend ourselves and our allies against nuclear terror. And American and Soviet relations are the best they've ever been since World War II.

And virtually all this change occurred—and continues to occur—in spite of the resistance of those liberal elites who loudly proclaim that it's time for a change. They resisted our defense buildup. They resisted our tax cuts. They resisted cutting the fat out of government. And they resisted our appointments of judges committed to the law and the Constitution.

And it's time for some more straight talk. This time it's about the budget deficit. Yes, it's much too high. But the President doesn't vote for a budget, and the President can't spend a dime. Only the Congress can do that. They blame the defense increases

for the deficit, yet defense spending today, in real dollars, is almost exactly what it was 6 years ago. In a 6-year period, Congress cut defense spending authority by over \$125 billion. And for every \$1 reduction in defense outlays, they added \$2 to domestic spending.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* Now, if they had passed my first budget, my first spending plan in 1982, the cumulative outlays and deficits would have been \$207 billion lower by 1986. Every single year I've been in office, I have supported and called for a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution, and the liberals have said no every year. I called for the line-item veto, which 43 Governors have, to cut fat in the budget, and the liberals have said no. Every year I've attempted to limit their wild spending sprees, and they've said no. They would have us believe that runaway budget deficits began in 1981 when we took office. Well, let me tell you something: The fact is, when they began their war on poverty in the middle sixties, from 1965 through 1980—in just those 15 years, the budgets increased to five times what they had been, and the deficits went up to 52 times what they had been before their war on poverty. Now, don't we know that if they're elected their answer will be the one they've relied on in the past, and that is higher taxes.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* The other party has controlled the House of Representatives for 52 out of the last 56 years.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* They've controlled the Senate also for 46 of those years.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* Where we really need a change is to elect Republican majorities in both Houses. And then George Bush can have a team that will protect your tax cuts; keep America strong; hold down inflation and interest rates; appoint judges to preserve your rights; and, yes, reduce the budget deficit.

Early in the first term, we set out to reduce Federal regulations that had been imposed on the people, on businesses, and on local and State governments. Today I'm proud to say that we have eliminated so

many unnecessary regulations that government-required paperwork imposed on citizens, businesses, and other levels of government has been reduced by an estimated 600 million man-hours of paperwork a year.

And George was there.

*Audience members.* Four more years! Four more years! Four more years!

*The President.* No, you haven't heard it all yet. George Bush headed up that task force that eliminated those regulations.

In 1980 and before, it took 7 weeks to get a Social Security card. Now it takes 10 days. It only takes 10 days to get a passport. It used to take 43 days. It took 75 days to get an export license. Now it's only 17 days, and for some countries, only 5. It took over 100 days to process a claim for a Department of Housing and Urban Development Title I loan—100 days. It now takes less than one-fourth of that—22 days. I think these specifics suggest there is a new level of competent management in the Departments of our government. George played a major role in everything that we have accomplished in these 8 years.

Now early on, we had a foreign policy problem. Our NATO allies were under the threat of Soviet intermediate-range missiles, and NATO had no equivalent deterrent. Our effort to provide a deterrent—Pershing and ground-launched cruise missiles on the NATO line—resulted in political problems for our NATO allies. There was objection on the part of many other people to deployment of our missiles. George represented us in Brussels with the heads of the NATO countries; and they agreed, when he finished, to take the missiles. This subsequently persuaded the Soviets to sign the INF treaty and begin removing their SS-20's.

None of our achievements happened by accident, but only because we overcame liberal opposition to put our programs in place. And without George Bush to build on those policies, everything we've achieved will be at risk. All the work, sacrifice, and effort of the American people could end in the very same disaster that we inherited in 1981.

Because I feel so strongly about the work that must continue and the need to protect our gains for the American family and for

national security, I want to share with you the qualities we should seek in the next President. We need someone who's big enough and experienced enough to handle tough and demanding negotiations with Mr. Gorbachev because this is no time to gamble with on-the-job training. We need someone who's prepared to be President and who has the commitment to stand up for you against massive new taxes and who will keep alive the hope and promise that keeps our economy strong. It'll take somebody who has seen this office from the inside, who senses the danger points, will be cool under fire, and knows the range of answers when the tough questions come. Well, that's the George Bush that I've seen up close, when the staff and Cabinet members have closed the door and when the two of us are alone—someone who is not afraid to speak his mind and who can cut to the core of an issue, someone who never runs away from a fight, never backs away from his beliefs, and never makes excuses.

This office is not mine to give; only you, the people, can do that. But I love America too much and care too much about where we will be in the next few years. I care that we give custody of this office to someone who will build on our changes, not retreat to the past, someone who will continue the change all of us fought for. To preserve what we have and not risk losing it all, America needs George Bush—and Barbara Bush as First Lady.

*Audience members.* Bush in '88! Bush in '88! Bush in '88!

*The President.* Okay. All right.

With George Bush, I'll know as we approach the new millenium our children will have a future secure with a nation at peace and protected against aggression. We'll have a prosperity that spreads the blessings of our abundance and opportunity across all America. We'll have safe and active neighborhoods, drug-free schools that send our children soaring in the atmosphere of great ideas and deep values, and a nation confidently willing to take its leadership into the uncharted reaches of a new age.

So, George, I'm in your corner. I'm ready to volunteer a little advice now and then and offer a pointer or two on strategy, if asked. I'll help keep the facts straight or

just stand back and cheer. But, George, just one personal request: Go out there and win one for the Gipper.

As you can imagine, I'm sorely tempted to spend the rest of this evening telling the truth about our friends who met in Atlanta, but, then, why should I have all the fun? *[Laughter]* So, for the next few moments, let's talk about the future.

This is the last Republican convention I will address as President. Maybe you'll see your way to inviting me back sometime. But like so many of us, as I said earlier, I started out in the other party. But 40 years ago, I cast my last vote as a Democrat. It was a party in which Franklin Delano Roosevelt promised the return of power to the States. It was a party where Harry Truman committed a strong and resolute America to preserving freedom. F.D.R. had run on a platform of eliminating useless boards and commissions and returning autonomy and authority to local governments and to the States. That party changed, and it will never be the same. They left me; I didn't leave them. So, it was our Republican Party that gave me a political home. When I signed up for duty, I didn't have to check my principles at the door. And I soon found out that the desire for victory did not overcome our devotion to ideals.

And what ideals those have been. Our party speaks for human freedom, for the sweep of liberties that are at the core of our existence. We do not shirk from our duties to preserve freedom so it can unfold across the world for yearning millions. We believe that lasting peace comes only through strength and not through the good will of our adversaries. We have a healthy skepticism of government, checking its excesses at the same time we're willing to harness its energy when it helps improve the lives of our citizens. We have pretty strong notions that higher tax receipts are no inherent right of the Federal Government. We don't think that inflation and high interest rates show compassion for the poor, the young, and the elderly. We respect the values that bind us together as families and as a nation. For our children, we don't think it's wrong to have them committed to pledging each day to the "one nation, under God, indivi-



ble, with liberty and justice for all." And we have so many requirements in their classrooms; why can't we at least have one thing that is, voluntary, and that is allow our kids to repair quietly to their faith to say a prayer to start the day, as Congress does. For the unborn, quite simply, shouldn't they be able to live to become children in those classrooms?

Those are some of our principles. You in this room, and millions like you watching and listening tonight, are selfless and dedicated to a better world based on these principles. You aren't quitters. You walk not just precincts but for a cause. You stand for something—the finest warriors for free government that I have known. Nancy and I thank you for letting us be a part of your tireless determination to leave a better world for our children. And that's why we're here, isn't it? A better world?

I know I've said this before, but I believe that God put this land between the two great oceans to be found by special people from every corner of the world who had that extra love for freedom that prompted them to leave their homeland and come to this land to make it a brilliant light beam of freedom to the world. It's our gift to have visions, and I want to share that of a young boy who wrote to me shortly after I took office. In his letter he said, "I love America because you can join Cub Scouts if you want to. You have a right to worship as you please. If you have the ability, you can try to be anything you want to be. And I also like America because we have about 200 flavors of ice cream." Well, truth through the eyes of a child: freedom of association, freedom of worship, freedom of hope and opportunity, and the pursuit of happiness—in this case, choosing among 200 flavors of ice cream—that's America, everyone with his or her vision of the American promise. That's why we're a magnet for the world: for those who dodged bullets and gave their lives coming over the Berlin Wall and others, only a few of whom avoided death, coming in tiny boats on turbulent oceans. This land, its people, the dreams that unfold here and the freedom to bring it all together—well, those are what make America soar, up where you can see hope billowing in those freedom winds.

When our children turn the pages of our lives, I hope they'll see that we had a vision to pass forward a nation as nearly perfect as we could, where there's decency, tolerance, generosity, honesty, courage, common sense, fairness, and piety. This is my vision, and I'm grateful to God for blessing me with a good life and a long one. But when I pack up my bags in Washington, don't expect me to be happy to hear all this talk about the twilight of my life.

Twilight? Twilight? Not in America. Here, it's a sunrise every day—fresh new opportunities, dreams to build. Twilight? That's not possible, because I confess there are times when I feel like I'm still little Dutch Reagan racing my brother down the hill to the swimming hole under the railroad bridge over the Rock River. You see, there's no sweeter day than each new one, because here in our country it means something wonderful can happen to you. And something wonderful happened to me.

We lit a prairie fire a few years back. Those flames were fed by passionate ideas and convictions, and we were determined to make them run all—burn, I should say, all across America. And what times we've had! Together we've fought for causes we love. But we can never let the fire go out or quit the fight, because the battle is never over. Our freedom must be defended over and over again—and then again.

There's still a lot of brush to clear out at the ranch, fences that need repair, and horses to ride. But I want you to know that if the fires ever dim, I'll leave my phone number and address behind just in case you need a foot soldier. Just let me know, and I'll be there, as long as words don't leave me and as long as this sweet country strives to be special during its shining moment on Earth.

Twilight, you say? Listen to H.G. Wells. H.G. Wells says: "The past is but the beginning of a beginning, and all that is and has been is but the twilight of the dawn." Well, that's a new day—our sunlit new day—to keep alive the fire so that when we look back at the time of choosing, we can say that we did all that could be done—never less.

Thank you. Good night. God bless you,

and God bless America.

*Note: The President spoke at 9:42 p.m. in the New Orleans Superdome. In his open-*

*ing remarks, he referred to Elizabeth Hanford Dole, temporary chairman of the convention.*

## Remarks to Armed Services Personnel and Their Families at Belle Chasse Naval Air Station, Louisiana August 16, 1988

*The Vice President.* Well, Mr. President and Nancy, hail and farewell. You know, a great scientist, Isaac Newton, once said: "If I've seen further, it's because I've stood on the shoulder of giants." And by the time you leave office—you've graced—you will have done for America the greatest thing that a President could do: You will have left this country better than you found it.

And today America can see further because of your vision. And now it's time to extend that vision into the next century, and it's time to accept the challenge that you've left for us and made possible: to build a better America. And we accept that challenge, and we look forward to writing the next chapter in America's freedom story because America's mission is greatness. And I do not intend to fail.

Thank you, Nancy. Thank you, Mr. President. God bless you. Godspeed.

*The President.* Well, ladies and gentlemen, the reason the Vice President and I are meeting this way is a recent decision by the fire marshal in New Orleans: He said that New Orleans is now so crowded he's not letting in a new Republican unless one leaves. [Laughter] But I just tried to make a deal with George that I'd tell him where to find the best blackened redfish if he'd tell me who is going to be Vice President. [Laughter]

But seriously—and no more of that—George, a great deal rides on this campaign. And on you are America's hopes for continued peace and prosperity. And Nancy and I want you and Barbara to know that you have all our support all the way and all our

love. And good luck, and God bless you both.

*The Vice President.* Thank you, sir. Have a good, safe trip. See you in a few weeks.

### *Republican Vice Presidential Nominee*

*Q.* Did he tell you who is going to be Vice President?

*Q.* Any suggestions?

*Q.* Did he tell you who the Vice Presidential nominee will be?

*The President.* I don't know.

*Q.* Why not?

*The President.* Because he hasn't told me.

*Q.* Any suggestions?

*The President.* And I'm not sure that he knows.

*The Vice President.* No, I know.

*Q.* Have you made a decision, Mr. Bush? Have you made a decision?

*The Vice President.* Yes. Yes, I have.

*Q.* When will you make the announcement, sir?

*The Vice President.* Haven't made that decision.

*Q.* When will you make the announcement?

*The President.* He says he hasn't made that decision.

*Q.* Senator Dole is very—

*Q.* Mr. President, do you have any suggestions who it should be?

*The President.* Nope.

*Note: The Vice President spoke at 10:56 a.m. on the tarmac at the naval air station. Following his remarks, the President traveled to his ranch in Santa Barbara County, CA.*

## **Statement on the Selection of Senator Dan Quayle of Indiana as the Republican Vice Presidential Nominee**

*August 16, 1988*

Vice President Bush has made an outstanding selection of Senator Quayle as his running mate. Dan was first elected to the Senate as part of the Reagan-Bush team in 1980. He's a proven vote-getter. I've worked closely with Dan on a number of issues. He has been a leader in the Senate for a strong national defense, particularly

the Strategic Defense Initiative, and proponent of innovative job creation programs. His talent, intellect, family, and energy will be valuable assets during the campaign, and I know he will be a great Vice President. I salute Vice President Bush's selection. George has made an excellent choice.

## **White House Statement on the Soviet-United States Joint Verification Experiment for Nuclear Testing**

*August 17, 1988*

Today at the U.S. nuclear test site in Nevada, the United States and the Soviet Union will conduct the first phase of the Joint Verification Experiment (JVE). This is the result of a U.S.-Soviet agreement which provides for one underground nuclear explosion experiment at the U.S. test site and for another such experiment at the Soviet test site near Semipalatinsk in September. U.S. and Soviet scientists, technicians, and observers will be present at each other's test site to measure yields of the explosions and to discuss the results of the two tests.

During the December 1987 Washington summit, the U.S. and Soviet Union agreed to design and conduct the JVE to facilitate an agreement on effective verification measures for the Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTBT) of 1974 and the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty (PNET) of 1976. Such an agreement on effective verification measures would in turn permit these two treaties to be ratified, a longtime goal of the

administration. The JVE will provide the opportunity to measure the yield of nuclear explosions using techniques proposed by each side. The United States has proposed CORRTX, a direct hydrodynamic yield measurement system, as the most accurate technique available for verification of the TTBT and PNET. Through the JVE, the United States hopes to provide the Soviet Union with the information it needs to accept the routine U.S. use of CORRTX in the verification of these two treaties.

For the past four decades a strong nuclear deterrent has ensured U.S. security and helped to preserve the freedom of our allies and friends. As long as we must rely on nuclear weapons, we must continue to test to ensure the reliability, effectiveness, safety, security, and survivability of our nuclear arsenal. Today's JVE is a further positive step which reflects the success of the administration's practical and measured approach to nuclear testing.

## **Statement on the Deaths of President Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan and United States Ambassador Arnold Raphel**

**August 17, 1988**

I am deeply saddened to learn of the deaths of President Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan and the American Ambassador to Pakistan, Arnold Raphel, and others in the crash of President Zia's C-130.

In these 7½ years, I met with President Zia several times, and we worked together for peace and stability. His commitment to the independence and security of his country always came through. President Zia also believed in freedom for Afghanistan. He had the courage to host millions of Afghans who fled to Pakistan to escape a brutal war and to provide support for the Afghan resistance. The people of Pakistan followed his lead, incurring sacrifices to do so.

The United States was fortunate to have such a friend in President Zia, but our support for Pakistan is not dependent upon any individual. Our close relations with Pakistan go back three decades, as does our commitment to its security and stability. Our

strong support for the people of Pakistan and the security and territorial integrity of Pakistan will continue. We will give our full support to acting President Ghulam Ishaq Khan.

Nancy and I want to convey our deepest sympathy to Begum Zia and the family at their great loss.

Ambassador Raphel was a distinguished officer of the Foreign Service. He worked tirelessly to build and preserve the ties between our two countries. He will be missed. Nancy and I extend our sympathy and prayers to Mrs. Raphel and to the Raphel family and to the families of the others who lost their lives.

*Note: President Zia-ul-Haq, Ambassador Raphel, and accompanying American and Pakistani military personnel were killed when the President's plane exploded and crashed in Pakistan on August 17.*

## **Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater on the United States Delegation to the Funeral of President Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan**

**August 18, 1988**

The President has asked Secretary of State George Shultz to lead the U.S. delegation to the funeral of President Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan.

Accompanying Secretary Shultz will be Under Secretary of State Michael Armacost; NSC staff member Robert Oakley; State Department country director Robert Flaten;

and Army Maj. Gen. Donald Jones, representing the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Congressional members to the delegation include: Congressman John P. Murtha (D-PA); Congressman Bill McCollum, Jr. (R-FL); and Congressman Charles Wilson (D-TX).

The funeral will take place Saturday from 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. (local time) in Islamabad.

## **Nomination of Robert B. Oakley To Be United States Ambassador to Pakistan**

*August 18, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Robert B. Oakley to be Ambassador to Pakistan. Mr. Oakley is a career Foreign Service officer currently serving as Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and Senior Director of Middle East, South Asia, and North Africa Affairs for the National Security Council.

Ambassador Oakley has the rank of Career Minister in the Foreign Service, which he joined in 1957. Prior to joining the NSC staff he was a resident fellow at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Previously he completed a 2-year

tour as Director of the Office for Combating Terrorism at the Department of State, September 1984 to September 1986; Ambassador to the Somali Democratic Republic, 1982-1984; Ambassador to the Republic of Zaire, 1979-1982; Deputy Assistant Secretary for Asia and the Pacific, 1972-1979; and senior adviser of the National Security Council staff for the Middle East, South Asia, and North Africa, 1974-1977.

Mr. Oakley graduated from Princeton University (1952). He is married, has two children, and resides in Washington, DC. Mr. Oakley was born March 12, 1931, in Dallas, TX.

## **Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater on the General Accounting Office Investigation of General Noriega of Panama**

*August 18, 1988*

The General Accounting Office's request for information on General Noriega asks for a broad range of sensitive intelligence material, information from open law enforcement files, and material reflecting the deliberative decisionmaking process of the executive branch. Administration officials met with the GAO in an effort to narrow the request, which GAO declined to do.

Because the request involved extremely sensitive intelligence and law enforcement information, and because the attempt to inquire into the deliberative process of the executive branch raises serious constitutional concerns, we informed GAO on July 13, 1988, that [we] would need to complete a legal review of the issues raised by their request before responding. The Justice Department has just completed that review

and has concluded that the subject matter of the request is beyond GAO's statutory authority. The Justice Department has also concluded that, even were the request within the GAO's legal authority, there are statutory and constitutional objections to providing various specific categories of information requests.

Consistent with the legal advice we have now received from the Justice Department, we will be informing GAO that we cannot participate in the study as currently designed. The administration is prepared to meet with GAO to discuss the legal issues involved. Moreover, if GAO reformulates its request in a manner consistent with its statutory authority and the legal principles involved, we will respond to any such new request in an appropriate manner.

## Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater on the Investigation of the Accidental Attack on an Iranian Jetliner

August 19, 1988

The President has been briefed on the results of the investigation into the circumstances surrounding the downing of Iran Air flight 655 and concurs in the actions taken by Secretary [of Defense] Carlucci. The President has been provided a copy of

the report of the investigation.

This tragic accident was ultimately the result of the conflict between Iran and Iraq, which we now hope is on the verge of settlement.

## Proclamation 5847—National Senior Citizens Day, 1988

August 19, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Throughout our history, older people have achieved much for our families, our communities, and our country. That remains true today, and gives us ample reason this year to reserve a special day in honor of the senior citizens who mean so much to our land.

With improved health care and more years of productivity, older citizens are reinforcing their historical roles as leaders and as links with our patrimony and sense of purpose as individuals and as a Nation. Many older people are embarking on second careers, giving younger Americans a fine example of responsibility, resourcefulness, competence, and determination. And more than 4.5 million senior citizens are serving as volunteers in various programs and projects that benefit every sector of society. Wherever the need exists, older people are making their presence felt—for their own good and that of others.

For all they have achieved throughout life and for all they continue to accomplish, we owe older citizens our thanks and a heartfelt salute. We can best demonstrate

our gratitude and esteem by making sure that our communities are good places in which to mature and grow older—places in which older people can participate to the fullest and can find the encouragement, acceptance, assistance, and services they need to continue to lead lives of independence and dignity.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 138, has designated August 21, 1988, as “National Senior Citizens Day” and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim August 21, 1988, as National Senior Citizens Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:42 a.m., August 22, 1988]*

## Statement on Signing the Department of Housing and Urban Development—Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1989 August 19, 1988

Today I signed into law H.R. 4800, the "Department of Housing and Urban Development—Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1989." The legislation funds Federal housing, veterans, science, and other important programs for the coming Fiscal Year.

The Act contains necessary funding for the Space Station "*Freedom*." The Space Station will advance the frontiers of scientific knowledge and strengthen cooperation in space among the United States and its Allies. The Act also provides important funding needed to restore the Nation's Space Shuttle capability, which is essential to national security and the effective use of space to meet our economic needs. Although the Act permits the transfer of a specified amount of Department of Defense funds to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to fund certain space activities, it does not require such transfer and therefore does not mandate action inconsistent with the Bipartisan Budget Agreement to which the Congressional Leadership and I agreed last November.

In addition to providing the funds to continue the Nation's leadership in space, the Act funds essential federal housing assistance programs, supports vital efforts to im-

prove the environment, and provides veterans the benefits they earn by answering the Nation's call to arms.

The HUD—Independent Agencies Appropriations Act is only the second of the 13 appropriations bills for Fiscal Year 1989 that the Congress must send me before it completes its work for the year. In past years, the Congress has sent me a single mega-bill called an "omnibus continuing resolution" that wraps up the various appropriations bills in a single bill that spends \$600 billion of the taxpayers' money. The mega-bill approach does not permit the Legislative and Executive branches to exercise the necessary control over Federal spending.

I urge the Congress to continue its work and send me the remaining 11 appropriations bills in a timely fashion and within the funding levels of the Bipartisan Budget Agreement.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
August 19, 1988.

*Note: H.R. 4800, approved August 19, was assigned Public Law No. 100-404. The statement was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on August 20.*

## Radio Address to the Nation on the Republican National Convention and George Bush August 20, 1988

*My fellow Americans:*

You and I had the privilege of attending quite a party this week in New Orleans. Of course, I'm talking about the Republican National Convention. And let me tell you, when the Grand Old Party throws itself a grand old party, it can even give the exuberant folks of New Orleans a lesson or two in how to have fun.

I was moved beyond words to see my very, very good friend and colleague George Bush accepting the nomination for President. On Monday night, I said I wanted to work as a foot soldier in George's campaign. After hearing his speech Thursday night, all Americans could see what I've seen for 8 years: dedication, integrity, and commitment to principle; a strong man and

a strong leader. I've said many times that George has the experience, the credentials, the savvy, and the—well—the just plain grit to be President of the United States.

Jerry Ford put it so beautifully in his address Tuesday night: "When his nation needed him to fly 58 combat missions during World War II, George answered America's call. When our intelligence agencies were under siege during the 1970's, George made a vital contribution to our national security by restoring their dignity and integrity." I said the other night that, as Vice President, George Bush brilliantly served his nation's quest for peace by playing a vital role in the process that has led to the historic INF treaty that will eliminate an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles.

He also led the battle on a quiet but absolutely critical front in our struggle to restore America's economic strength. I'm talking about his determined attack on unnecessary government regulations that had our economy under siege and were assaulting job creation. Yes, if you're one of the many millions of Americans who has found a new job in the last 8 years, one major reason that job exists may well be George Bush. And one other thing: George has always given me straight-from-the-shoulder advice and counsel on how we could advance our vision for the future, and he's always been candid with me when we disagreed. That's the George Bush I know best. But there's also the George Bush who's a father of 5, grandfather of 10, a devoted husband, a man never too busy to take the time to help a friend who needed him.

The strength and wisdom of George Bush was reflected this week in the strength and wisdom of the Republican Party itself, just as the energy and enthusiasm of the party were reflected in the energy and enthusiasm of Senator Dan Quayle. Dan was elected to the Senate on the day I was first elected President. Dan shares with George Bush and me a vision of an America and a world no longer threatened by the specter of nuclear attack. That's why Dan has labored with conviction for the Strategic Defense Initiative. And he shares a vision of

opportunity for all Americans. And that's why he's stood with George Bush and me throughout the fight to lower tax rates and increase opportunity for all Americans.

Throughout the week our party's leaders came together in a display of force and grace—the no-nonsense wit and wisdom of Bob Dole, the intellectual dynamism of Jack Kemp, the big-hearted populism of Tom Kean, the Texas gusto of Phil Gramm, and so many others. And there were those who brought a special message of unity to the party. Like me, Jeane Kirkpatrick and Bill Bennett were once Democrats, and like me, they've found a home in the Republican Party. Yes, Bill and Jeane and all those who spoke proved that the Republican Party is a party proud of its vision for the future and ready to lay it out in detail.

Just look at the Republican platform. This 40,000 word document spells out the views of George Bush and our party on almost every major issue facing the Nation today. Like it or not—and I like it—when you read it, you know where George stands. Now, compare it with the 4,000 word document passed by the opposition last month in Atlanta. That document is a plethora of platitudes, and it points up the difference between the two parties. Our friends in Atlanta won't tell you what they'll do if they get elected, but George Bush and Dan Quayle already have. George and Dan and our party have spread their roadmap out on the table for all to see, while the other guys won't tell us where they're going and won't even give us directions. It will take more than platitudes to convince the American people: It will take the courage to stand up for principle.

Yes, this week, as in every week for the past 8 years, George Bush has stood up for principle. He's been in on the tough decisions, working for peace through strength and prosperity through liberty. And I'm proud to stand with him.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 9:06 a.m. from his ranch in Santa Barbara County, CA.*



## Statement on the 20th Anniversary of the Warsaw Pact Invasion of Czechoslovakia *August 20, 1988*

August 21, 1988, marks the 20th anniversary of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia. That invasion put a brutal end to the so-called Prague Spring, during which the people of Czechoslovakia sought to implement political and economic reforms which would have moved their country away from tyranny and closer to its own democratic traditions. The Soviet-led invasion stopped this reform process and has left a 20-year legacy of political repression and economic stagnation.

An entire generation has been born and raised since tanks rolled through the streets of Prague, crushing the hopes of Czechoslovakia to determine its own destiny. Brave men and women within the country, such as the signatories of Charter 77 [a Czechoslovakian human rights initiative], continue to struggle for freedom and long-overdue reforms, which remain the fervent hope of Czechs and Slovaks. We take the occasion of this anniversary to salute these people

and to express firm agreement with their conviction that, in the end, truth will prevail.

We also take this occasion to note that the winds of change now sweeping across the Soviet Union and parts of Eastern Europe cannot bring fundamental reconciliation between East and West until historical injustices, such as the 1968 invasion, are forthrightly dealt with and corrected. The so-called Brezhnev doctrine, which was used to justify the invasion, should be openly renounced by Moscow. Soviet troops should be removed. The peoples of Eastern Europe should be free to choose their own system of government. There must be an end to the cruel and artificial division of Europe which continues to split that continent from the Baltic States through Berlin to the Balkans. Only true self-determination of peoples can bring genuine peace and stability to Europe and to the East-West relationship.

## Statement on Signing the Price-Anderson Amendments Act of 1988 *August 20, 1988*

I have today signed into law H.R. 1414, legislation that extends for 15 years the Price-Anderson Act, the law that protects the public in the event of a nuclear accident and that makes feasible commercial nuclear power generation. This new legislation preserves the public's right to speedy compensation in the event of a nuclear accident and expands the level of protection to over 7 billion dollars.

I sign this legislation in the midst of a summer that has brought record temperatures to much of our country. As a consequence, many of our utilities find themselves near the limits of their power-generating capacity.

The current limits to our electrical generating capacity are already being felt: clocks

losing time because of voltage reductions, temporary losses of power at moments of peak demand, and the necessity of employing backup generators at hospitals and like facilities that have this capacity to meet emergency needs.

The implication of this situation is clear: Our Nation must move forward into a new era of safe, economical, and clean nuclear power. Nuclear power, like our other domestic energy sources, is not subject to foreign supply interruptions and does not add to our balance-of-payments deficit. Nearly 100,000 megawatts of electricity are provided by nuclear power each year, enough to meet approximately 20 percent of the country's electricity demand. To replace this energy with electricity produced by oil

would require two million barrels of oil per day, pump 350 million tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere each year, and, if the demand is not met from domestic reserves, worsen our trade deficit by more than 1 billion dollars per month to purchase foreign oil.

Enactment of an extension of Price-Anderson is the latest in our steps to assure a reliable, expanding supply of nuclear power for the Nation. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is moving forward to improve the efficiency of its licensing process while still assuring that any safety questions are fully resolved before major new power plants are constructed. We have worked with the Congress to enact legislation that will put in place safe, environmentally sound disposal facilities for the low-level and high-level wastes that are the product of nuclear power plants. Private industry is developing improved nuclear reactor technologies that promise to be simpler, safer, and more economical. These steps are supplemented with this extension of Price-Anderson protections to assure a sound basis for operating these new reactors.

In signing H.R. 1414, I note the presence of one provision that warrants careful construction in order to avoid constitutional problems. Accordingly, I am stating my in-

terpretation of that provision to make certain that the Act is implemented in a constitutional manner.

Under the Constitution the President enjoys plenary and exclusive authority to determine whether and when he should propose legislation to the Congress. Section 7 of H.R. 1414, however, might appear to require the President to submit legislation to the Congress under certain circumstances. In order to avoid constitutional difficulties, I will construe section 7 as recommendatory rather than obligatory.

Signing into law this extension of Price-Anderson protection for the public in 1988 is a reflection of the continuing commitment of this Administration and of the Congress to secure the public's right to a safe and economically secure future. To keep America strong, nuclear energy truly must realize its full potential as a technology. I am pleased to take this step to assure that goal.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
August 20, 1988.

*Note: H.R. 1414, approved August 20, was assigned Public Law No. 100-408. The statement was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on August 22.*

## Proclamation 5848—Neurofibromatosis Awareness Month, 1989 August 22, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Neurofibromatosis is a potentially debilitating genetic disorder that causes tumors to develop in nervous system tissues. It affects one in 3,700 Americans. There are two known types of neurofibromatosis. The great majority of patients have NF-1, characterized by six or more dark patches on the skin and by tumors on peripheral nerves. The tumors can be severely disfiguring and painful and can also result in bone deformations and visual impairment.

In the less common NF-2, tumors occur within the central nervous system, usually damaging nerves crucial to hearing and balance.

Individuals with neurofibromatosis, their families, and the health professionals who help them can all benefit from new guidelines for the diagnosis and management of this condition developed last year in a consensus conference at the National Institutes of Health. At the conference, scientists studying the genetics of neurofibromatosis presented particularly encouraging findings: They have determined that the gene defect

that causes NF-1 lies on chromosome 17, and the defect for NF-2 on chromosome 22. These discoveries, medical experts agree, should soon lead to the development of diagnostic tests capable of definitively detecting neurofibromatosis gene carriers. As more is learned about the genetic defects in neurofibromatosis, scientists will be better able to design treatment strategies to assist those afflicted.

Private voluntary health agencies, chiefly the National Neurofibromatosis Foundation, are partners with the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke in the fight against this tragic disorder. Countless families have been sustained and encouraged by support groups established by these agencies in most large American cities. These agencies also play an essential role in informing the health care professions and the general public about neurofibromatosis, about the needs of patients and families, and about the positive actions we can all undertake to ease their burdens.

To enhance public awareness of neurofi-

bromatosis, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 417, has designated May 1989 as "Neurofibromatosis Awareness Month" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that occasion.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 1989 as Neurofibromatosis Awareness Month. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 5:12 p.m., August 25, 1988]*

*Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on August 23.*

## Remarks on Signing the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 in Long Beach, California *August 23, 1988*

*The President.* Thank you all very much, and thank you, President Talin, Ambassador Yeutter, Members of the Congress. I thank you all for being here. And I must tell you, this harbor brings back some memories for me. Of course, when you're my age, everything brings back memories—[*laughter*—even other memories. [*Laughter*] I was here nearly 6 years ago for a similar ceremony. And since then, we've seen a record number of people employed in this country. We've seen a blossoming of new technologies unlike any in world history. And we have seen an unparalleled boom in exports, a boom that, in a very real sense, can be said to have started right here at the Port of Long Beach.

And yet, watching the bustle and flow of the harbor then, as now, I was struck by the

fact that, while the globe seems to shrink in size as our ability to speed around it expands, still we must, as in olden days, rely on the gallant and hardy folk who go down to the sea in ships to transmit our bounty to other nations and receive theirs on our shores. It's for the purpose of improving and refining America's ability to do both these things that we gather today to sign into law the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988.

On that day in 1982, I sat here in front of one of the most impressive vessels I've ever seen. And it's here today again, right here behind me. And as I look at this massive creation, our century's answer to the schooners and other trading ships of a century past, the word that comes to mind now, as it did 6 years ago, is an old sailing term not

much in use any more, and that word is "yare." It means easy to handle, quick to respond, bright, and lively. And it seems to me that yare is a word that applies just as well to our vibrant economy as it does to this fine ship.

In 1981 George Bush and I arrived in Washington committed to getting government out of your way. We slashed tax rates, cut interest rates in half, and revved-up the most powerful creative engine of growth, innovation, and opportunity the world has yet known: the American people. Yes, we got government out of the way and watched in wonder as the American people went on a joyous journey. Since then, productivity has soared and manufacturing costs have dropped so much that a leading industrialist recently said the United States is, and I quote, "the best country in the world now in terms of manufacturing cost."

You'll hear some people talk about how our nation is in decline. Well, I want to ask you: Is a nation that creates 17½ million new jobs in 5½ years a nation in decline?

*Audience.* No!

*The President.* Is a nation where more than 62 percent of the working population—that is everyone, male and female, age 16 and up—have jobs—more than 62 percent of them, the highest rate in American history. Is that a nation in decline?

*Audience.* No!

*The President.* Is a nation where manufacturing productivity has been rising at 4.3 percent a year since our recovery began a nation in decline? I know. No! [*Laughter*]

*Audience.* No!

*The President.* And is a nation that exports more than it ever has before a nation in decline?

In decline? No way. Our merchandise exports are up more than 40 percent in the last 2 years in real terms. And that boom isn't coming just from a few big corporations. Much of it comes from America's small businesses. Low to the ground, lean, yare, America's entrepreneurial firms have triumphed in ways that once would have been thought impossible. Like a company in Columbus, Ohio, which employs 100 workers to export, of all things, sand, to, of all places, Saudi Arabia. [*Laughter*]

Well, we're here to sign a piece of legisla-

tion that will help our economy continue to grow and compete. Our administration and Congress have come together in an effort to ensure open markets around the world. And yet this bill is just the latest step in that direction, in that effort, which began the first day that George Bush and I entered office and has already opened vast markets to American products all around the globe. It hasn't been easy, but I've never doubted our ultimate victory because we're riding a global wave. Country after country is recognizing that free trade is the key to a more prosperous future and that protectionism protects no one, not even the special interests that want it so much. This bill will help us continue our efforts to open markets. It'll help insist on standards of fair-play for our products abroad. It'll strengthen the ability of U.S. firms to protect their patented, copyrighted, or trademarked goods and ideas from international thievery.

Most important, it brings Congress and our administration together in firm support of the new round of multilateral trade talks that began in Uruguay in September 1986. It guarantees that we will consult with the private sector on our initiatives. It compels Congress to consider with all due speed the results of our international trade negotiations. The United States Government now speaks with one voice in calling for a free and open trading system, one committed to fairplay for all participants.

I'm delighted to see that this bill also eliminates the so-called windfall profits tax, a pernicious piece of law from the old tax-and-spend years. You know, the truth about the windfall profits tax is that it was a windfall for those who think the Government knows best what to do with our money. Now, with that tax abolished, many thousands of Americans who've lost their jobs as the result of the downturn in energy prices may find themselves back at work.

Let me be plain that there are some things in this bill I don't like. It is possible this bill could lead to an import fee that would be illegal according to international law and inconsistent with our goal of moving toward free world trade. Its language claims to require the executive branch to negotiate with foreign countries

on certain specified trade topics. And that's inconsistent with our constitutional principles. It also claims to require the International Trade Commission to conduct investigations in response to a resolution passed by a single House or Senate committee. And that, too, is inconsistent with our constitutional principles.

Well, finally, there are also provisions that assign specific authority to executive officials, such as the United States Trade Representative. It must and will be understood that all officials of the executive branch of this government are subject to the direction and control of the President. And so, in signing this bill, I'm specifically noting that it will be implemented in a constitutional manner.

What we see before us today is a future filled with promise and hope. This bill will allow us to provide up to a billion dollars a year for retraining workers to adjust to our turbocharged economy, an economy that, with the right leader, will remain yare. Yes,

there are challenges ahead of us, but we Americans know that nothing worth having comes without a challenge. Challenges and opportunities are just two words for the same condition: the condition called freedom—from the freedom of the human soul to the freedom of choice that is the hallmark of our democracy to, yes, the freedom we speak of today, the freedom to exchange goods, services, and ideas in the world market. America craves the challenges and relishes the opportunities that these freedoms provide.

Now, I thank you, and God bless you all. And I'm going over and sit down and sign that bill—less talk and a little bit of writing right now.

*Note: The President spoke at 10:37 a.m. at Pier G, Berth 228. In his opening remarks, he referred to George F. Talin, Sr., president of the Long Beach board of harbor commissioners, and Clayton Yeutter, United States Trade Representative.*

## Remarks at a Campaign Fundraising Luncheon for Senator Pete Wilson in Irvine, California August 23, 1988

Thank you for proving what I have always said to people when they inquire about Orange County: I've said it's where the good Republicans go before they die. [Laughter] Pete, thank you very much for those kind words, Reverend Moomaw and the other guests here on the top shelf. Two friends of mine who work for me at the White House are with us today. They brought the cake in—Chris Cox and Dana Rohrabacher. I know that both Chris and Dana, when they go to Washington in January, will be outstanding additions to the Congress and will serve our nation well. Also I want to thank Congressmen Bob Badham and David Dreier who have both been tireless supporters of this administration.

Now, before we begin, I should set the record straight. To most of you, it must seem pretty obvious that I came here today

to show my support for Pete Wilson's reelection in this critical race. Actually I just dropped in hoping to get a little birthday cake. [Laughter] The truth is that I had a special reason for wanting to be here for this occasion. You see, I was very moved at my own 55th birthday when President Abraham Lincoln showed up and said a few kind words. [Laughter] Now, for some people, turning 55 is something of a milestone. Not for Pete—he still gets carded in bars. [Laughter] And, Pete, I have to tell you, I'm impressed by the size of this party. I was told that this would be just an intimate gathering of a few of your closest personal friends. [Laughter] I haven't seen so many people at a birthday party since I left the movie industry. [Laughter]

But Pete Wilson is a man with a lot of friends, and with the tremendous work that he does every day for the State of Califor-

nia, Pete Wilson deserves to have 27 million friends—working people, senior citizens, entrepreneurs, families—every person who believes in a California that is beautiful, safe, and prosperous. That's who Pete Wilson works for. Pete Wilson is a Teddy Roosevelt Republican who wants to conserve the natural beauty and resources of our land and who also wants a strong America that maintains a strong presence abroad. He has been a leader for environmental protection, working to preserve millions of acres of California wilderness, working for the conservation of wild rivers and the protection of our shoreline. I know he would agree with Teddy Roosevelt, who said that "A grove of giant redwoods or sequoias should be kept just as we keep a great and beautiful cathedral."

Well, on the Armed Services Committee, Senator Pete Wilson has been a strong voice for California and for the Nation. He has been an important part of our efforts to revitalize America's defenses and restore what another Roosevelt so accurately called "the great arsenal of democracy." Pete Wilson knows that a strong America is essential to world peace and vital for maintaining everything that we've accomplished in international affairs, especially our improved relations with the Soviet Union, which have produced the first treaty in history to eliminate an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles.

Now, I think I should interject here that there are some people that worry that perhaps I'm being taken in. No, I learned a Russian proverb which I have repeatedly cited to the General Secretary Gorbachev in our discussions: *Dovorey no provorey*. It means: Trust, but verify. And he's gotten so tired of hearing that that I'm now using an American one to let him know where I stand: Trust everybody, but cut the cards. [Laughter]

Well, Pete Wilson knows that a strong America is essential to world peace and vital for maintaining everything that we've accomplished in international affairs, as I say. Yes, we have improved those relations, as I just pointed out. Now, while the liberal opposition opposes the B-1 bomber, the MX, and our Strategic Defense Initiative, Pete Wilson knows that peace flows from

strength and that a return to weakness would jeopardize all that we've achieved and that that cannot be allowed.

One of the most important issues, one that touches the lives of so many people, is the problem of crime. The physical and emotional wounds that are inflicted by violent criminals can take a lifetime to heal. Whole neighborhoods can be destroyed by hoods, thugs, and drug dealers.

Crime is not a statistic: It is an outrage and a sin, and it must be fought. Pete's opponent, like so many of the liberal Democrats on the ballot this year, just can't seem to understand that the way to fight crime is to put the criminals in jail and keep them there. To protect our communities we need tough laws, strict sentencing, and no-nonsense judges. We need Pete Wilson who has always fought for strict drug enforcement, not someone who worked to liberalize the prohibition of illegal drugs and who spent most of his career as an outspoken opponent of the death penalty. In fact, Pete's liberal opponent even opposed the crime victims' bill of rights, while Pete Wilson helped lead the successful effort to pass it. You know, ever since I was Governor, I've felt that liberals need remedial instruction on the subject of crime. So, if any liberals are listening, let's try it one more time: Criminals are not victims, and victims are not criminals.

In the Senate, Pete has been a champion for law and order. He has helped pick strong judges for the Federal bench and worked vigorously for their confirmation. When new vacancies occur on the Supreme Court, Senator Pete Wilson will continue to support strong men and women to fill those seats, while his liberal opponent would be on the opposite side. Just remember that when the people of California turned out one of the softest chief justices in the Nation, Pete's opponent was on the wrong side: the far left side. I think you'll agree with me that the judicial policy of these liberal Democrats is strictly for the birds and has no place in the United States Senate.

Four years ago today, I accepted for the second time my party's nomination for President. A few things have changed since

then. America has become even stronger. The world has become even more peaceful. And, oh, yes, the economy today is even more prosperous than it was four years ago. And why shouldn't it be? With our pro-growth economic policies, things just keep getting better every year.

But one other thing has changed. In 1984 our opponents—wrong-headed as their policies may have been—at least ran in the clear light of day. They ran as the liberals that they were. They told the American people what they believed and what they'd do: cut defense and raise taxes. But that's changed. The first sign of this deceptive strategy came in 1986, when many of their liberal Senate candidates ran Stealth campaigns, avoiding the tough issues and using the language of conservatism to conceal their true beliefs. Well, in 1988 we're seeing this kind of covert liberalism at the national level and to an extraordinary degree. When challenged to say where they stand on the issues, their response is: Ideas don't matter, policies don't matter, ideology doesn't matter. For them, winning this election is all that matters, no matter what they have to say, or not say, to do it. In some ways, I can hardly blame them. If they told the truth, their campaign slogan would have to be: Malaise—we did it before, and we can do it again! *[Laughter]*

But, no, the message from our liberal opponents is: You can take prosperity for granted. It's time for a change, so take a change [chance] on us. Well, that's sort of like someone telling you you've stored up all the cold beer you could want, so now it's time to unplug the refrigerator. *[Laughter]* But no more than with a refrigerator, you can't unplug our pro-growth economic policies and expect things to stay the same. And the funny thing is that sometimes our liberal opponents will even admit it. They like to say that beginning next year the Reagan era will be over.

Well, that's right. Vice President Bush and I, working with Senator Pete Wilson and others, have given America the longest peacetime expansion on record. The country has created over 17½ million new jobs. Inflation is low; employment is at an all-time high. The unemployment rate recently hit a 14-year low. And, yes, if our opponents

are elected this era of record prosperity will be over. But I've got news for the liberals: It's not going to happen.

There's an old saying that an optimist sees the donut, while a pessimist sees the hole. But what about our opponents? They point at the hole in the donut and say they can fill that hole by reversing the policies that made the donut in the first place. *[Laughter]* They point at swiss cheese and say they can fill the holes in swiss cheese by reversing the policies that gave us cheese in the first place. They point at peace and prosperity and say they can expand the peace and prosperity. How? By reversing the policies that gave us peace and prosperity in the first place. My friends, the choice is between people pushing an absurd line like that and our team, which promises to continue what's working and to keep America changing for the better. And with a choice like that, I just don't see how we can lose.

While Pete's opponent opposes the balanced budget amendment and has supported high taxes, Pete Wilson has worked diligently for fiscal responsibility and as a defender of the taxpayer. Pete supports Gramm-Rudman, the balanced budget amendment, and, yes, the line-item veto, which 43 Governors have. He has supported the policies that have brought record employment in California and brought the unemployment rate to its lowest level for over a decade and a half. Let's keep Pete Wilson in the Senate and keep California and America working.

The Republican Party has shown America who talks and who delivers. We've shown them that our team can produce results today, tomorrow, and on into the next decade because our philosophy is sound and our policies work. If the 1988 election is a question, the answer is this: America is not going to trade away our winning team for third-stringers with a weak defense, a foreign policy of errors, curveball campaign promises, a set of policies to be named later, and billions of dollars in higher taxes.

Well, just last week, Pete and I were at the Republican National Convention in New Orleans. And I can tell you, our party is strong, unified, and ready to work for a

victory. I'll be crisscrossing the country for our ticket. And California, this year especially, will be one of the truly critical States. With your tremendous support, I feel confident that when I return to my ranch I'll have Pete Wilson representing me in the Senate. And with what I saw in New Orleans—I saw a real chance that Pete may be part of a Republican majority in the Senate. And wouldn't that be a nice gift for President George Bush and Vice President Dan Quayle?

Well, Happy birthday, Pete! Your present will arrive this November. *[Laughter]*

I'm going to do something that wasn't planned right now. I'm just going to—you know, I'm sort of addicted to stories, and Pete tempted me when he mentioned stories in—my latest hobby is collecting stories that I can absolutely establish are told by the citizens of the Soviet Union among themselves. And it reveals they got a great sense of humor and a little cynical approach to their present system. But I came home from the Moscow summit with a new one that caught up with me on the way home. I hadn't heard it there, but one of our security detail had.

And he said the story that they were telling among themselves had me in a limousine with Gorbachev. And I had the head of our secret service unit with me, and he had his head security man with him. And we were sightseeing. And we got to a waterfall, and we all got out to see the beautiful waterfall. And Gorbachev said to my man, "Well, go ahead, jump. Go over the fall." And my man said, "I got a wife and three kids." So Gorbachev turned to his man and said, "Jump, go over the fall." And he did. Well, my man scrambled down the rocks around the fall.

*[At this point, a glass of water was accidentally tipped over.]*

Oh! That's the waterfall! *[Laughter]* He wanted to see if he could be of help.

*[Laughter]* And he got down there and found the fellow wringing out his clothes. He'd gotten over safely. And my man said to him, "Why did you do that when he told you to jump and go over the falls?" And the fellow said, "Why, I got a wife and three kids." *[Laughter]*

It does demonstrate the difference between the two systems. But, well, believe me: Do everything you can. Send this man back there. For 6 years, I had a Republican Senate and a Democrat House of Representatives. But, at least having that one House, we couldn't have had the recovery that we have if we had not had that one House. The difference now, in these final 2 years, with both Houses in Democratic hands, is so apparent. And when you stop to think that out of the last 56 years the Congress of the United States has been dominated by the other party—for 46 of those 56 years, they've had both Houses of the Congress, and for 52 of the 56 years, they have had the House of Representatives. Every Republican President, except for a 2-year period under Ike, has had a Democratic Congress. Every Democratic President, except for 2 years during Harry Truman's term, has had a Democratic Congress.

I think it's time for us to prove that we have a right to be represented all the way around. And so, let's go after them this time and make it work. Send Pete back there.

And thank you all, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:31 p.m. in the International Ballroom at the Irvine Hilton Hotel. In his opening remarks, he referred to Reverend Donn D. Moomaw, pastor of the Bel Air Presbyterian Church in Los Angeles, CA; C. Christopher Cox, former Senior Associate Counsel to the President, and Dana Rohrabacher, former speechwriter for the President, who were campaigning for seats in the House of Representatives; and Representatives Robert E. Badham and David Dreier.*



## Letter to Senator Phil Gramm of Texas Concerning the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988

August 23, 1988

*Dear Phil:*

I have just approved H.R. 4848, the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988. In addition to strengthening the ability of the United States to compete in world trade, the bill repeals the "Windfall Profits" penalty tax on America's energy industry—a goal we have long sought.

Repeal of the Windfall Profits tax reflects a recognition that free market incentives—not taxes and government regulation—will keep America's oil and gas industries among the world's leading energy producers. The tax imposed substantial costs and paperwork on energy producers while raising little revenue for the Federal Treasury. It made no sense for Congress to force energy produc-

ers to spend many millions of dollars each year in accounting and administrative costs just to report that no tax was due.

The people of Texas and the Nation will benefit from the stronger and more competitive energy industry brought by the elimination of this counterproductive tax. With appreciation for your crucial leadership and hard work on the repeal of the Windfall Profits Tax, I am pleased to enclose the pen with which I signed H.R. 4848 into law.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

*Note: An original was not available for verification of the contents of the letter.*

## Remarks at a Presidential Campaign Rally for George Bush in Los Angeles, California

August 24, 1988

*The Vice President.* What a crowd! What a wonderful, enthusiastic crowd! For a minute, I thought we'd come to the welcoming ceremony for Wayne Gretzky. [Laughter] This is fantastic. I want to thank the Governor, the good Duke—thank him for that introduction—to urge, with all my heart, the overwhelming reelection of Pete Wilson. That's going to benefit all of us on the ticket.

And what a glittering array of stars, each and every one of you. I thank you. And Bob [Hope]—those kind words about my dad—thank you very much for that. But we're delighted to be here, Barbara and I. There's a danger—you have President Reagan, Governor Deukmejian, and George Bush. Watch out—overdose of charisma. That's not too good. [Laughter]

So—but Mr. President, I was listening to your wonderful speech at the convention, and all I can say is, I am grateful for those

most supportive words. And, yes, we are going to go out and "Win one for the Gipper!" And November—that's the one it's going to be. And California is absolutely essential, so Barbara and I will be here. My running mate and his wife, Marilyn, will be here. And we are not going to overlook any single area in this all-important State. I came to ask for your help; with it, I am convinced we can win in November. There is a profound difference between me and my opponent in this election, a difference not only of policies but really of fundamental values. And I believe the two most important issues facing our country are jobs and peace. And that's what I will focus on if elected President, and that's what this election is all about—jobs and peace.

In the last 6 years, we've created 17 million new jobs. Ninety percent of them are full-time. The majority are in higher paying categories. And we're not creating just good

jobs and good wages; we're creating better jobs at better wages, and we intend to keep right on doing it. The President met with some of us earlier, and he reminded me that more Americans are at work today than ever before in the history of this country and a greater percentage of the work force is at work than any time in the history of this country. And they're making more money. And they're keeping more of it in their own pockets, where it belongs. And instead of spending it and sending it in to Uncle Sam—I mean on April 15th—we are going to keep those tax rates down and hold the line on taxes.

The Democrats, probably with that old Carter-Mondale misery index in mind, are running all around the country talking about this swiss-cheese economy. And as I said in New Orleans, that may be how it looks to the three blind mice, but that's not how it looks to the American people. And when they were in charge, it was all holes and no cheese at all. And now we're on the move.

And so, I have a program to build on what the Reagan-Bush administration has done: Start with urban and rural enterprise zones; cut the capital gains tax rate to help small businesses get started; keep Congress from regulating business to death; and slash the deficit with a flexible freeze on spending and a line-item veto for the President. There's a good five-point program for you.

All we have to do is keep the economy growing at the same rate and guarantee that everyone who wants a job has a job. But we'll never get it done if we return to those discredited policies of tax and spend. And as Governor, my opponent increased taxes so fast that his State was named "Taxachusetts." You've seen the bumper stickers. [Laughter] And if he had—this is a fact—if he had increased Federal taxes at the same rate that he's done in Massachusetts, the average American family would be paying \$2,300 more this year in income taxes alone.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The Vice President.* We cannot afford that philosophy in the White House. And our opponents are trying to give America the same old line: the unemployment line. [Laughter] But, of course, if I'm going to be

really fair about it, I have to admit that the Governor has created one new job. He has a third man on their ticket and——

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The Vice President.* But let me just repeat what I said on taxes. I promise you, if Congress tries to raise the taxes when I'm President—and you know they will—I'll say no. And if they try again, I'll stare them right in the eye and say, Read my lips: No new taxes! To the millions of Americans taking out a loan on that new car or a mortgage on their first house, I'm going to say we've cut inflation from double digits to 4 percent. And we've cut those interest rates in half. And I'm not going to let them take it away from you. And to the leaders of this expansion—the women who helped create the new jobs and filled two out of every three of them—I say you know better than anyone that equality begins with economic empowerment. You're gaining economic power, and I'm not going to let them take that away from you either. And to the older Americans, we're going to keep that Social Security Trust Fund sound. And we're not going to let them take that security away from the older Americans in this country either.

I am worried about foreign affairs and the national security of this country. I'm concerned about my opponent's approach to national security matters. If there's one thing that our President has proved beyond all doubt, it is that weakness and ambivalence tempt aggressors to start wars, and strength and clarity deter aggression and preserve the peace. And we've had a bipartisan consensus on this: Roosevelt, Truman, Dwight Eisenhower, John Kennedy, President Ronald Reagan—all of them understood this, formed a basis for our bipartisan consensus on foreign policy that has kept the peace for 40 years. And I think it is fair to ask whether my opponent understands that. And his policies place him far outside the bipartisan consensus, far out on the liberal leftwing. And that's where he is on these security issues.

Let me give you an example. He was the only Governor—many were approached—he was the only one to oppose and prevent construction of the groundwave emergency

network in his State, a vital communications link, vital to our national deterrent and to the security of the United States of America. And he was the only one that opposed it. And thanks, I'd rather keep this—

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The Vice President.* I'd rather keep this country prepared. And so, we're going to have a debate on these fundamental, factual issues. When it comes to the land-based part of our triad, it's three positions—no new MX, no midgetman, no flight testing of new missiles—that add up to no modernization. And in this troubled world we're in, no modernization amounts to unilateral cuts. And so I ask: Is he discarding the mainstream, strategic doctrine of Democratic and Republican Presidents alike for 30 years? Is he saying we don't need it? And I want to know, and I believe the American people have a right to know, how we're approaching these defense matters. I will make you this pledge: I will keep our forces modern, and I will keep them strong. And I will keep America secure and at peace.

My opponent has called a SDI a fantasy. Let me tell you something. The appalling danger of nuclear missiles is no fantasy: It is a nightmare. And he would leave America totally defenseless against missiles, and I will not. I will go forward with the Strategic Defense Initiative and make a safer world for our children. No, I really believe that when it comes to our vital foreign policy and our national defense and, yes, our national intelligence, we cannot take another gamble. The American people gambled once on a moderate-sounding, liberal Governor making vague promises and then avoiding the issues, and we cannot make that mistake a decade later. We must have tough, experienced leadership and someone who's been there and someone you can trust. And I am that man. A lot of the campaign—

*Audience members.* We want Bush! We want Bush! We want Bush!

*The Vice President.* Today we're entering into a new era in American history: an era of growth and opportunity, an era—we're strong and hopes are high. But the foundation of our pride—the people's pride—is values, old-fashioned American values like

family and faith, patriotism, persistence, and really a belief in freedom.

And I just have to insert something here. Yesterday, my opponent came out swinging, and of all things—the Pledge of Allegiance. And what is it about the Pledge of Allegiance that upsets him so much? The Democratic legislature—now, listen to these facts—the Democratic legislature in Massachusetts supports it. Ten years ago, they required teachers to lead the pledge, and that remains the law in Massachusetts today because the legislature overrode my opponent's veto by an overwhelming vote. I would have signed that bill. Any constitutional question that someone might raise should be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. And Governor Jim Thompson, who faced a similar choice, made the right choice: signed the same bill, and now it's law in Illinois.

And let's face it, my opponent was looking for a reason not to sign that bill. I would have looked for a reason to sign that legislation. It is very hard for me to imagine that the Founding Fathers—Samuel Adams and John Adams and John Hancock—would have objected to teachers leading students in the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag of the United States. I just don't believe that was their concept when they wrote the Constitution of our great country.

Now, I've served with a great President, and this is no time to go in the opposite direction. This is the time to build on what we have done and to take this country forward. This is the time to offer hope to every American. Some haven't benefited by this, the longest recovery in history, but if we stay the course and keep this country moving ahead, everyone will benefit.

And let me be very, very clear about one last point. I have been very proud, very proud indeed, to serve as Vice President for President Ronald Reagan. And now it is my high honor to once again introduce him to you, his friends and strong supporters—ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States.

*Audience members.* Four more years! Four more years! Four more years!

*The President.* Thank you. [Laughter] No. Thank you, Governor Deukmejian, Senator

and Mrs. Wilson, and Barbara and Mr. Vice President. Well, now, wait a minute! You're already President of the Senate, so thank you, Mr. President. Now, you know, George, some people have been kind enough to say that I'm a great communicator. But after your speech to the convention, I'd say America has another great communicator. And he's going to be America's next President. And I must confess, I like your running mate, too. He has many more years of experience in dealing with national security issues than the head of the other ticket. He's the author of the Job Training Partnership Act, and thousands of Americans are working today because of that legislation. And he has the most important qualification of all for a copilot: He won't be trying to turn the plane in one direction while the pilot is flying it in the other.

Dan Quayle stands for the same principles George Bush and I stand for. We have a big job ahead of us this November. It was more than two decades ago that we first launched, right here in California, our crusade to restore America's freedom and its greatness. We Californians lit the spark here in our State. We nursed it and tended it until it grew into a flame and then into a great beacon fire that has illuminated our nation and inspired the world.

As this fire has grown brighter in the last 8 years; as we cut interest rates, as George told you, to half of what they were and inflation to a third of what it was; as we set America on the longest peacetime expansion in history and gave new vitality to America's promise of opportunity; as we restored America's reduction of—well, I should say strength, not reduction—I'm jumping ahead of myself here—[laughter]—and negotiated the first real reduction of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles in world history; as we achieved all this, no one has been closer to my side and has contributed more to our success than George Bush.

And yet, my friends, I must tell you that everything George Bush and I have done these last 8 years, everything, could be lost faster than you can say furlough. [Laughter] I said in New Orleans that the convention our liberal opponents held in Atlanta was the biggest masquerade since last year's

Mardi Gras. [Laughter] Our opponents adopted our rhetoric and our slogans, but every word was like a mask which hid the liberal face of their agenda. When they said opportunity, they meant subsidies. When they said reducing the deficit, they meant raising taxes. When they said strong defense, they meant cutting defense spending. And that's why I've just got to believe that when the American people say election day, they'll mean "We want George Bush!"

Yes, hard as they tried to hide, the liberals gave themselves away when they said that if they're elected, the Reagan era will be over. Well, now, I'd like to ask you something. When George Bush and I took office 8 years ago, America was in the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression. We turned that around and since our expansion began, we've created, as George told you, actually it's been now more than 17½ million jobs, reduced the unemployment rate to the lowest it's been in 14 years, and presided over the greatest flowering of new businesses and new technology in the history of the world. For every plant that closes in America today, every business that closes, six new ones are started. So, do you want this era to be over?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* Well, let me ask you another question. Between 1977 and 1981, the real income of the typical American family dropped by almost 7 percent. Think of what that means—if somebody were just to cut your paycheck by that much today—how much less you could buy at the grocery store, the clothes you couldn't get for your children, the books you couldn't buy for their education, and how you might have to cut back when your church or synagogue passes the collection plate each week. Yet that's just what happened under the last administration. Since 1981, the year we took office, real family income has soared almost 9 percent. Do you want this era to be over? [Applause]

During the last liberal administration, the Justice Department started to lose interest in narcotics cases. Each year they brought fewer cases, and convictions were down by almost half by their last year in office. Since George Bush and I got in there, Federal

narcotics convictions have more than doubled. And while the number of drug users soared during the last administration, it's dropping now. And recently we got the best news of all: High school students have heard the plea of a certain lovely lady I know, and they are saying no to drugs. And that includes no to cocaine. Now, do you want this progress to be lost and this era to be over?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* Well, this year, the liberal opposition has fielded a three-headed ticket that doesn't know left from center. [Laughter] They talk about reaching for the center, but on issues like national defense, they've taken positions that only a McGovern could love. [Laughter] As former Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger wrote recently, their ticket seems to believe that, in Secretary Schlesinger's words, "the way to deter war is to be unprepared to respond." They would cut the B-1 bomber, the MX missile, our Strategic Defense Initiative, as George told you, and two carrier battle groups.

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* In fact, what they plan for the Navy is so bad, by the time they get through, Michael may have to row the boat ashore. [Laughter] He won't have any other choice.

Yes, my friends, when our liberal friends refuse to even whisper the "L" word and insist that "this election is not about ideology; it's about competence," they're just acknowledging that where they want to take America, America doesn't want to go. They know, as well as you do, as well as our nation does, that the one issue, the only issue, that will matter after Inauguration Day is the issue of direction. Will we reelect peace and prosperity or will we play truth or consequences with trenchcoat liberals? [Laughter]

Throughout our history, whenever this great and blessed land has searched for true leadership, it has found it; and this year is no exception. I've worked more closely with George Bush these two terms than with any other member of the administration. I've seen him keep a cool head in hot crises. I've seen his leadership and vision. I've given him some of the most sensitive and difficult tasks that we've had, and he

has never let me or the country down.

I once said that he is a great Vice President, but I know and I've seen that it didn't come easily. George Bush is a man of action, a man accustomed to command. The Vice Presidency doesn't fit easily on such a man. But George Bush is also a patriot. And so, he made it fit, and he served with a distinction no one has ever matched. Day in, day out, I've sought George Bush's counsel from the very first day of our administration. Believe me, no one is better prepared to lead America into the next decade and to the threshold of the next century, to continue the work that we've begun, to finish the task that is before us, than President George Bush.

There's one way, however, that I hope a Bush administration will be different. If it hadn't been for a Republican Senate in our first 6 years, we wouldn't have accomplished half of what we did. If we'd had one these last 2 years, we could have done much more. But today, with the other party in control of both Houses, we face a monkey-wrench Congress, determined to throw almost anything into the gears of government to gum up the works. I hope we can make sure that George Bush has more friends on Capitol Hill than he had on that Pacific Island where he was shot down. And there's no better way to start that than to return Pete Wilson to the United States Senate and to elect Republican congressional candidates to the House.

Should I remind you that the gerrymandering that has gone on, particularly in this State, with regard to congressional districts and State legislative districts has been such that in the last election more Californians voted for Republican congressional candidates than there were votes for the Democratic candidates. But the Democratic candidates outnumbered—when they were elected—the Republicans elected to that office because they have gerrymandered the district so, that a majority of Californians become a minority when it comes to counting by those districts.

*Audience members.* Boo!

*The President.* Nothing would please me more than for President Bush to have an Inauguration Day gift: a Republican Con-

gress. [Applause] You know, it's time for that.

Yes, I had a Republican Senate, one House for 6 years. But in the last 56 years, only one Republican President has had a Republican Congress in both Houses, and that was for only 2 of his 8 years—during the Eisenhower term. For 56 years, 52 of those years the House of Representatives has been held by the Democrats.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* Well, on that Inauguration Day—it's coming—I know I'll be thinking of the journey we Californians began two decades ago, a journey of rebirth for ourselves and our nation. As it has been so often since then, our choice this year is simple: the future or the past. Back to the past of inflation, humiliation, and malaise; or continue forward with George Bush on the road of hope, opportunity, and peace. We saw here in California a few years ago how quickly a liberal administration could undo years of our good work. Let's not let that happen again.

They say our State is close, but I have a hunch I know which way California will go

in the end. Because the hope, opportunity, and peace that George Bush stands for are the same things that California stands for. Hope and opportunity in a land of peace. That's what I found when I first climbed on a train and headed here so many years ago. That's what California, like America, has been for so many millions through the years.

So, here's my last request to you. Put California in the Republican column this November. Send Pete Wilson back to the Senate. Send George Bush to the White House. And yes, I know I'm copying something that was just said here once before, but I don't mind saying it again: Go out and win one last one for the Gipper!

Thank you all. Thank you all, and God bless you.

*Note: Vice President George Bush spoke at 12:43 p.m. in the Los Angeles Ballroom at the Century Plaza Hotel. In his opening remarks, he referred to Wayne Gretzky, a member of the Los Angeles Kings hockey team; Gov. George Deukmejian; and Senator Pete Wilson.*

## Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater and Press Secretary to the Vice President Tate on the Republican Presidential Campaign in California August 24, 1988

The President and the Vice President met for approximately 15 minutes this morning with approximately 50 California supporters and Republican Party leaders.

The Vice President said: "California is a key part of our campaign. I want the support of all Californians. We will not give away 1 inch of ground in this State." The Vice President said he would be campaigning in California, talking about the economic recovery, peace, and other issues of importance to the people of California.

President Reagan said: "For 22 years your efforts have been critical to my campaigns. I have offered my services to George Bush to help in any way possible. I know you will join us in this effort. We have so many things to be proud of: peace, 17½ million new jobs, inflation cut to one-third of what it was 8 years ago, and vastly lower interest rates. So saddle up and ride hard to exert every bit as much energy for George as you did for me."

## Initial Order for Emergency Deficit Control Measures for Fiscal Year 1989

August 25, 1988

By the authority vested in me as President under the Constitution and by the statutes of the United States of America, including section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law No. 99-177), as amended by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Reaffirmation Act of 1987 (Public Law No. 100-119) (hereafter referred to as "the Act"), and in accordance with the report of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget issued August 25, 1988, pursuant to section 251(a)(2)(B) of the Act, I hereby state, pursuant to section 252(a)(3), that no aggregate

outlay reductions are required pending issuance of the revised report and final order.

This Order shall be reported to the Congress and shall be published in the *Federal Register*.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
August 25, 1988.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:18 p.m., August 25, 1988]

*Note: The order was printed in the Federal Register of August 26.*

## Statement on Signing the Initial Order for Emergency Deficit Control Measures for Fiscal Year 1989

August 25, 1988

I have today signed the initial emergency deficit control order for fiscal year 1989 required by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act. As of August 15, 1988, the statutory cutoff date for this order, automatic across-the-board cuts in the Federal budget are not required.

The Congress should take no comfort from the fact that the fiscal year 1989 Federal budget has survived this preliminary examination. If the baseline estimate of the Federal deficit had reached \$146 billion, automatic cuts would have been required. Taking into account three bills that I signed subsequent to the August 15 snapshot date, the baseline estimate was \$145.3 billion, leaving a safety margin of only \$.7 billion; and the Congress still has enacted only 2 of

the 13 appropriations bills for fiscal year 1989.

Unless the Congress follows to the letter the bipartisan budget agreement to which the congressional leadership and I agreed last November, this small margin of safety will evaporate. In that case, congressional overspending will trigger across-the-board cuts that slash high priority programs every bit as much as lower priority programs.

I urge the Congress to act swiftly and responsibly to pass the remaining 11 appropriations bills in compliance with the bipartisan budget agreement. If the Congress sticks to its word, it will not trigger automatic cuts that are damaging to essential programs upon which the American people depend.

## Appointment of Rudy Beserra as Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison

August 25, 1988

The President today announced the appointment of Rudy Beserra to be Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison.

Since 1986 Mr. Beserra has been an Associate Director of Public Liaison, serving as liaison to the Hispanic-, Asian-, and Arab-American communities. He will continue in this same capacity in his new position. Prior

to his appointment to the White House, Mr. Beserra was the small business liaison and Hispanic liaison at the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Beserra graduated from the University of New Mexico (B.A., 1974). He is a native of Albuquerque, NM, and resides in Alexandria, VA.

## Proclamation 5849—National Drive for Life Weekend, 1988

August 25, 1988

*By the President of the United States of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Deaths from drunk driving on America's highways occur every hour of every day throughout the year. On average, someone is killed every 22 minutes, 65 people a day. Almost 24,000 people lost their lives last year in crashes involving alcohol.

These are not remote statistics. Two out of every five individuals in the United States will be involved in an alcohol-related crash at some time during their lives. Each of us is therefore a potential victim.

Our risk is greater on weekends, when alcohol consumption is heavier, and greatest on holiday weekends. We must remember, as we celebrate, that alcohol can turn a holiday into a tragedy. The responsibility belongs to each of us to see that this does not happen.

If we can begin with a single step, a single weekend, on which each of us can make a commitment not to drink and drive, it may be that we can demonstrate how individual commitments can produce life-saving results nationwide. Last year, a coalition headed by Mothers Against Drunk Driving sponsored the first National Drive for Life Day, campaigning for all Americans to pledge not to drink and drive on that day. The success of that first day has

prompted calls for an expanded campaign.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 350, has designated the Labor Day weekend beginning on September 3, 1988, as "National Drive for Life Weekend" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that weekend.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the Labor Day weekend beginning September 3, 1988, as National Drive for Life Weekend. I ask each American to help improve the safety of our highways by pledging not to drink and drive on that weekend. I call upon the Governors of the States, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa, the Mayor of the District of Columbia, and the people of the United States to observe this weekend with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 5:12 p.m., August 25, 1988]*



## Proclamation 5850—Women's Equality Day, 1988

August 25, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Sixty-eight years ago, on August 26, 1920, the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, granting women the right to vote, was ratified. The anniversary of this milestone is a fitting time to celebrate this achievement and to pay tribute to those who resolutely sought to secure this most basic right. It is also an appropriate time to reflect on the advances women have continued to make over the past seven decades in political participation and other areas, playing indispensable roles and offering leadership in family life, the economy, intellectual and artistic activity, business, the professions, and government.

On this day of historic significance, Americans everywhere should pause to salute women for their contributions to our land. Many have won a place in history and in the way we define ourselves as a people—for instance, Pocahontas and Sacagawea; Dolley Madison and Molly Pitcher; Sojourner Truth and Rosa Parks; Nellie Bly and Sally Ride; Helen Hayes and Kate Smith; Clara Barton and Clare Boothe Luce. They and countless other women, some widely known and many more known simply in family, village, office, or neighborhood, have helped make us and keep us a country both great and good.

Women continue to achieve. For instance, women's economic strides in recent years have been notable. More than 55 million women are now in the labor force, and women hold 60 percent of the more than 17 million new jobs created since 1982. Since November 1982, employment of women is up 19 percent. Many women hold high-paying managerial and professional jobs; women's entry into top management has grown greatly since 1980. Women's real median income grew more than 15 percent between 1981 and 1986. Women are start-

ing small businesses at twice the rate of men, and the gap in wages is steadily closing.

Women's roles continue to grow in other areas, too, such as public service. In this Administration, 1,308 women have achieved senior policy-level positions, and, at all levels of government, 3,039 women have accepted at least one Presidential appointment. In just the first term of this Administration, 37 women served as Presidential assistants. During this Administration, 32 women have received lifetime appointments to the Federal judiciary, and one of them serves as a Supreme Court Justice. Four of the ten female Cabinet members in our entire history have served in this Administration.

On this day, let us recount women's accomplishments and celebrate. But let us also reaffirm, individually and as communities and a Nation, our determination to seek a future of increasing economic freedom, prosperity, and equal opportunity in which all our citizens can fully and freely develop their talents and reach for their dreams for the good of others.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim August 26, 1988, as Women's Equality Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 5:14 p.m., August 25, 1988]*

## Radio Address to the Nation on Foreign Policy Achievements August 27, 1988

### *My fellow Americans:*

I want to talk to you today about some good things that are happening around the world, a move toward peace that shows how successful this nation's commitment to peace through strength has been.

In the Persian Gulf, a cease-fire has been declared in one of this era's most horrible conflicts, the Iran-Iraq war. In Asia, half the Soviet Union's invasion force has left Afghanistan, and the rest are due out early next year. In Southeast Asia, Vietnam has promised to withdraw its occupation force from Cambodia. In southern Africa, we're brokering an agreement that may lead to the departure of all Cuban and South African forces from Angola. And we seem to have a more constructive relationship with the Soviet Union because of the Afghanistan withdrawal, human rights improvements, and the INF treaty that eliminates an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles.

Peace is gaining ground, but the gains haven't just come in the last few months. It's taken 7½ years of effort. We came into office convinced that the word "peace" is just an empty slogan unless the word "strength" follows hard upon it. Peace is a godly thing, but men are seldom godly. What we've learned is that peace is hard to achieve unless the forces of good have the strength to stand firmly for it.

Before we took office in 1981, the globe was reeling from an explosion of international turbulence. Our nation had neglected its defenses for years while some assured us that a passive America would enjoy a peace that was more, not less, secure. But that's not how things turned out. Soon we saw Vietnam invade Cambodia and the Soviet Union invade Afghanistan. Iraq and Iran began their war during this period as well. Over and over, we Americans saw that when our nation does not maintain her strength, peace has no anchor in the world.

Our resolve was tested early on. The Soviet Union had deployed highly destabilizing intermediate-range missiles in Europe and Asia, a threat to peace. With our NATO

allies, we went to the Soviets with a proposal: Get rid of those missiles, we said, before we match them with missiles of our own. And the Soviets turned us down. They were daring us to deliver, and we did. Our determination, and that of our allies, to see our missiles installed in Europe convinced the Soviet Union that the days of unilateral disarmament were over. And once the Soviets learned they could not intimidate us or cajole us into giving them the advantage, they came to the bargaining table. They did business because we proved we meant business.

We also meant business when we said we would not sit idly by as noble and brave Afghan freedom fighters resisted an invasion of their country. Our aid to the Afghan resistance has been of critical importance in the Soviet decision to go home. Once again, they did business because we proved we meant business.

In Angola, Jonas Savimbi's UNITA has been fighting for 13 years against the Marxist regime and its Cuban protectors. In 1975, President Gerald Ford wanted to help, but some in Congress felt our standing with the freedom fighters would only prolong hostilities. A law was passed that made aid illegal, and the war dragged on—the Cubans multiplied. In 1985 Congress repealed the law and began supporting UNITA. Now the Cubans are talking of a pullout. They're doing business because we showed them we meant business. We've proved that we can stand united as a country that means business—business for peace.

Our bipartisan policy in the Persian Gulf has been to stand firm against Iranian aggression and for the principle of free navigation. Now the Iran-Iraq war is coming to a close. Why? One reason, as retired Admirals Elmo Zumwalt and Worth Bagley put it, was that the allied naval operation—designed to be a deterrent—worked.

Contrast these successes with the tragic situation in Nicaragua. It's been almost 2 years since Congress has approved any military aid to the brave freedom fighters

there. Here's the results: The Sandinistas come to the bargaining table making promises to bring democracy and end the war, and then they violate those promises with impunity. They kick out our Ambassadors, oppress their people, arrest their opposition, muzzle the media, and engage in vicious assaults on civilians to get them to stop aiding the freedom fighters. They feel free to do all this because they do not believe that we mean business.

Our policy of peace through strength has been vindicated wherever it's been tried.

There is still time to turn the tide in Nicaragua. We shouldn't be overly optimistic, for freedom still faces serious challenges, whether in South Asia or Eastern Europe. But the future for world peace is bright if we Americans continue to stand firm, stand tall, and stand for freedom.

Until next week, thank you for listening, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 9:06 a.m. from the Century Plaza Hotel in Los Angeles, CA.*

## Remarks at a Fundraiser for Representative Robert J. Lagomarsino in Santa Barbara, California

August 27, 1988

*The President.* Robert, I thank you very much, Councilwoman, Norma, Gallegly's, and my roommate. [Laughter] Well, I thank you all today. I realize, looking around at the neckties, that I'm out of uniform. [Laughter] If you haven't been informed, we have just come from another fundraiser down in the San Fernando Valley—there raising money just generally for the party, which is always useful to all of us concerned—and there the uniform was prescribed. So, I brought a coat along so that I could put a coat on afterward. And since in Arizona a bolo is legally now a necktie, I figure that I can get by. [Laughter]

Well, we're here today because we support an outstanding Congressman, our Congressman—and that includes me because I'm in the district, too—Bob Lagomarsino. The job that Bob has done these past 14 years, believe me, has earned my vote this year. Sure, he has a tough race, his toughest ever, but I'm confident he'll win. We Santa Barbarans know that Bob didn't go to Washington to make big government ever bigger or to mess around with our defenses. He's in Washington to help build a stronger and sounder America. And that's why on November 8th we'll choose George Bush for President and Bob Lagomarsino for Congress.

Now, it's no secret that when I'm strolling

down the street in Washington the House of Representatives isn't the friendliest house on the block. But it sure would be if there were more people there like Bob Lagomarsino in it. He's a standup guy, and he stood with George Bush and me time and again for what's right when too many of his colleagues turned away.

The freedom-loving people of Nicaragua know Bob. He's their champion. He knows that they thirst after the cool waters of liberty. And he's made heroic efforts to satisfy their thirst by working to aid the freedom fighters, who want to free them from Communist domination. Well, I don't know about you, but when it comes to freedom in Central America, I like a standup guy like Bob.

Bob's also a dedicated supporter of America's quest to free itself from the shadow of nuclear assault. Time after time and year after year he has voted for the Strategic Defense Initiative; that is a defense plan that kills weapons, not people. But while Bob was standing up for our space shield, the House leadership wanted to slash away at it so they could find more money to spend on their pet projects. Well, I don't know about you, but when it comes to national defense, I like a standup guy—and that's Bob.

Some people say it's time for a change.

Well, I agree. For 52 of the last 56 years, the House of Representatives has been in the hands of the other party. Forty-six of those 56 years, the other party has controlled both Houses of the Congress. Now, I've heard a lot in this campaign from the other side about the evils of deficit spending and I'm responsible. Well, Congress is the only one in government that can spend a dime. The President can't spend any. Congress makes the budget. You bet it's time for change.

We can solve our spending problems—and let me tell you something else about that more than half a century in which—every 10 years they have been in charge when it came to reapportionment of the districts throughout the country. And in 48 of those 56 years, there were deficits each one of those 48 years. Four of the 8 years that there weren't deficits were in the term of Dwight Eisenhower, who for 2 years had a Republican Congress in both Houses. The only time that a Republican President has had that—well, I was fortunate, I had 6 years of my term with a Senate.

And I have to tell you, I don't think we could have gotten what we did and the reforms that we did had that not been true. But now we're back in that with both Houses on the other side. We can solve budget problems. When it comes to Congress, the American people know that if you're not part of the solution, you're part of the problem. And the solution is to reelect Bob Lagomarsino and elect 434 others like him to the House of Representatives.

Now, that's a tall order, but I have a good feeling about this year's election, particularly after seeing a speech last week that I found moving and, yes, inspiring. I don't remember when I've ever been as impressed with an orator, and I know he's going to be an even more impressive President, George Bush. George spoke about completing a mission, the mission that he and I began, side by side, 8 years ago.

And look how far we've come since then: 17½ million new jobs, hundreds of thousands of new businesses, a greater proportion of Americans at work than ever before. I had to go to Washington in this job to find out how the statisticians determine figures about employment and unemployment. Did

you know that the considered potential pool of employables is everybody, male and female, from 16 years of age and up? And today the highest percentage of that total pool is employed than ever in our history—62.6 percent. And that pool includes all the young people that are still going to school and in college and so forth, the people that are retired—but that's the percentage of that overall segment of our society that—[applause]—

Then there's the restoration of our national defenses, the recovery of our national pride, an INF treaty that abolishes an entire class, as Bob has told you, of U.S. and Soviet missiles. And just a few years after the liberation of Grenada, the Soviets are pulling out of Afghanistan. Now, I want you to know that—[applause]—I know that some people have expressed a fear that maybe I'm being taken in and now that I'm just not looking at them as plainly as I should. Well, I want you to know that I have made the General Secretary very familiar with a stalwart American term: Trust everybody, but cut the cards. [Laughter]

I want to ask you a question: Is this a record we can show proudly to our fellow citizens in California?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* Well, we've done a lot, but as George said the other night, the mission is not complete. There's more to do: appointing more judges who know the difference between criminals and victims; shutting down the drug trade—I have a special assistant in that, but—[laughter]—more work for the cause of freedom around the world, including in Central America; and, of course, developing and deploying a technology that will protect humanity from the specter of nuclear war—the Strategic Defense Initiative. And how about a furlough for the Pledge of Allegiance? [Laughter]

And yet we must not forget that all we've done and all we are on the very threshold of doing can quickly be lost. We Californians saw it happen in the years of the last liberal administration in our State. Things got so bad that we had to rise up and say, "no more," to the soaring taxes that were strangling economic growth and crushing the budgets of ordinary families. So, Propo-

sition 13 was passed. We don't want to have to go through that again nationally. And there's one way to make sure we won't: George Bush is going to America with his own proposition number one—no new taxes.

You know, I have to say one thing, and it's one thing here that must be said. If you remember back there when we were getting on our feet, after the—well, the father who preceded the son as Governor—[*laughter*—and we began to accumulate surpluses. And some of you will remember every time we accumulated a surplus, we gave it back to the people. And the last one we gave back was \$850 million. And if we need a difference between the two parties, I will always remember a very reputable leader on the Democratic side of our senate who stormed into my office after my announcement about giving that money back. And he said, "Giving that money back to the people is an unnecessary expenditure of public funds." [*Laughter*]

Well, make no mistake, our economy and our national defenses are strong, but they're also under threat. They're threatened by those who want to use the law to engineer the changes in our nation that the American people do not need and do not want and that would hurt. Our liberal friends seem to love to fiddle around making big government even bigger. But they never seem to achieve their goals. And so, they fiddle around some more, but they still don't get anywhere. And then, before you know it, they've fiddled around so much that they've sent the ship of state into drydock. I know; George Bush knows. And after all, we were called in to get the ship of state seaworthy again. And the way to keep it seaworthy is to have a crew of Republicans in the Congress and George Bush at the helm. Now, Bob will be critical in that effort, and so will a great Senator who will continue to be a great Senator after the dust has settled on November 9th, Pete Wilson.

And let me add one other thing: Our statewide election this year is also critical. In 2 years, it will be time for the 1990 census. The results of that census will determine the composition of California's congressional districts. Now, we all remember

what happened after the last census. The opposition controlled the two State Houses and the Governor's mansion, so they redrew the map. And what did they do? They shattered the State of California. Each congressional district looked like a piece of broken glass. Well, we can make sure such a travesty doesn't happen again by working with our State legislative leaders, Pat Nolan and Ken Maddy, to elect good Republicans to the State assembly and the State senate. That's vital. I'm going to do my part, and I know you will, too.

Every once in a while I feel we should all be reminded that one of the great secrets of the success of this country is that we are a federation of sovereign States. And our opponents, over those long 50 odd years when they were in control, have tried to usurp and take away from the States more and more power to reduce the States to administrative districts of the Federal Government. Well, we've been having a program for almost 8 years now called federalism in which we have been restoring, as much as we can, the power and authority that properly belongs to the States and never should have been taken from them.

In doing all these things, I'm going to do my part, and I know you will, too. Yes, there are still promises to keep. There's the promise to keep America strong. There's the promise to expand the frontiers of freedom. There's the promise to continue freeing the creative, enterprising energies of the American people. And with our help, on November 9th, George Bush, Pete Wilson, and Bob Lagomarsino will get to work on keeping those promises. So now let's get to work on getting them to work.

I don't want to be even those last few weeks there without Bob Lagomarsino in the Congress. [*Laughter*] But thank you all for all you've done, and God bless you all. Thank you.

[*At this point, Representative Lagomarsino gave the President a campaign T-shirt.*]

*The President.* "Congressman Bob Lagomarsino: I'm backing Bob." Since I'm out of uniform at this affair, do you suppose maybe I could be out of uniform and wear this at the first leadership meeting when we

get back?

*Representative Lagomarsino.* Sure. I hope you do. [Laughter]

*The President.* Thank you.

*Note: The President spoke at 2:24 p.m. at the Klinger Ranch. In his opening remarks, he referred to Santa Barbara City Council-*

*woman Jeanne Graffy, Mrs. Norma Lagomarsino, Representative Elton Gallegly, and Mrs. Janice Gallegly. Prior to his remarks, the President attended fundraisers for the California Republican Party and the California State Republican Legislative Fund in the San Fernando Valley.*

## White House Statement on the 25th Anniversary of the March on Washington

August 27, 1988

Twenty-five years ago, about a quarter of a million Americans gathered in Washington to bear witness to a noble cause. In their speeches, in their songs, in their prayers, those marchers recalled America's promise of liberty and opportunity and said it was time to make that promise an unblemished reality. No one was more eloquent on that day than Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Speaking from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, he said that he had a dream of freedom, justice, and hope for every American and of a day when all Americans would "not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character."

Since that day a quarter century ago,

America has made vast progress toward fully achieving Dr. King's dream of a colorblind society. As a result, America today is a freer land for Americans of all backgrounds. And this nation, which Lincoln called "the last best hope on Earth," is an even more brilliant beacon of freedom and hope for peoples throughout the world.

On this anniversary, it is fitting that all Americans should give thanks for that progress and for the work of those who sacrificed so much to bring it about. And let us remember, as well, that freedom is our unending challenge and our continuing vocation as Americans. This was what the March on Washington was about. This is what we as a nation are about.

## White House Statement on the Resumption of the Soviet-United States Nuclear Testing Talks

August 29, 1988

On Monday, August 29, the United States and the Soviet Union will resume step-by-step negotiations on nuclear testing with the opening of round three of the nuclear testing talks in Geneva. The first priority of these talks remains an agreement on effective verification measures for two existing but unratified treaties: the Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTBT) and the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty (PNET).

We are making good progress toward our goal. On August 17 the first phase of the

Joint Verification Experiment (JVE) was successfully concluded, with U.S. and Soviet scientists, technicians, and observers present at the U.S. nuclear test site in Nevada. There each side was able to demonstrate the use of its on-site, direct hydrodynamic methods to measure the yield of a U.S. nuclear explosion. In mid-September, U.S. scientists, technicians, and observers will be present for the Soviet phase of the JVE at the Soviet nuclear test site at Semi-

palatinsk.

We will continue to press for agreement on effective verification measures so that these two treaties can be ratified. As we return to Geneva, we look for the coopera-

tion of the Soviet Union to achieve this objective.

The U.S. delegation to the nuclear testing talks is headed by Ambassador C. Paul Robinson.

## **White House Statement on the 25th Anniversary of the Hotline Between the Soviet Union and the United States**

*August 30, 1988*

Today marks the 25th anniversary of the operational start of the Direct Communications Link, or hotline. Since its inception, this confidential and rapid communication channel has proved to be an invaluable tool. Although used infrequently, the hotline has permitted American Presidents to communicate with Soviet leaders to reduce the risk of conflict which might result from accident, miscalculation, or misunderstanding.

Recognizing the need to improve our ability to communicate with the Soviet leadership in emergency situations, President Reagan proposed in 1984 that the hotline be modernized by adding a rapid facsimile capability to the existing teletype system. This modernization was completed in 1986 with excellent results, and the

United States and the U.S.S.R. have continued to work together effectively to maintain the highest reliability.

In 1987 a U.S. initiative resulted in the establishment of the Nuclear Risk Reduction Centers (NRRC) as a new government-to-government channel (separate from the hotline). The modernized hotline and the NRRC's, like other confidence-building measures proposed by the President since 1981, reflect his continuing commitment to further reduce the risk of war. Such measures complement our efforts to negotiate deep, equitable, and effectively verifiable reductions in U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals. These efforts will contribute significantly to international stability and will strengthen the foundation for peace.

## **Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate Transmitting an Alternate Federal Civilian Pay Plan**

*August 30, 1988*

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)*

Under the Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970, the President is required to make a decision each year on what, if any, pay adjustment should be provided for Federal employees under the General Schedule and the related statutory pay systems.

My pay advisors have reported to me that an increase in pay rates averaging 26.28 percent, to be effective in October 1988, would be required under existing procedures to raise Federal pay rates to compara-

bility with private sector pay rates for the same levels of work. However, the law also empowers me to prepare and transmit to the Congress an alternative plan for the pay adjustment if I consider such an alternative plan appropriate because of "national emergency or economic conditions affecting the general welfare."

We had earlier assumed, for budget planning purposes, that economic conditions would only permit a two percent pay increase this year. However, as the revitaliza-

tion of the Nation's economy has continued on the course this Administration has set, we have seen unemployment drop, and free market forces have resulted in rising pay rates for American workers, particularly in shortage occupations. The Federal Government, as an employer, must compete like any other employer in the labor market for the skilled workers it needs, so we must respond to these rising pay rates. The Senate has passed a bill we support, the Federal Personnel Improvements Act of 1988, which would give us badly needed flexibility in adapting to labor market conditions, but we must also address the issue of adequate Federal pay rates in general.

While it is clear that economic conditions would not permit a pay increase of 26.28 percent, I have decided, after reviewing the reports of my Pay Agent and the Advisory Committee on Federal Pay, and in order to ensure the continued quality of our Nation's civil service, that economic conditions will permit a pay increase in accordance with the following alternative plan:

In accordance with section 5305(c) (1) of title 5, United States Code, the pay rates of the General Schedule and the related statutory pay schedules shall be increased by an overall percentage of 4.1 percent for each schedule, with such increase to become effective on

the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after January 1, 1989.

I note that this alternative plan would be consistent with the pay raise that would be provided under the conference agreement on H.R. 4775, the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act, 1989. I regret that the conference agreement would not let this pay increase apply to all of the Government's Executive Schedule, since it is at the highest levels of the Government's pay system where Federal pay lags most seriously behind private sector pay. However, I will have the opportunity to recommend appropriate pay increases for the Government's senior officials in my budget message this coming January.

Accompanying this report and made a part hereof are the pay schedules that will result from this alternative plan, including, as required by section 5382(c) of title 5, United States Code, the rates of basic pay for the Senior Executive Service.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

*Note: Identical letters were sent to Jim Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and George Bush, President of the Senate. The letter was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on August 31.*

## Message on the Observance of the Jewish High Holy Days August 31, 1988

With reverence, awe, and joy, Jewish people around the globe observe Rosh Hashanah, or the Day of Judgment, and Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement. On Rosh Hashanah, the Almighty judges the actions of mankind; and, because it is the world's birthday, He takes stock of His creations. Yom Kippur is a time for reflection and introspection.

During these High Holy Days, Jews focus their prayers on their individual deeds and the need for repentance—and on the well-being of their brethren and of all humanity.

The liturgy of these special days portrays the Almighty as both a stern judge and a compassionate father. Those who observe these Holy Days seek renewed strength and forgiveness for their shortcomings.

The Jewish New Year is also a happy time of rebirth and optimism, a time to look to the future with hopes and high expectation. This past year has seen limited but nevertheless positive steps on the issue of human rights in the Soviet Union, and I hope progress will continue and accelerate as the new year of 5749 unfolds. I will continue to



press for the release of all refuseniks, for full freedom of emigration, and for basic rights of religious and cultural expression. We cannot be satisfied with less.

Nancy joins me in extending warm greetings to Jewish people here and abroad, and

in once again saying, *L'Shanah Tova*—may you be inscribed in the Book of Life for a good year.

RONALD REAGAN

## Message on the Observance of Labor Day *August 31, 1988*

Each Labor Day, we pause as a Nation to honor some of the greatest heroes of the American story. On this 94th Labor Day, I ask all Americans to join me in offering heartfelt thanks and praise to working men and women.

We salute working people because they have built our land with skill, energy, and resourcefulness, transforming raw materials into a shining edifice of freedom and prosperity. On Labor Day we recognize these achievements and reflect on the meaning and dignity of work and on the values it protects and strengthens—the values we as a Nation hold most dear. In both peacetime and time of war, American workers have always offered each other and the world their very best, affirming their liberty as individuals and as members of a team and

promoting the ideals of free enterprise and democracy here and around the globe.

America's workers continue to display the spirit, ingenuity, and adaptability to new conditions that labor and employers alike need if our economy is to continue to grow. This willingness to meet every challenge speaks volumes about the health and vitality of our way of life. Let us always remember that so much of what we are, we owe to working men and women. God gave us this land, but, under His good graces, the labor of our people has helped it flourish and pour forth its plenty for ourselves and the world. For all these reasons, America celebrates Labor Day, 1988 with fresh gratitude and pride.

RONALD REAGAN

## Message on the Observance of National Hispanic Heritage Week *August 31, 1988*

I am pleased to send warm greetings and congratulations to the Hispanic American community as you celebrate National Hispanic Heritage Week, September 11–17, 1988.

One of the greatest strengths of our Nation is the rich cultural diversity of our people. Since the discovery of America, Hispanics have been a vibrant part of that diversity. They were among the first settlers of the New World, arriving long before the United States achieved independence. From Florida to California, Hispanics have left an indelible mark on our land, helping

to forge one of the greatest nations on earth. As we look forward to the turn of the century, it is clear that Americans of Hispanic descent will have an even greater role in achieving our national destiny. That is good news, because the values which Hispanics have always cherished—faith, love of family, and pride in country—are the very values that built our Nation and that will keep it strong and free.

During the week beginning September 11, 1988, our country will celebrate National Hispanic Heritage Week and will recognize the important role Hispanic Americans

play in our national life. Nancy and I are very happy to join with all our fellow citizens in honoring the achievements of Hispanic Americans, and we send you our best

wishes for every success and happiness. God bless you, and God bless America!

RONALD REAGAN

## **Appointment of Clark S. Judge as Special Assistant to the President and Speechwriter**

*September 1, 1988*

The President today announced the appointment of Clark S. Judge as Special Assistant to the President and Speechwriter.

Mr. Judge was named to the President's speechwriting staff in late 1986, after working as a speechwriter to the Vice President for approximately 3 years. He joined the administration in late 1982, serving at the Department of Housing and Urban Development (intergovernmental relations offi-

cer) and the Department of Commerce (special assistant to the Assistant Secretary for International Economic Policy).

Mr. Judge graduated from Indiana University (B.A., 1972) and Harvard University (M.B.A., 1974). He worked for several years in New York City as a business consultant and freelance writer. He is married to the former Margaret Relin. They have one son.

## **Radio Address to the Nation on the Economy and Welfare Reform**

*September 3, 1988*

### *My fellow Americans:*

Labor Day weekend is a time to remember the importance of work and family in our nation's life. And on this Labor Day, we Americans have much to remember and to give thanks for.

Yes, today more of us have jobs than ever before. And just yesterday we learned that in August as great a proportion of us have jobs as ever before and the unemployment rate hovered just above the lowest it's been in 14 years. Since our recovery began, America has created more than 17½ million jobs—2½ times more jobs than France, Britain, Germany, Italy, Canada, and Japan put together. Our expansion has created jobs in nearly all sectors of the economy: more than a million in manufacturing; more than a million in construction; millions more still in services, from banking and insurance to computer programming. And you can find these new jobs in every region: from the industrial Midwest, where new industries are springing up and old in-

dustries are running at full capacity; to the South, where the economy is strong and getting stronger; to our coasts, where our success in opening international markets is helping America export more than ever before in history. And these rising exports and the declining trade imbalance will create even more jobs all around the Nation in the months ahead.

But not only do we have more jobs, we have better jobs at better pay. On average, the jobs created in our expansion pay more and require a higher level of skills than the jobs that existed when our expansion began. This is just one of the reasons why, if your family is like most families between 1977 and 1981, after taking out the sky-high inflation of those years, you saw your income fall almost 7 percent. But since 1981—that is, since the year we came to office—your real income has soared more than 10 percent. To give one example of what this means, in the years we took office, the average family made only about 70 percent of

what it needed to buy a new home. Today that family makes 110 percent of what it needs, and it can afford to buy the house.

Leaders all over the world have asked how we achieve this growth and prosperity. Well, my answer is simple: less government, more freedom, and moving toward a more open and equitable international economy.

Thanks to our expansion, nearly 3 million Americans have escaped poverty; but this week we got a warning. While we learned that last year family income went up and that the poverty rate dropped slightly, we also learned that some groups lagged behind in the past year. We've assisted many of our fellow citizens through the Job Training Partnership Act. Sponsored chiefly by Senator Dan Quayle, this legislation has been very effective in retraining citizens to become productive wage earners again. But there are still some Americans whom our expansion has passed by—those caught in the welfare trap. Programs that were intended to help poor citizens have instead made them dependent on government checks, unable to break away and become productive workers in a growing economy. In the name of compassion, too many Americans on welfare have been robbed of the one priceless item with which they could build a future: hope. It's time to return hope to those on welfare, which is why our administration has worked to reform the welfare system.

For starters, we took a simple principle: that Washington doesn't know everything.

And instead of dictating reforms, we told the 50 States that we'd approve any experiment intended to reduce dependency. Our only conditions? That needs would continue to be met, that there'd be no net increase in Federal costs, and that results could be measured. One State after another responded, until now nearly half of the States have implemented or proposed widespread welfare reform plans that build upon some good old common sense: that the best way to learn to work is to work.

Our administration is trying to join with Congress to take what we've learned with the States and establish work requirements into the Federal law. Now Congress appears to be close to a decision about welfare reform, and I have a message for them: I will not accept any welfare reform bill unless it is geared to making people independent of welfare. Any bill not built around work is not true welfare reform. If Congress presents me with a bill that replaces work with welfare expansion and that places the dignity of self-sufficiency through work out of the reach of Americans on welfare, I will use my veto pen. While others have talked about good jobs at good wages, we've delivered. Now it's time for Congress to join with us in making sure that the opportunities created by this prosperity reach into every American home.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 9:06 a.m. from his ranch in Santa Barbara County, CA.*

## Remarks at the Dedication of the C.J. and Marie Gray Center for the Communications Arts at Hastings College in Nebraska September 6, 1988

*The President.* Thank you Governor Orr; Senator Karnes; Congresswoman Smith; Dr. Reeves; Mr. Mayor, Hal Smith; and thank you, Bob Gray. Bob invited me here, and he certainly is a persuasive fellow. I bet he could even talk Sam Donaldson into attending charm school. *[Laughter]* But I was happy to be persuaded. It's no secret that I

like this area of our country, and though as President I can't really favor any one football team, I'd just like to say there's no place like Nebraska.

But I'm delighted and honored to be here to dedicate the C.J. and Marie Gray Center of the Communications Arts. I understand that Marie is nearby today, at the Good

Samaritan Village, a lover of life at the age of 96. Marie's brother, Bert Burchess, is here—he's 92—and so is Marie's sister, Jimmie Walters, who's 82. And you know, one of the reasons I'm saying all this, it's so wonderful to have some people calling me kid. [Laughter]

But another Gray, the British poet Thomas Gray, who died in 1771—I know what you're thinking, but, no, I never met him—[laughter]—he wrote beautifully of the small towns of England, whose people lived, as he put it, "far from the madding crowd." "Along the cool sequestered vale of life," Gray wrote, "they kept the noiseless tenor of their way."

Well, he was talking about the kinds of people who don't make a lot of noise, whose lives aren't flashy or gaudy, God-loving, God-fearing people who believe in certain fundamental principles, principles like self-reliance, taking care of your own and your community, looking within yourself for strength and looking to God for your bearings. Those bedrock principles are at work all around this town, this campus, even this very communications center. I'm told that Hastings College operates on a balanced budget. And the Gray Center itself has, as you've been told by the Governor, raised all its funds in the private sector, not looking toward the Government for a special leg up or for a free lunch. That kind of self-reliance is inspiring and a model for our society to follow. It's a philosophy I hope the students who come here to learn will carry with them when they leave to ply their skills elsewhere in a profession that at times does not seem to appreciate the simpler virtues.

But this center also serves a special purpose as we come to the close of the 20th century. It will truly be a window on the world, an exhilarating and fast-changing world. In our day we've seen an explosion of communications technology unlike any humanity has ever known. It wasn't all that long ago that a man named Bell brought a new invention, the telephone, to the then-President of the United States. And the President looked at it and said it was interesting, but he said, "Who would ever want to use one?" [Laughter]

Well, not today. A Chicago stockbroker

pushes a button on her desk, and in Hong Kong a million dollars changes hands. A top-40 radio station installs a facsimile machine so that its listeners can send in their requests for their favorite songs on paper.

And take the astonishing story of two writers living 340 miles apart, Stephen King and Peter Straub, who collaborated on a novel called "The Talisman." They hardly ever saw each other while they wrote. Instead, they read and edited and went over every sentence by zapping chapters from one computer to another over telephone lines. Words and sentences and paragraphs were converted into electrical impulses for their journey through the telephone. The phone lines turned the electrical impulses into light pulses. And these light pulses were turned into electromagnetic signals, which were beamed 22,000 miles into space to a satellite. The signals were then relayed back to Earth, again converted into light pulses, then changed back into electrical impulses to go through another set of phone lines, until finally those impulses arrived in the memory of the second computer. And thus, in seconds, words composed in Maine by Stephen King appeared on Peter Straub's computer screen in Connecticut.

Breathtaking, isn't it? And it took nothing more at each end than two computers, two modems, and two telephones. That same technology, modified some and with more bells and whistles, may make it possible for students at Hastings College to be taught French via satellite by a teacher at the Sorbonne in Paris or for a television program made by Hastings students to be sent to the Armed Forces Television Network for our soldiers to watch in South Korea. Maybe you'll throw in a Cornhuskers-Sooners game. [Laughter] Or, in the years to come, this technology will give you the ability to act as town criers around the world for those whose governments substitute propaganda for news.

Yes, the communications revolution will allow those who by choice live far from the madding crowd to participate fully in the blessings that living with the madding crowd has traditionally conferred, blessings such as access to organs of culture and the ability to choose among the wide variety of

professional and social options once reserved for city dwellers. The center is already receiving newscasts daily from countries as varied as Israel and Malaysia, giving the good people of Hastings an unrivaled ability at any moment to sample the sounds, sights, and goings-on many thousands of miles away.

And all of this is merely a prelude to a future in which shopping and jobs and education and culture will come to our doors and into our homes, courtesy of the technology that we see here today. Access to these bounties will be possible for the people of Hastings and other towns like it across America without having to sacrifice comfort in the soil and the commitment to home and hearth and community that have made

places like Hastings the very heart of that which makes our nation a light unto the nations.

And now it's my pleasure to be the first person to say: "Radio station KFKX is on the air."

Thank you, God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 3 p.m. at the center. He made the inaugural broadcast from the college radio station. In his opening remarks, he referred to Gov. Kay Orr; Senator David K. Karnes; Representative Virginia Smith; Thomas Reeves, president of Hastings College; Mayor Hal Smith; and Robert Gray, for whose parents the center was named. A tape was not available for verification of the contents of the remarks.*

## Remarks at the National Convention of the American Legion in Louisville, Kentucky September 6, 1988

*The President.* Thank you very much, and thank you, Commander Comer. And a special thank you, as well, to my good friend, Tom Turnage. Before I get started, let me say a word of thanks to you, commander.

In the last few years we have fought, with too little success, I'm sorry to say, to get Congress to honor a moral obligation, as well as an obligation to the peace and freedom of our children in this hemisphere, and give strong and consistent aid to the freedom fighters in Nicaragua. Earlier this year, the majority in Congress turned a deaf ear to our pleas and to those in Central America who hunger for the freedoms we in the United States take for granted.

We hope that with your help we might still convince this Congress to do what's right. But if not, it will be in spite of the day-and-night work of your commander and of many Legion members. The leadership by the Legion and your commander in our fight against the odds may be less heralded in history than the service so many of you have given on America's fields of battle; but on it, too, hangs the future of our beloved land. And so, if you'll permit me, now,

before I get going on my talk, as President and Commander in Chief for the Nation, I salute you!

Legionnaires, friends, it's with some nostalgia that I come to you today. We've met so many times during the years of my Presidency. We've worked so long and hard together. And now we're nearing the end, and this is my last appearance as President before you. I won't say last appearance, period. After all, once I'm out of office, I'll have some time on my hands, and maybe you'll want me back.

But today, as I look back on all the battles we've fought together, on all the victories we've won, on all we've done for this great and glorious land that we love, I can't help feeling that the battle isn't over, indeed, that the details of the debate have hardly changed in these 8 years.

Yes, 8 years ago, I appeared before you to outline the disaster that had befallen our Armed Forces and the danger this posed to peace throughout the world. I've spoken often in the years since of the ships that couldn't sail and planes that couldn't fly for lack of trained mechanics and spare parts.

But as I told you 8 years ago, such waste was only part of that national calamity.

We had an administration in Washington that, as one of its first acts in office, canceled or delayed a large part of the modernization of our strategic forces. The B-1 bomber, the Minuteman III and MX missiles, the Trident submarine, the Trident I and II missiles, the entire Navy—all to a greater or lesser degree became casualties of its knife; and so, too, did the very heart of our Armed Forces, our men and women in uniform, and their families. As pay failed to keep pace with inflation and every signal came from Washington that too many of those in authority held in contempt those who defended the Nation and the peace, reenlistment rates plummeted, and it became harder and harder to sign up good recruits.

Again and again, around the world our predecessors had shown not the slightest grasp of the fundamentals of strategy and national interest. They faced challenges as sensitive as those any postwar administration has faced—in Africa, Afghanistan, and Central America. Again and again, they responded with remarkable passivity. And in Europe, the alliance, our most vital strategic relationship, was shaken to its very foundations by their unbelievable indecision on weapons modernizations. And it even came to be said that the Soviets longed for strong, consistent leadership in the United States, capable of making a deal and sticking to it.

Well, any one of these items was bad enough, but add them all up and you find something even worse. An administration from the party of Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman, and John Kennedy had, incredibly, lost faith in the place of America, the role for good that America played, the moral mission of America in the world. They had set aside their party's and our nation's faith in the future and put in its place a philosophy of "malaise."

Well, they came up for a fitness review in November 1980, and the American people gave an overwhelming verdict on this liberal ideology of decline and retreat. The American people remembered a great general at the Battle of the Bulge, and as he had said when called on to give up, when they went into the voting booth, they said

just one eloquent word also: Nuts!

When I came to your convention 8 years ago, I pledged to restore America's strength, and today I stand before you to report: Mission accomplished! I pledged that our strategic deterrent would be modernized, and it has. From the B-1 to the MX to the Trident, programs that our predecessors foolishly canceled or delayed, we got back on track. Some have said that strategic modernization has been pursued at the expense of conventional modernization. Well, nothing could be further from the truth. We stopped the decline of the Navy, and today are within striking distance of a 600-ship fleet.

Equally important, more vessels are now ready for action. In 1979, 26 of the Navy's ships were past due for an overhaul. For the last 2 years, none has been. We strengthened the Army, giving it new and better tanks; new and better helicopters; new and better air defense, including Stinger missiles; new and better equipment of all kinds, including modern antitank weapons as well as improved armor for our own tanks. And we have increased the Army's size by two active divisions and two National Guard divisions. And the Air Force today has better planes for every mission, from tactical air support to transporting troops.

But the pledge I'm proudest of keeping is the pledge I made to our young men and women in the services. Today, once again, Americans honor those who wear the uniforms of the United States of America. Yes, we pay our service men and women what they very much deserve. And where, 8 years ago, almost two-thirds of our men and women were dropping out at the end of their first tour, today almost half stay in when the first tour is up. As to how good they are, well, let me just repeat to you what base commanders from Camp Lejeune to the Korean Demilitarized Zone have told me: Today we have the best darned bunch of young men and women in uniform we've ever had, and we're proud of them.

Let me stop here to tell you something that was passed along to me recently. You may remember that the head of the Soviet Armed Forces, Marshal Akhromeyev, vis-

ited our country several months ago. And during his stay, we took Marshal Akhromeyev to visit our newest supercarrier, the U.S.S. *Theodore Roosevelt*. We thought it would be a valuable education for him.

And so he saw that magnificent ship go through its paces. He watched our superb aircraft perform. All in all, he spent a day on one of the technological wonders of the world, a floating airfield his navy has nothing to equal. And yet you know what he said [he] was most impressed with when he was through with that visit and his visits to our other military installations?—our enlisted men and women. I was told that he couldn't get over the fact that we had them doing work that the Soviets would reserve exclusively for officers—in many cases, very superior officers. And he couldn't believe that our enlisted people were so self-assured in speaking up when asked a question, so articulate in giving their replies, and so ready to add their opinions.

You know, it reminds me of what General George C. Marshall said when asked why he was so confident we would win World War II. We had a secret weapon, he said: the best blankety-blank kids in the world, and it's still true. We still have a secret weapon, as the Soviet Chief of Staff found. And it's still the best blankety-blank young men and women in the world.

By the way, when I say I'm proud of the pledge we've kept to our men and women in uniform, I mean those whose service is passed as well. America's debt to those who would fight for her defense doesn't end the day the uniform comes off. The Emergency Veterans' Job Training Act that I signed 5 years ago and the new GI bill of rights I signed last year are the least we can do to show our nation's continuing gratitude. And before I leave office, I want to be sure that we have a Cabinet-level Department of Veterans Affairs.

When I addressed you 8 years ago, I pledged not only to rebuild America's power but to be ready to use it, if necessary, in defense of peace and to the ideals for which our nation has always stood. From Libya to Grenada, we have kept that pledge.

And let me read to you one other pledge I made then, and here it is: "Once we have

the defense programs to reverse the trends now in favor of the Soviet Union, we must strive for arms limitation agreements that will further that security, including significant arms reductions, so long as they are equitable and based on strict reciprocity." That's the end of quoting myself.

Now, actually, I didn't read that for your benefit, but for the benefit of my gang on the platforms back there. They keep saying that the INF agreement I signed with Mr. Gorbachev—the first significant, equitable, and reciprocal reduction of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles in history—shows how I have grown in my job. But I'm waiting for them to acknowledge the simple truth of what I've been saying for 8 years about strength being the only road to peace, and then I'll be able to say they've grown in their jobs.

So, yes, we have come a long way these last 8 years, you and I, working together for freedom and peace. And our reward is that from Afghanistan to the Persian Gulf to southern Africa we're bringing peace to long-raging conflicts, even as we frustrate Soviet aims. In 8 years we have not given up 1 square inch of land to communism. In fact, we've taken some ground back for freedom. And yet today relations between the United States and the Soviet Union are the best they've been in decades. And yet for all this progress, for all the last 8 years should have taught even the most confirmed critic of our policies, today, as I said at the start, we are still fighting the same battle we were fighting when I addressed you 8 years ago.

We still hear the voices of the liberal ideology of decline and retreat. Again the hit list for cancellations or delays includes the MX, the B-1, a new Trident missile, and the surface Navy—this time, two carrier battle groups they'd like to see done away with. To that they've added nearly every major new weapons system to become prominent on the scene since the last liberal administration went to its reward, including the Midgetman missile, the Stealth bomber, and our Strategic Defense Initiative. And they've added that they will start a unilateral U.S. moratorium on underground nuclear testing and a ban on flight

testing of missiles.

Well, on the other hand, these voices say that they will build up our conventional defenses, including development of a so-called conventional defense initiative. What they fail to mention is that our conventional defense initiative is already well underway. For example, if it weren't for laser-guided munitions, part of any conventional defense initiative, we would not have been able to stage our successful strike against Qadhafi's Libya. They fail to mention that, when all is said and done, the conventional defense initiative they've outlined to date is smaller than the one we already are working on.

When it comes to defense, the liberal agenda hides behind heroic rhetoric. But this liberal agenda is no Superman; It's no Clark Kent. It's Jimmy Olsen trying to impress his date. [Laughter] The liberals like to talk about judgment and strategy, but where is the judgment and strategy in what they've endorsed? For example, they've praised me for negotiating the INF treaty, but opposed deploying the missiles that made that treaty possible. Did that show sound judgment? They want to conclude more arms reduction treaties, but would cancel or delay the weapons systems on which successful negotiations will depend. Is that a plausible negotiating strategy? They profess their devotion to NATO, but would diminish the role of the very nuclear forces that NATO needs to deter the Soviets. Does that make any sense as military strategy?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* Their proposed ban on flight testing missiles and underground nuclear testing amounts to nothing more or less than the planned obsolescence of our strategic deterrent, abandoning the strategy that has kept the peace for decades. And by cutting way back on SDI research, as they would do, they would abandon the only alternative to that decades-old strategy. Does that show judgment, strategy, or even plain old common sense?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* And by the way, some liberal critics of SDI support aggressive development of a ballistic missile defense for another country, Israel, even though they oppose all but a token effort to develop one

for the United States. Defense for an ally, but not for the United States—does that make sense?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* I'm speaking to an educated audience. [Laughter] Recently former Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger wrote that the liberal agenda seems, in his words, "to suggest that the way to deter war is to be unprepared to respond." Yes, it comes down to this: After 8 hard years rebuilding America's strength, do we really want to return to a Disneyland defense policy, with Mickey Mouse treatment of our men and women in uniform?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* Goofy strategic plans and Donald Duck-like lectures telling us that whatever goes wrong is our own blankety-blank fault? Or do we want to keep advancing up the road of strength and determination and peace and freedom?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* Now, this is my final plea to you today, on this, our last meeting of my Presidency. Let us make sure that the Nation moves forward in strengthening the foundations of peace and freedom in the years ahead. The world is watching us. The ages are watching us. After all, we're Americans; and we have a mission.

And now before I go, I just have to say one last thing to you. I know that there are people that, with our dealings with the Soviet Union now, trying to establish a rapport there—some have become concerned that maybe I've been taken in now and I'm taking us down a dangerous road. Well, I've told other groups before, and I want to tell you that I have used a Russian phrase—I'm not a linguist, but I know one little Russian phrase and I've used it on Mr. Gorbachev time after time till he's tired of hearing it. It is: *Dovorey no provorey*. It means: Trust, but verify. He finally let me know in Moscow that he'd heard that often enough. [Laughter] So, I told him I had a good old American saying that I might switch to: Trust everybody, but cut the cards. [Laughter]

Thank you all. God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 7:22 p.m. in*



*the Exhibition Hall at the Commonwealth Convention Center. In his opening remarks, he referred to John P. Comer, national com-*

*mander of the American Legion, and Thomas K. Turnage, Administrator of Veterans Affairs.*

## **Nomination of Karen R. Keesling To Be an Assistant Secretary of the Air Force**

*September 7, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Karen R. Keesling to be an Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Manpower and Reserve Affairs). She would succeed Tidal W. McCoy.

Since 1987 Ms. Keesling has been Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Readiness Support at the Department of the Air Force in Washington, DC. Prior to this, she was Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Manpower, Reserve Affairs, and Installations, 1983–1987; Deputy Assistant Secre-

tary for Manpower Resources and Military Personnel, 1982–1983; and Deputy for Equal Opportunity and Director of Equal Employment Opportunity, 1981–1982. From 1979 to 1981, she was a legislative aide to Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum.

Ms. Keesling graduated from Arizona State University (B.A., 1968; M.A., 1970) and Georgetown University Law Center (J.D., 1981). She was born July 9, 1946, in Wichita, KS, and currently resides in Falls Church, VA.

## **Nomination of Mary T. Goedde To Be an Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services**

*September 7, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Mary T. Goedde to be an Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services (Legislation). She would succeed Ronald F. Docksa.

Since 1986 Mrs. Goedde has been Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Legislation at the Department of Health and Human Services in Washington, DC. Prior to this, she was a legislative consultant at

the Department of Education, 1985–1986. She was also a staff writer for the Indian Hill Living Magazine in Cincinnati, OH, 1984–1985.

Mrs. Goedde graduated from Trinity College (B.A., 1974) and Georgetown University (M.A., 1980). She was born September 19, 1952, in Cincinnati, OH. She is married, has two children, and resides in Potomac, MD.

## **Nomination of John Randolph Hubbard To Be United States Ambassador to India**

*September 7, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate John Randolph Hubbard, of California, to be Ambassador to India. He

would succeed John Gunther Dean.

Mr. Hubbard began his career with the Interstate Commerce Commission, where

he served as private secretary to Commissioner W.M.W. Splawn, 1939–1941. From 1941 to 1946, he served in the U.S. Navy. In 1946 he became a teaching fellow at the University of Texas, 1946–1948. He was assistant professor of British history at Louisiana State University, 1948; assistant professor of European history at Tulane University, 1949–1952; and assistant professor of European history at Yale University, 1952–1953. Mr. Hubbard was on the staff of H. Sophie Newcomb College of Tulane University, 1953–1969, where he was dean and associate professor of British and European history, 1953–1958, and dean and professor of British and European history, 1958–1965. From 1965 to 1969, he was chief education

adviser at the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) mission in New Delhi, India. Since 1969 he has served at the University of Southern California as academic vice president and provost, and professor of history, 1969–1970; president and professor of history, 1970–1980; and president emeritus and professor of history, 1980–present. Since 1982, he has also been cochairman for the Indo-U.S. Subcommission on Education and Culture.

Mr. Hubbard graduated from the University of Texas (B.A., 1938; M.A., 1939; Ph.D., 1950). He was born December 3, 1918, in Belton, TX. Mr. Hubbard has three children and resides in California.

## **Nomination of Samuel W. Bogley To Be a Member of the Merit Systems Protection Board**

*September 7, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Samuel W. Bogley to be a member of the Merit Systems Protection Board for a term of 7 years expiring March 1, 1995. He would succeed Dennis M. Devaney.

Since 1983 Mr. Bogley has been in the private practice of law in Beltsville, MD. Prior to this he was Lieutenant Governor for the State of Maryland, 1979–1983. From

1970 to 1978, he was a councilman at large for Prince George's County.

Mr. Bogley attended Duke University (1960–1961), University of Maryland (1962–1963), and the University of Baltimore (LL.B., 1967). He was born November 16, 1941, in Washington, DC. He is married, has eight children, and resides in Bowie, MD.

## **Proclamation 5851—Citizenship Day and Constitution Week, 1988**

*September 7, 1988*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Two centuries and more ago, America was blessed with the vision of freedom and with the will and ability to achieve and sustain it for posterity. We founded a Republic in which "We the People" would set limits on the power of government, and not the other way around—in which government

would be forever bound to respect and to preserve life and liberty for everyone alike. The Nation thus begun was no accident, but rather the creation of men and women of character, idealism, and incredible capacity for self-sacrifice in our country's cause. All throughout our history, in peace and in war, Americans have loved and labored in defense of our Independence and our rights. For these reasons, and because freedom has enemies in every generation, Citizenship

Day and Constitution Week ought to remind each of us that we must never take for granted our existence as a free land.

The men of genius who pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor as they signed our Declaration of Independence did not take our liberty or our citizenship as Americans for granted. Neither did those who painstakingly framed our Constitution and held for the Bill of Rights during our days as a fledgling Nation. Those who have served and sacrificed in uniform through the centuries have surely taken the blessings of liberty very seriously. So have the millions of immigrants who have braved countless obstacles to reach the safety and freedom of our shores.

Remembrance of the heritage of liberty and love of country embodied in our citizenship and Constitution is our duty and delight as Americans. We are continuing to celebrate the Bicentennial of the Constitution, as well as its ratification and the adoption of the Bill of Rights, with appropriate themes and programs through 1991; each of us now should offer our allegiance anew as we pledge to live by the principles of our land and to do our part in preserving liberty for the generations yet unborn.

We will have a special chance to do this during Constitution Week, 1988, because the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution is recommending, and I am encouraging, that schools, social clubs, and community organizations make it possible for local citizens who so desire to affirm their citizenship by taking this oath of citizenship: "I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; and that I will well and faithfully discharge my duties and responsibilities as a citizen of the United States."

We should do so while keeping in mind the truth that Dwight David Eisenhower, then Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in Europe, expressed eloquently during the dark days of World War II: "The winning of freedom is not to be compared to the winning of a game—with the victory recorded forever in history. Freedom has its life in

the hearts, the actions, the spirits of men and so must be daily earned and refreshed—else like a flower cut from its life-giving roots, it will wither and die."

The Congress, by joint resolution of February 29, 1952 (36 U.S.C. 153), designated September 17 as "Citizenship Day" in commemoration of the signing of the Constitution and in recognition of all who, by birth or by naturalization, have attained the status of citizenship, and authorized the President to issue annually a proclamation calling upon officials of the government to display the flag on all government buildings on that day. Also, by joint resolution of August 2, 1956 (36 U.S.C. 159), the Congress designated the week beginning September 17 and ending September 23 of each year as "Constitution Week" in recognition of the historic importance of the Constitution and the significant role it plays in our lives today.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 17, 1988, as Citizenship Day and call upon appropriate government officials to display the flag of the United States on all government buildings. I urge Federal, State, and local officials, as well as leaders of civic and educational organizations, to conduct ceremonies and programs that day to commemorate the occasion.*

Furthermore, I proclaim the week beginning September 17 and ending September 23, 1988, as Constitution Week, and I urge all Americans to observe that week with appropriate ceremonies and activities, including the aforementioned oath of citizenship, in their schools and other suitable places.

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:30 p.m., September 7, 1988]*

## Proclamation 5852—Emergency Medical Services Week, 1988 September 7, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

At some point, virtually all of us or members of our families have witnessed or benefited from the life-saving actions of the dedicated members of emergency medical service teams. These skillful Americans richly deserve the gratitude and esteem of all their countrymen, every day of the year and especially during Emergency Medical Services Week.

Those who make up emergency medical service teams—doctors and nurses, medical technicians and paramedics, and educators and administrators, as well as many devoted volunteers and members of law enforcement, fire fighters, and park rangers—work together for all of us. Every day, their knowledge, training, and efficiency help them save lives and care for accident victims and the critically ill. Often, they must work under difficult or even dangerous conditions; but always, they seek and strive to preserve life and health.

The efforts of emergency medical service teams extend also to research into the discovery of new methods and technology for the improvement of their work; to establishment and enhancement of strong professional standards; and to effective public education to reduce loss of life from emer-

gencies. The experienced emergency medical service personnel in our neighborhoods and communities can teach us all a great deal about accident prevention, good health habits, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), and what to do in medical emergencies.

Let us each be sure to offer all emergency medical service team members our support, cooperation, consideration, and thanks for all they do, day in and day out.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 539, has designated the week beginning September 18, 1988, as "Emergency Medical Services Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning September 18, 1988, as Emergency Medical Services Week, and I call upon all Americans to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:31 p.m., September 7, 1988]*

## Proclamation 5853—Minority Enterprise Development Week, 1988 September 7, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

America's economic progress depends on full participation by all our citizens. Our Nation will continue to command economic respect worldwide into the 21st century, but we will do so only so long as we contin-

ue to maintain our technological prowess; rekindle our entrepreneurial spirit; reduce government intervention in the marketplace; and seek to ensure that Americans of all races, creeds, colors, and national origins have every chance to take full part in the domestic and international economy.

Our more than 800,000 minority business men and women truly exemplify the mean-

ing of entrepreneurship—the overcoming of every obstacle in the effort to find and fulfill efficiently a need for a product or service. Minority entrepreneurs are an indispensable force in our economy, enhancing life for all Americans by introducing innovations in business and by participating more extensively in the Federal procurement process with the cooperative support of government.

It is particularly important now to encourage minority business owners to pursue available export opportunities. Such trade can make minority entrepreneurs instrumental in export markets and create a wide range of new opportunities.

During Minority Enterprise Development Week, and throughout the year, we can all be deeply thankful for the economic freedom that enables America's business men and women, including minorities, to seek their vision of a better future for them-

selves, their children, and their country.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan*, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week of October 2 through October 8, 1988, as Minority Enterprise Development Week. I call upon all Americans to join with minority business enterprises across our country in appropriate observances.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:32 p.m., September 7, 1988]*

## Nomination of Arthur Schneier To Be an Alternate United States Representative to the 43d Session of the United Nations General Assembly

*September 7, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Arthur Schneier to be an Alternate Representative of the United States of America to the 43d Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations (September 20 to December 1988).

Since 1962 Arthur Schneier has been a rabbi at the Park East Synagogue in New

York City. Rabbi Schneier graduated from Yeshiva University (B.A., 1951) and New York University (M.A., 1953) and received the Degree of Rabbi at Yeshiva University in 1955. He was born March 20, 1930, in Vienna, Austria. He is married, has two children, and resides in New York City.

## Appointment of William C. Lickle as a Member of the President's Export Council

*September 7, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint William C. Lickle to be a member of the President's Export Council. He will succeed Marina von Neumann Whitman.

Since 1984 Mr. Lickle has served as chairman and chief executive officer of Delaware Trust Co. in Wilmington, DE. Prior to this he was vice chairman of Delaware Trust Co., 1977-1984.

Mr. Lickle graduated from the University of Virginia (B.A., 1951; LL.B., 1953). He was born August 8, 1929, in Wilmington,

DE. He is married, has four children, and resides in Montchanin, DE.

## **Appointment of George K. Miller as a Member of the Intergovernmental Advisory Council on Education *September 7, 1988***

The President today announced his intention to appoint George K. Miller to be a member of the Intergovernmental Advisory Council on Education for a term expiring July 27, 1992. He will succeed James B. Tatum.

Since 1981 Mr. Miller has been a partner with McGahn, Friss, and Miller in Atlantic City, NJ. Prior to this he was an associate

with McGahn, Friss, and Miller from 1976 to 1981.

Mr. Miller graduated from Marietta College (B.A., 1973) and Delaware Law School of Widener University (J.D., 1981). He was born March 10, 1951, in Atlantic City. He is married, has three children, and resides in Margate, NJ.

## **Nomination of Nicholas F. Brady To Serve on the Board of Governors of Selected International Monetary and Development Organizations *September 7, 1988***

The President today announced his intention to nominate Nicholas F. Brady to be a United States Governor of the African Development Fund, United States Governor of the Inter-American Development Bank for a term of 5 years, United States Governor of the International Monetary Fund for a term of 5 years, United States Governor of the Asian Development Bank, United States Governor of the African Development Bank for a term of 5 years, and the United States Governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a term of 5 years.

Mr. Brady is currently Secretary-designate of the Department of the Treasury in Washington, DC. In 1954, he began a

career with Dillon Read & Co., Inc., in New York City, serving as chairman of the board until 1988. He served as a U.S. Senator for the State of New Jersey, 1982. He has also served on the Strategic Forces Commission, 1983; the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, 1983; the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries, 1984; the President's Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management, 1985; and the Presidential Task Force on Market Mechanisms, 1987.

Mr. Brady graduated from Yale University (B.A., 1952) and Harvard University (M.B.A., 1954). He was born April 11, 1930, in New York, NY. He is married, has four children, and resides in Far Hills, NJ.

## **Appointment of Orrin G. Hatch as a Member of the Board of Trustees of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation *September 7, 1988***

The President today announced his intention to appoint Orrin G. Hatch to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation in an advisory capacity for a term of 4 years.

Since 1976 Senator Hatch has been a United States Senator from Utah. Prior to

this, he was an attorney in Salt Lake City, UT. Senator Hatch graduated from Brigham Young University (B.S., 1959) and the University of Pittsburgh (LL.B., 1962). He was born March 22, 1934, in Pittsburgh, PA. He is married, has six children, and resides in Vienna, VA.

## **Appointment of Eugene K. Lawson as a Member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation *September 7, 1988***

The President today announced his intention to appoint Eugene K. Lawson to serve as a member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency. He would succeed George R. Salem.

Since 1988 Mr. Lawson has served as Deputy Under Secretary for International Affairs at the Department of Labor. Prior to this he was executive director of Russell Reynolds Associates, Inc., 1984–1988. From

1982 to 1984, he was Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for East Asia and the Pacific, and from 1981 to 1982, he served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for East-West Trade.

Mr. Lawson graduated from Princeton University (B.A., 1961); Columbia University (M.A., 1967; Ph.D., 1982). He was born December 10, 1939, in Tulsa, OK. From 1961 to 1963, Mr. Lawson served in the U.S. Navy. He is married, has three children, and resides in Washington, DC.

## **Nomination of Gary Dale Robinson To Be a Member of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council *September 7, 1988***

The President today announced his intention to nominate Gary Dale Robinson to be a member of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council for the term of 1 year expiring October 6, 1988 (new position) and for a term of 2 years expiring October 6, 1990 (reappointment).

Since 1986 Mr. Robinson has served as the internal audit manager at the Boeing

Co., in Seattle, WA. Prior to this he was the industrial relations manager at the Boeing Co., 1979–1986.

Mr. Robinson graduated from Southern Illinois University (B.A., 1964) and Case Western Reserve University (Ph.D., 1976). He was born on September 9, 1938, in Colcord, WV. He is married, has two children, and resides in Mercer Island, WA.

## **Nomination of Janet J. McCoy To Be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior**

*September 7, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Janet J. McCoy to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior (Territorial and International Affairs). She would succeed Richard Thomas Montoya.

From 1981 to 1987, Mrs. McCoy was High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands at the Department of the Interior. Prior to her retirement in

1987, she was involved in handling press relations for local and national political campaigns.

Mrs. McCoy attended Wayne State University, 1934-1936. She was born July 13, 1916, in Saginaw, MI. She is married, has two children, and currently resides in Scottsburg, OR.

## **Appointment of David N. Parker as a Member of the Presidential Board of Advisors on Private Sector Initiatives**

*September 7, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint David N. Parker to be a member of the Presidential Board of Advisors on Private Sector Initiatives. He would succeed Frederic H. Brooks.

Since 1980 Mr. Parker has served as the vice president of corporate affairs at the Edison Electric Institute in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was president of Tour-

ism International from 1977 to 1980.

Mr. Parker graduated from Wayne State University (B.A., 1962; Master of Urban Planning, 1965). He was born January 4, 1940, in Detroit, MI. From 1962 to 1968, he served in the U.S. Air Force Reserves. He is married, has two children, and resides in McLean, VA.

## **Nomination of Kenneth Blankenship To Be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development**

*September 7, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Kenneth Blankenship to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development for a term of years prescribed by Public Law 99-498 of October 17, 1986. This is a new position.

Since 1986 Mr. Blankenship has been director of the Museum of the Cherokee Indian in Cherokee, NC. Prior to this he

was head of construction and facilities for the Cherokee Boys Club, 1975-1986. Throughout his lifetime, Mr. Blankenship has actively worked with Indian culture and art.

Mr. Blankenship attended the College of Southwest North Carolina. He was born June 18, 1942, in Swain County, Cherokee, NC. He served in the U.S. Army, 1964-1967. He is married, has two children, and resides in Cherokee.



## Nomination of Dianne E. Ingels To Be a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Institute of Building Sciences *September 7, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Dianne E. Ingels to be a member of the Board of Directors of the National Institute of Building Sciences for a term expiring September 7, 1991. This is a reappointment.

Dianne Ingels has been managing director for Argus Financial, Inc., since 1988, and president of Dianne Ingels and Associ-

ates in Denver, CO, since 1977. Prior to this she was president and broker for the Ingels Co. in Colorado Springs, CO, 1976-1977.

Dianne Ingels graduated from the University of Colorado (B.S., 1963) and New York University (M.S., 1964). She was born in Denver, CO, where she currently resides.

## Message to the Congress Transmitting Annual Reports on Occupational Safety and Health *September 8, 1988*

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with Section 26 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-596; 29 U.S.C. 675), I transmit herewith the 1987 annual reports on activities under that law of the Department of Labor, of the Department of Health and

Human Services, and of the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
September 8, 1988.

## Remarks to Executive Women in Government *September 8, 1988*

Secretary McLaughlin and officers of Executive Women in Government and honored guests, I thank you all. You know, 5 years ago it was my pleasure to have Executive Women in Government join me here to mark the 10th anniversary of your organization. And today we're marking your 15th year, and I just want to say, Happy Anniversary! Isn't it amazing how time flies when you're having fun? *[Laughter]* I still remember when Betsy Ross told me that the years would travel fast—*[laughter]*—of course I was too young then to really know what she meant.

But it wasn't until 1920 and the 19th amendment to the Constitution that women secured that right: the right to vote. Yet

when I was elected and reelected to this office, over half of those voting were women. And this fall, there will be some 10 million more women than men eligible to vote. If I may update an old English saying: The hand that pulls the voting lever rules the Nation. *[Laughter]* Now, of course, women don't vote as a bloc; men don't vote as a bloc, either. They look at the record and vote on the issues. And those are the people who, on election day, will decide the outcome. But today let's focus especially on women like you who are making their impact inside government.

As the growth of your organization demonstrates so well, there are more women

bearing major responsibilities within our nation's government than ever before. As leaders in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government, the Armed Forces, and the private sector, you have assumed professional responsibilities that would have been unimaginable just a quarter of a century ago.

You make policy decisions affecting millions of people. You manage staffs of thousands. You manage billion-dollar budgets. And you represent the leading edge of a great wave of progress for American women. I hope I said billion-dollar and not million. You see, I'm used to saying billions all the time in Washington—[laughter]—but I'm getting back to civilian life. But you do represent the leading edge, as I say, of the great progress for American women. And because of what all of you and so many other women have done, even greater opportunities for women lie ahead.

In our administration, our mission has been to appoint the best qualified people we could find, to fill substantial jobs with substantial individuals. And the result of this merit-based approach, not surprisingly, is that more women have served in top-level policy positions in our administration than in any previous one. And they've served with distinction, earning promotions and reappointments at a very high rate. We can be proud of what you and the other women have accomplished.

In fact, of the 10 women to serve in Cabinet posts in American history, 4 of them have been in this administration. And we can be especially proud of the new ground that's been broken in so many areas. In becoming the first woman to serve as Secretary of Transportation, Elizabeth Dole also became the first woman in American history to lead a branch of our military: the U.S. Coast Guard. And Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick became the first woman to serve in a foreign policy post at the Cabinet level.

Incidentally, I might point out with regard to that Coast Guard setup—also, the first time that a Coast Guard officer was ever one of the military aides to the President was in this administration. And that Coast Guard officer was a woman. And I had to admit that one day after having some ceremonies with the Navy, and some

admirals, I kind of teased her a little bit. And it didn't fuss her one bit. She just stood there and very coolly said, "We in the Coast Guard look at the Navy as the organization that gathers around us in times of emergency." [Laughter]

And Justice Sandra Day O'Connor is the first woman to serve on the United States Supreme Court. The progress that we're witnessing is just the beginning, and it can only move in one direction: It can only move forward.

Now, frankly, one obstacle to making faster progress is that the Senate still has not given its advice and consent to 40 outstanding women whom I have nominated to senior executive, advisory, and judicial posts. These nominees have been pending confirmation on an average of 178 days, yet 29 of the 40 women have not even had committee hearings as yet. The liberal leadership in the Senate can talk about their interest in women taking senior positions in government, but they're not delivering. They say they applaud the idea of putting more women on the bench. Well, if so, let them expeditiously move to confirm the five excellent judicial nominees they have before them. Highly qualified women like Pamela Ann Rymmer and Judith Richards Hope deserve rapid confirmation, and I call upon the Senate to do just that.

And now, fortunately for us all, most of the new jobs created in recent years have not been in the Federal Government; they've been in the private sector. In the last 5½ years, we have created 17½ million new jobs. And here, too, women have led the way: 60 percent of those new jobs are held by women. And as the economy has boomed in the longest peacetime expansion on record, women have entered top management positions as never before. In fact, from 1980 to 1987, women in the top ranks have increased by a remarkable 65 percent. And more women own their own businesses today than ever before; nearly 3 out of every 10 small businesses are owned by women.

Now, along with our progress for prosperity, we've also made progress for peace. And this is a significant day for our continuing efforts to create a safer world. Today,

we begin to put into practice the nuclear missile reductions called for under the INF treaty, which General Secretary Gorbachev and I signed last December. The first destruction of one of our American missiles will take place today, but this treaty is a victory for American steadfastness and resolve.

Over the next 3 years, the Soviet Union will destroy 1,752 nuclear missiles, more than twice the number that the United States will eliminate. But those are the terms of the treaty. The Soviet Union began destroying its first missiles in July, and, as I say, today we'll start eliminating those that are designated under the treaty. And Vice President Bush, who has played a major role in our INF policy at every step, is representing me at this event. I told him not to get too close to where it was going on. [Laughter] I think this step for peace is something that we all can be very proud of.

Well, I'm very happy about everything that American women are doing, yes, because it is good for women, but also because it's good for America. When Alexis de Tocqueville surveyed our young nation—this is around 150 years or so ago—he asked himself “. . . to what the singular prosperity and growing strength of that people ought mainly to be attributed.” And he replied, “To the superiority of their women.” Well,

had he been writing in the 1980's, I guess he would have said that you are our “competitive edge.”

You know, I'm reminded of a story. I may have told you this before, but you'll just have to hear it again. Life not only begins at 40 but so does lumbago and telling the same story over and over again. [Laughter]

It was an accident scene. The crowd had gathered, and there was an injured individual lying there on the street. The crowd had begun to gather, as I say, and a woman was bending down over this man. And a man rushed up, shoved her aside, and—“Here, let me at him. I've studied first aid.” Well, she stepped meekly back, and he went down and went to work with his first aid knowledge. And finally at one point in what he was doing, she tapped him on the shoulder and said, “When you come to that part about calling the doctor, I'm right here.” [Laughter]

Well, I'm just thankful for all the talented women like all of you in America, who America has been able to call upon. So, I think it's about time that we all get back in the shade, and I'll just say, thank you, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:15 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his opening remarks, he referred to Secretary of Labor Ann D. McLaughlin.*

## Proclamation 5854—National D.A.R.E. Day, 1988 September 8, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Avoidance of illegal drug use and alcohol abuse must be emphasized early and often to children and young people. Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) is a program specifically designed to reach children. It is currently provided in 35 States and is taught by veteran police officers who have direct experience with criminals and victims of drug abuse.

D.A.R.E. is concerned with children from

kindergarten through junior high school and with their parents. It offers information and wise counsel on resisting peer pressure and avoiding illegal drug use and alcohol abuse. Police officers, experienced in the effects of drug and alcohol abuse, are trained to help students recognize the risks of drugs and to learn strategies for handling stress without resorting to dangerous substances.

D.A.R.E. instruction programs have already touched the lives of more than a million and a half students and contributed to

improved study habits, better grades, and greater respect for authority. In short, this positive program of drug abuse prevention is effective.

In recognition of this successful program, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 295, has designated September 15, 1988, as "National D.A.R.E. Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 15, 1988, as National D.A.R.E. Day. I call upon the people of the United States and, in particu-

lar, parents, students, school administrators, and law enforcement officials, to observe this day with appropriate activities to increase awareness of D.A.R.E. throughout our Nation.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:16 a.m., September 9, 1988]

## Proclamation 5855—National Adult Day Care Center Week, 1988 September 8, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

The number of older Americans continues to grow, thanks in part to advances in medical care and technology and better understanding of the ways nutrition, behavior, and environment affect health. Most senior citizens are active in their communities; but some cannot be so. For them we seek ways to continue or initiate every possible measure of independence, dignity, and integration in family and community life. We do so not only out of recognition of all that today's older citizens have achieved over the years, but also because of our long national history and heritage of respect for the elderly and reverence for the individual dignity and worth inherent in each of us alike.

One way that Americans are helping older citizens is by establishing adult day care centers. Some 1,200 such centers now serve older Americans who are frail, disabled, or requiring regular medical care and who might otherwise need care in a long-term facility. These centers often exist in hospitals, nursing homes, and senior centers; they offer a range of programs from health services to therapy, meals, and social

activities. The centers benefit the elderly—and give a vital assist to dedicated family caregivers so they can meet their own needs.

The number of adult day care centers has grown rapidly over the past two decades, and State and Area Agencies on Aging, as well as social service and health care agencies, support the creation of additional centers across our country. Concerned citizens can and should work with their States and Area Agencies on Aging to see that their community has one of these truly beneficial adult day care center programs.

The Congress, by Public Law 100-344, has designated the week beginning on the third Sunday of September 1988 as "National Adult Day Care Center Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning the third Sunday of September 1988 as National Adult Day Care Center Week, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe this occasion with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of September, in

the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:17 a.m., September 9, 1988]

RONALD REAGAN

## Proclamation 5856—National Farm Safety Week, 1988 September 8, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

All of us, and people around the world as well, appreciate the men and women of American agriculture whose knowledge, skills, and hard work enable them to provide so much of our food and fiber. Because of the high rates of occupational and nonoccupational mishaps they incur, however, we also express our concern for the safety and health of these fellow citizens and their children and our pride in their efforts in behalf of farm and ranch safety as they go about daily living.

Fortunately, many disabling and fatal work and off-the-job injuries and illnesses are preventable, and in simple and practical ways. We can invariably work, drive, and live safely by taking full advantage of protective equipment and other safeguards and by using extra care throughout the day. Many engineering improvements in the tools of agriculture have been made through the years, and they have been a great boon. But individuals also make a difference in eliminating risks from agriculture and rural living by their willingness and ability to exercise care and expertise in every daily activity, whether at work or play, whether at home or on the roads and highways.

During National Farm Safety Week and

throughout the year, we should express our esteem and gratitude to all who live and work on farms and ranches for their inestimable contributions to our way of life and for their continued efforts in support of safety and health.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week of September 18 through September 24, 1988, as National Farm Safety Week. I urge all who live and work on farms or ranches to take necessary precautions for safety and health, both on the job and off, both at home and on the roads. I also urge all who serve and supply agricultural producers to support community safety and health efforts in every way. I encourage all Americans to take part in appropriate events and activities in observance of National Farm Safety Week and to note all that Americans in agriculture achieve for our Nation.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:18 a.m., September 9, 1988]

## Appointment of Danny L. Crippen as Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs

September 8, 1988

The President today announced the appointment of Dr. Danny L. Crippen to be Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs. He will succeed T. Kenneth Cribb, Jr.

Until July 31, 1988, Dr. Crippen was Deputy Assistant to the President in the Office of the Chief of Staff. He worked on economic, trade policy, and related matters. Dr. Crippen was executive director of the Merrill Lynch Advisory Council from 1985 to 1987. He served as economic adviser and chief counsel for Senator Howard Baker in

the Office of the Majority Leader from 1981 to 1984. Prior to that he worked at NASA, the budget office of the State of South Dakota, the Brookings Institution, and conducted research on revenue sharing for the Department of the Treasury.

Dr. Crippen graduated from the University of South Dakota (B.S., 1974) and Ohio State University (M.S., 1976; Ph.D., 1981). He was born March 18, 1952, in Canistota, SD. Dr. Crippen is married and resides in Washington, DC.

## Nomination of E. Roger Mandle To Be a Member of the National Council on the Arts

September 8, 1988

The President today announced his intention to nominate E. Roger Mandle to be a member of the National Council on the Arts, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, for a term expiring September 3, 1994. He would succeed Raymond J. Learsy.

Since 1977 Mr. Mandle has been the director of the Toledo Museum of Art in

Toledo, OH, and associate director, 1974-1976. Prior to this he was associate director of the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, 1967-1974.

Mr. Mandle graduated from Williams College (B.A., 1963). He was born May 13, 1941, in Hackensack, NJ. He is married, has two children, and currently resides in Perysburg, OH.

## Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate Transmitting the Report on Arms Control and Nuclear Testing

September 8, 1988

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)*

In their report accompanying Fiscal Year 1988 Defense Authorization Act, the Senate Armed Services Committee requested the President to submit a report on certain aspects of the relationship between success in other arms reduction limitations and further restrictions on the conduct of nuclear testing. I am pleased to submit the attached

report setting forth U.S. policy in this important area.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

*Note: Identical letters were sent to Jim Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and George Bush, President of the Senate.*

## Appointment of John R. Van de Water as a Member of the Federal Service Impasses Panel

*September 8, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint John R. Van de Water to be a member of the Federal Service Impasses Panel, Federal Labor Relations Authority, for the remainder of the term expiring January 10, 1989. He would succeed Robert G. Howlett.

Mr. Van de Water is currently a writer-lecturer in San Diego, CA. Prior to this, he was Counselor to the U.S. Secretary of Labor, 1985-1987, and Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, 1981-1982. He also served at the University of Califor-

nia, Los Angeles, as director of executive programs for the Graduate School of Management, and was an adjunct professor of management and industrial relations at the Graduate School of Business Administration at the University of Southern California.

Mr. Van de Water graduated from the University of Chicago (B.A., 1939; J.D., 1941). He was born March 26, 1917, in Long Beach, CA. He served in the U.S. Army, 1945-1946. Mr. Van de Water has six children and resides in San Diego, CA.

## Memorandums on Governmentwide Family Policy

*September 9, 1988*

### *Memorandum for the Secretary of Agriculture*

I have approved the recommendations contained in the first 11 sections of the Family Report directed by the Executive Order on the Family. These recommendations address one particular issue that falls within the purview of your Department.

Would you please ensure that the following recommendation is carried out:

The Farmers Home Administration (FmHA), together with the Department of Housing and Urban Development, should report to the Domestic Policy Council, within 90 days, on the progress of their joint Rural Housing Market Initiative that is testing the use of housing vouchers in rural areas served by FmHA.

I am directing Gary L. Bauer, Assistant to the President for Policy Development, to monitor progress on our response to these recommendations and to provide me with status reports in September and December 1988. Please provide Mr. Bauer with appro-

priate information about your progress.

RONALD REAGAN

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### *Memorandum for the Secretary of Education*

I have approved the recommendations contained in the first 11 sections of the Family Report directed by the Executive Order on the Family. These recommendations address many issues that fall within the purview of your Department.

Would you please ensure that the following recommendations are carried out:

1. Work with the National Drug Policy Board, the Office of Personnel Management, and the Department of Health and Human Services to develop a model policy that agencies could use to make the receipt of Federal funds contingent upon institutions taking appropriate steps to create a drug-free environment.

2. Work with the Office of Policy Development and the Working Group on the Parental Role in Education to plan a White House workshop on choice in education to highlight the advantages of choice for educational reform and to recognize the people who have contributed to the movement for greater parental choice in American education.

I am directing Gary L. Bauer, Assistant to the President for Policy Development, to monitor progress on our response to these recommendations and to provide me with status reports in September and December 1988. Please provide Mr. Bauer with appropriate information about your progress.

RONALD REAGAN

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*Memorandum for the Secretary of Health and Human Services*

I have approved the recommendations contained in the first 11 sections of the Family Report directed by the Executive Order on the Family. These recommendations address many issues that fall within the purview of your Department.

Would you please ensure that the following recommendations are carried out:

1. Ensure that all human sexuality and family planning educational and informational materials developed for teens by Federal agencies and, to the extent permitted by law, grantees focus on promoting and encouraging abstinence.

2. Propose legislative initiatives or to take such necessary administrative action consistent with the law to prevent the use of Federal funds for the distribution of contraceptives or prescriptions for contraceptives in schools without parental permission for these services.

3. Work with the National Drug Policy Board, the Department of Education, and the Office of Personnel Management to develop a model policy that agencies could use to make the receipt of Federal funds contingent upon institutions taking appropriate steps to create a drug-free environment.

4. Work with the Office of Policy Development to develop options such as an Exec-

utive order, or other actions if appropriate, that would, to the extent permitted by law, protect unborn or newborn children from experimentation, research, and organ transplantation, except in cases where the unborn or newborn child would itself directly benefit by any such procedures to which it was subjected.

I am directing Gary L. Bauer, Assistant to the President for Policy Development, to monitor progress on our response to these recommendations and to provide me with status reports in September and December 1988. Please provide Mr. Bauer with appropriate information about your progress.

RONALD REAGAN

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*Memorandum for the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development*

I have approved the recommendations contained in the first 11 sections of the Family Report directed by the Executive Order on the Family. These recommendations address two issues that fall within the purview of your Department.

Would you please ensure that the following recommendations are carried out:

1. Issue by September 7, 1988, the final rule implementing Public Housing Resident Management and a *Federal Register* notice for public housing homeownership and management opportunities, as authorized in the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987; and expeditiously implement these provisions to bring about substantially increased resident management and homeownership of public housing projects.

2. With the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) report to the Domestic Policy Council, within 90 days, on the progress of their joint Rural Housing Market Initiative that is testing the use of housing vouchers in rural areas served by FmHA.

I am directing Gary L. Bauer, Assistant to the President for Policy Development, to monitor progress on our response to these recommendations and to provide me with status reports in September and December 1988. Please provide Mr. Bauer with appro-



priate information about your progress.

RONALD REAGAN

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*Memorandum for the Secretary of the Treasury*

I have approved the recommendations contained in the first 11 sections of the Family Report directed by the Executive Order on the Family. These recommendations address two issues that fall within the purview of your Department.

Would you please ensure that the following recommendations are carried out:

1. A study of methods whereby tax changes can be directed toward families with dependent children, either through an increase in the personal exemption for dependent children, targeted tax credits, or other methods. Such tax relief would be contingent upon the need to maintain the government's revenue base and must not be at the expense of higher marginal rates. The study should be submitted for further analysis to the Economic Policy Council within 120 days.

2. A study of the idea of allowing spouses without earned income to contribute the same amount to an IRA (\$2,000) as those who work outside the home. A report should be submitted to the Economic Policy Council, within 120 days, containing budget-neutral options for achieving this reform.

I am directing Gary L. Bauer, Assistant to the President for Policy Development, to monitor progress on our response to these recommendations and to provide me with status reports in September and December 1988. Please provide Mr. Bauer with appropriate information about your progress.

RONALD REAGAN

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*Memorandum for the Attorney General*

I have approved the recommendations contained in the first 11 sections of the Family Report directed by the Executive Order on the Family. These recommendations address many issues that fall within the purview of your Department.

Would you please ensure that the following recommendations are carried out:

1. Prepare for my signature a memorandum advocating implementation of the major recommendations of the Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence of 1983, with special emphasis on the following: that family violence be treated by law enforcement agencies as a criminal law violation, not primarily a social service problem; that the public be educated about this serious and often secret crime; and that prevention and early intervention are the best ways to stop violence and to build healthy families.

2. Develop a legislative proposal requiring that no bill be reported to the Senate or House of Representatives by any Committee of either House unless such bill is accompanied by a Family Impact Statement.

I am directing Gary L. Bauer, Assistant to the President for Policy Development, to monitor progress on our response to these recommendations and to provide me with status reports in September and December 1988. Please provide Mr. Bauer with appropriate information about your progress.

RONALD REAGAN

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*Memorandum for the Director of the Office of Personnel Management*

I have approved the recommendations contained in the first 11 sections of the Family Report directed by the Executive Order on the Family. These recommendations address one particular issue that falls within the purview of your agency.

Would you please ensure that the following recommendation is carried out:

Work with the National Drug Policy Board, the Department of Education, and the Department of Health and Human Services to develop a model policy that agencies could use to make the receipt of Federal funds contingent upon institutions taking appropriate steps to create a drug-free environment.

I am directing Gary L. Bauer, Assistant to the President for Policy Development, to monitor progress on our response to these recommendations and to provide me with

status reports in September and December 1988. Please provide Mr. Bauer with appropriate information about your progress.

RONALD REAGAN

*Memorandum for the Chairman of the National Drug Policy Board*

I have approved the recommendations contained in the first 11 sections of the Family Report required by the Executive Order on the Family. These recommendations address many issues that fall within the purview of the National Drug Policy Board.

Would you please ensure that the Board complies with the following:

1. Develop legislative proposals requiring mandatory minimum sentences for those who sell and distribute drugs to minors and those who use minors in drug trafficking.

2. Work with the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Office of Personnel Management to develop a model policy that agencies could use to make the receipt of Federal funds contingent upon institutions taking appropriate steps to create a drug-free environment.

3. Develop programs that promote family participation in the prevention, intervention, and treatment of illegal drug use by children.

I am directing Gary L. Bauer, Assistant to the President for Policy Development, to monitor progress on our response to these recommendations and to provide me with status reports in September and December 1988. Please provide Mr. Bauer with appropriate information about your progress.

RONALD REAGAN

*Note: Each memorandum was issued separately by the Office of the Press Secretary.*

## Remarks on Signing the Youth 2000 Week Proclamation September 9, 1988

*The President.* Secretary McLaughlin; Secretary Bowen; and Bill Kolberg, president of the National Alliance of Business, I thank you all. And let me give a special welcome to representatives of the Denver Nuggets, who next week are going out on the "Fastbreak for Life" tour, and also to the dancing drill team, the Kansas City Marching Cobras. You know, I used to be in the entertainment business, so I'm always delighted when a group of young stars comes to visit.

Well, Youth 2000 Week helps remind us all that the 21st century is just around the corner. Now, I still remember when they said that the 20th century was just around the corner—[laughter]—and before that it was the 19th century that was around the corner. When you get to be my age, you notice that every 100 years they start talking about the next century being just around the corner. But in one sense the 21st century has already arrived.

You see, I did a little arithmetic before this ceremony—I figured I might as well set a good example—and what I calculated is that the children entering first grade this fall should graduate from high school in the year 2000. Now, America's next century will be an exciting time. There will be new technologies, new industries, new jobs. It'll be a period rich with opportunity. And what Youth 2000 is all about is giving each of our children the greatest chance to take full advantage of those opportunities.

Men and women like you here today are reaching out a hand, showing young people that you care about them, and asking them to care about themselves. America will spend over \$300 billion this year on education, but for children facing tough odds, what ultimately will make the difference is the time, concern, the love that people like you are willing to give them just because you care. In Indianapolis, you're helping to

link what children learn in school to the jobs being offered by area employers. In Pueblo, Colorado, the Girls' Club is helping to enroll troubled youth in a work experience program. And across America, people like you are working together and making a difference, one child at a time.

Now, what's good for the children, not surprisingly, is also what's good for the country. In the year 2000, we'll need a work force that is ready to meet the challenges and reap the rewards of a competitive world. America cannot afford to waste any of its precious potential. Our children have to learn to read and write and reason. They must know math and science. But above all, they must realize their own worth and know the simple respect that is their birthright. I want them to feel proud of themselves, every one of them. And I want to get that plane out of the way so I can be heard. [*Laughter*]

But since our administration began, it's been our vision that to create a better future for our children we need, as a matter of policy, to defend and strengthen the family, the bedrock of our society. We need to reform our welfare system so that it encourages work and is profamily and does not perpetuate poverty from one generation to the next. Our schools must teach basic skills and sound values. They must provide discipline and be free of drugs. We need a criminal justice system that makes neighborhoods safe places to live and work, that punishes criminals instead of shackling police officers. Now, these may be old-fashioned and simple ideas. But they worked yesterday. They're working today. And they'll work tomorrow. And they offer hope for a future in which none of our children get left behind.

Technology will change a lot in the future, but the permanent truths that built America and that govern our lives won't change. We can help our young people by showing them that education and hard work have always paid off and will always pay off. We can show them the way by helping them to stay in school, by helping to prepare them for careers and to be self-reliant, and to rid our communities of the menace of illegal drugs and to keep those drugs from robbing us of our future. We

need to ask each child to make a personal commitment to just say no to drugs. Altogether, it's a vital task and a tall order. But that's what all of you are doing in your communities across the Nation. Business people, religious leaders, educators, community leaders are working together to help our young people and to help America in ways that will enrich our people and our nation for decades and decades to come.

So, I want to thank you and congratulate you all for what you're doing. And now, before I sign the proclamation, I understand that Ann and Otis have some introductions to make.

*Secretary McLaughlin.* Thank you, Mr. President. I'd like to begin by saluting the young people here today and all the American children who started school this past week. This country's role on the world stage, as the President points out, in the 21st century will be determined by their preparation today.

Youth 2000 is about opportunity, and opportunity is based on education. By the year 2000, as our economy continues to expand, every qualified young person who wants a job can have one. But Youth 2000 is also about challenges. The job market and society in general is becoming much more demanding. In terms of education and skills required, today's youth will have to be better prepared than any previous generation. Teen pregnancy, drug and alcohol abuse, functional illiteracy, and other problems confronting our young people will place them at risk and perhaps they will miss out on the benefits of tomorrow's society. But if we prepare our young people for these more demanding jobs being created, I say they will be in demand. The sky will be the limit.

So, Youth 2000 is based, importantly, on five priorities: employment and economic self-sufficiency; improved literacy and education; reduced teenage pregnancy; lifestyles free from drugs and alcohol; and reduced violence, accidental injuries, and death. The life of every young person growing up in this country today can be an American success story if we bring employers, service agencies, young people, and their parents into the discussion.

Now, let me end by speaking directly to the young people with us here today: You matter. As Secretary of Labor, I know very well the important role that you will play in the future of our country. Now, we're all depending on you. We believe in you. We're proud of you. But if you work hard at whatever you decide to do, you will meet with a success beyond even your highest expectations. There is no more worthy goal than a bright future for our young people of this country. So, to all of you who are helping, who are working, I say: Good luck! You have our full support and my heartfelt congratulations.

Thank you very much. And I'd like now to turn it over to Secretary Bowen.

*Secretary Bowen.* Thank you very much, Secretary McLaughlin. Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, it's a real pleasure for me to take part in this recognition of the Youth 2000 project. Mr. President, I'd like to introduce to you some of these young people who are what this program is all about.

First, there is Annette Pino, of Boulder, Colorado. Annette became a parent at the age of 15 and dropped out of high school. But she later completed her high school education and is now in a work experience program with the Girls' Club of Pueblo.

Then we have Ed Lucero, of Denver. He has begun a Youth 2000 program and fund-raising effort for young people at Elitch Gardens Amusement Park in Denver, which is a summertime employer of a great many teenagers.

Next is Peggy Lee Rogers, of Denver, one

of nine children raised by her mother alone. Thanks to a local school-to-work action program, she adjusted to a new school, decided not to drop out, and now has her sights set on becoming a teacher.

And finally, we have Andrea Taylor, of Kansas City, Missouri, who is here representing the 121-member Cobra drill team, which will be performing later. Andrea was chosen Miss Cobra this year because she sold the most tickets in the annual fundraiser for the 20-year-old organization, which is designed to build character, self-esteem, and scholastic achievement among young people.

These are all fine youngsters, Mr. President, and we believe they represent millions of others who, by the year 2000, will be the backbone of this country.

Thank you.

*The President.* Now, I have a proclamation to sign.

*Ms. Taylor.* Mr. President, we would like to present you this present.

*The President.* Thank you very much. I think it's a little too big for me the way it is there. [Laughter] But, gee, never had a cap that said "The Gipper" before. [Laughter]

Thank you very much.

*Ms. Taylor.* Now, we'd like to present you with the Marching Cobras.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:30 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his opening remarks, he referred to Secretary of Labor Ann McLaughlin and Secretary of Health and Human Services Otis R. Bowen.*

## Proclamation 5857—Youth 2000 Week, 1988 September 9, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

America is at once the world's oldest Republic and a Nation whose spirit is made forever young by our heritage and our future of liberty, justice, and opportunity. The American people cherish the children

God has granted us. We seek to give young people a good start in life through our care, encouragement, and training and our transmittal of the enduring values that provide stability, vision, and strength. Youth 2000 Week, 1988, offers us a chance to reflect on our success in these areas; on the good qualities and countless achievements of young Americans; and on all we can and

must do to guide and assist youngsters into responsibility, self-reliance, and fulfilling lives as adults—into saying yes to life and to healthy attitudes and behavior.

Just as in generations past, the continued well-being of our country depends on the development and preparation of youth in the skills they will need and on their understanding and awareness of the freedom, faith, and opportunity that are at the heart of America's greatness and goodness. These goals will be attainable in coming years if all of us—private citizens, business, labor, voluntary and professional organizations, church groups, educators, government, parents, and young people themselves—work together, building on the strengths of family, community, and country.

Youth 2000 is a nationwide call to action designed to encourage people in all sectors of society to help young Americans along the road to mature adulthood and economic and social self-sufficiency. We can all do our share to help youngsters avoid or solve problems such as illegal drug use and alcohol abuse, illiteracy, dropping out of school, and crime that cut across all social, economic, and geographic boundaries but are particularly acute in areas of rural and urban poverty.

America's economic freedom and the spirit and ingenuity of our people have long

guaranteed our progress and prosperity. We can continue and expand these strengths as we approach and enter the 21st century. Employment opportunities will abound in the year 2000, but these new jobs will increasingly require workers who are able to read, compute, and learn new skills, and who have acquired education or training beyond high school. This is a goal we can reach if we remain true to the selfless volunteer spirit and the confident, forward-looking vision that have always sustained us.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan*, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week of September 11 through September 17, 1988, as Youth 2000 Week. I call upon all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this 9th day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:35 p.m., September 9, 1988]*

## Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater on the Senate's Action on the Textile Bill *September 9, 1988*

The President regrets the Senate's vote to pass the textile bill. The President vetoed the 1986 textile bill and will veto the 1988 version if it reaches his desk. The bill the Senate passed today is protectionism at its

worst. It would bring retaliation against U.S. exports, harm U.S. international competitiveness, and cost American jobs. That is a disastrous prescription for America's economic future.

## Executive Order 12650—Establishing an Emergency Board To Investigate a Railway Labor Dispute

September 9, 1988

*Establishing an Emergency Board to Investigate a Dispute Between the Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corporation and Certain of Its Employees Represented by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers*

A dispute exists between the Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corporation and certain of its employees represented by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The dispute has not heretofore been adjusted under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (the "Act").

A party empowered by the Act has requested that the President establish an emergency board pursuant to Section 9A of the Act (45 U.S.C. Section 159a).

Section 9A(c) of the Act provides that the President, upon such a request, shall appoint an emergency board to investigate and report on the dispute.

Now, Therefore, by the authority vested in me by Section 9A of the Act, it is hereby ordered as follows:

*Section 1. Establishment of Board.* There is established, effective September 9, 1988, a board of three members to be appointed

by the President to investigate this dispute. No member shall be pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any organization of railroad employees or any carrier. The Board shall perform its functions subject to the availability of funds.

*Sec. 2. Report.* The Board shall report its findings to the President with respect to the dispute within 30 days after the date of its creation.

*Sec. 3. Maintaining Conditions.* As provided by Section 9A(c) of the Act, from the date of the creation of the Board and for 120 days thereafter, no change, except by agreement of the parties, shall be made by the carrier or the employees in the conditions out of which the dispute arose.

*Sec. 4. Expiration.* The Board shall terminate upon the submission of the report provided for in Section 2 of this Order.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
September 9, 1988.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:36 p.m., September 9, 1988]

## Executive Order 12651—Offices of the Commission of the European Communities

September 9, 1988

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, and the Act to extend diplomatic privileges and immunities to the Mission to the United States of America of the Commission of the European Communities and the members thereof, 22 U.S.C. Sec. 288h, I hereby extend to the Permanent Observer Mission of the Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities to the United Nations the same privileges and immunities as are accorded to permanent observer missions of

states to the United Nations. I also hereby extend to the members of the diplomatic staff of that mission assigned to New York to observe the work of the United Nations and duly notified to the United States Government and the United Nations in that capacity, and to their families, the same privileges and immunities, subject to corresponding conditions and obligations, as are accorded to members of the diplomatic staff of missions accredited to the United Nations.

Pursuant to the same authority, I also

hereby extend to the West Coast Office of the Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities and to the officers and employees of that mission assigned to San Francisco to represent the Commission to the Government of the United States and duly notified to and accepted by the Secretary of State, and to their families, the privileges and immunities, subject to corresponding conditions and obligations, substantively equivalent to those accorded consular premises, consular officers, and consular employees pursuant to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations. For the purpose of extending privileges and immunities to the West Coast Office of the Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities, its official functions shall consist in:

(a) protecting in the United States the interests of the European Communities within the limits permitted by domestic and international law;

(b) furthering the development of commercial, economic, cultural, and scientific relations between the European Communities and the United States and otherwise promoting friendly relations between them;

(c) ascertaining by all lawful means conditions and developments in the commercial, economic, cultural, and scientific life of the United States, reporting thereon to the Eu-

ropean Communities and giving information to persons interested.

Pursuant to the same authority, I also hereby extend to the members of the administrative and technical staff and members of the service staff of the Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities assigned to Washington to represent the Commission to the Government of the United States and duly notified to and accepted by the Secretary of State, and to their families, the same privileges and immunities, subject to corresponding conditions and obligations, as are enjoyed by members of the administrative and technical staff and members of the service staff of diplomatic missions accredited to the United States.

This order is not intended to abridge in any respect privileges, exemptions or immunities that the Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities may have acquired or may acquire by international agreements or by congressional action.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
September 9, 1988.

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:37 p.m., September 9, 1988]*

## Message to the Congress Reporting on Emergency Deficit Control Measures for Fiscal Year 1989

*September 9, 1988*

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with section 252(a)(5) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law No. 99-177), as amended by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Reaffirmation Act of 1987 (Public Law No. 100-119), I hereby note that the initial report of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget dated August 25, 1988, and my ini-

tial order of the same date, based thereon, indicated that no aggregate outlay reduction is required at this time. Accordingly, there is no further information to be provided pursuant to section 252(a)(5).

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
September 9, 1988.

## Remarks to the Federalist Society for Law and Public Policy Studies September 9, 1988

Thank you all very much, and thank you, Ken. And a special thank you, as well, to your national cochairmen, Steve Calabresi, David McIntosh, and Lee Liberman.

Before I begin my remarks, let me say that, as some of you may know, today is Ken Cribb's last day in our administration. Liberals all around town are breaking out the champagne. [Laughter] But I can't think of any better place than the Federalist Society to say, "Ken, thank you, God-speed, and God bless you."

How far we've come these last 8 years, not only in transforming the operations of government, not only in transforming the Departments and agencies and even the Federal judiciary, but also in changing the terms of national debate. And nowhere is that change more evident than in the rise of the Federalist Society on the campuses of America's law schools. To think of it, in schools where just a few years ago the critical legal studies movement stood virtually unchallenged, like some misplaced monster of prehistoric radicalism—[laughter]—today you are vexing the dogmatists of the left.

The Federalist Society is changing the culture of our nation's law schools. You are returning the values and concepts of law as our founders understood them to scholarly dialog and, through that dialog, to our legal institutions. Yes, you are insisting that the Constitution is not some elaborate ink-blot test in which liberals can find prescribed policies that the people have rejected. You're fighting for renewed respect for the integrity of our Constitution, for its fundamental principles, and for its wisdom. And in this, of course, you've had multitudes of friends and supporters in our administration, and that includes a certain tenant of a nearby unit of public housing. [Laughter]

Yes, how far we've come since our administration arrived in Washington almost 8 years ago. Those we replaced and most of the jurists they appointed had a very different view of the law from ours. They, and the liberal elite they spoke for, believed that judges should be free to reinterpret the

Constitution with few fetters on them because the Constitution mustn't remain, as one of their allies and our critics has put it, "frozen in ancient error because it is so hard to amend." Well, we replied that the principal errors of recent times had nothing to do with the shortcomings of the Founding Fathers. They had to do with courts that played fast and loose with the instrument the Founding Fathers devised. Yes, some law professors and judges said the courts should save the country from the Constitution. We said it was time to save the Constitution from them.

We pointed, in particular, to a bizarre twisting of values that had crept into our criminal law, to the confusing of criminals and victims, to an attitude that the law was not a vehicle for uncovering truth and administering justice but a game in which clever lawyers tried to trip up the police on the rules.

We said that we intended to nominate judges and justices who didn't share the skepticism of our extreme liberal friends about the fundamental values that underpin our laws and our society. We would select judges who would reaffirm the core beliefs of our free land. And we have. You know the names on the court criers list, including Rehnquist and O'Connor and Scalia, Kennedy, and of course, Judge Robert Bork.

Well, already we can see the new realism that these and so many others have brought to our courts. I'm happy to report that as more and more of our appointees have served, Federal courts have become tougher and tougher on criminals. The average Federal prison sentence grew by almost a third from 1980 to 1986. And what's more, as our judges by argument and example reversed longstanding attitudes about crime and criminals that prevailed in both Federal and State courts, we also started to see crime rates drop. Between 1980 and 1987, the overall crime rate fell by nearly 7 percent, while nearly 2 million fewer households were hit by crime in 1987 than in 1980.



Yet these statistics, heartening as they are, reflect only the surface of the changes of the last 8 years, changes that have extended out beyond the judiciary into every aspect of law enforcement on the Federal and even State level. Eight years ago, even the idea of a war on drugs was greeted with amused smiles in this smug capital. The last liberal administration had started to lose interest in narcotics cases all together. Each year they brought fewer cases to trial, and by their last year in office, convictions were down by half. We changed that. We hired more than 4,000 new agents and prosecutors, and under the Vice President's leadership, Federal, State and local law enforcement officials started working together to stop the smuggling of illegal drugs into our nation.

Still, some failed to take our emphasis on crime seriously. Their friends in Congress held up our reforms of the Federal Criminal Code for years. And more recently, they cut funding for the Coast Guard—among the most important agencies in our battle against the international drug rings—and gave the money to Amtrak. *[Laughter]* You know, I keep wondering about the liberals. *[Laughter]* Will they ever learn the difference between special interests and the national interest?

While others have talked about beating back the drug lords, we've delivered. During our administration, drug convictions have nearly tripled and have included such notorious kingpins as Juan Ramon Matta, while cocaine seizures are up over 1,800 percent. And for the first time we are, thanks to the legal reforms I mentioned, seizing assets that have been acquired with drug money. Some time back I visited Florida. I was told of the dozens of boats and planes that we had confiscated from drug dealers. And on a table I saw for the first time in my life what \$20 million looks like. It had been seized from the drug rings, too, and it was stacked up on that table.

The liberals have scoffed when I've said we're winning the war on drugs. But since we came to office, thanks to the work of a certain lovely lady, Americans, and particularly young people, have heard our plea and are just saying no to drugs. I might inject right here, if I could, that that "Just say no"

came from Nancy's answer to a student's question in a schoolroom. She was speaking to the students, and a little girl said, "Well, what do you say when someone offers you drugs?" And Nancy said, "Just say no." Well, today there are over 12,000 Just Say No clubs in the schools of America. And among high school seniors, for example, the overall number of illegal drug users has dropped; and in fact, the number using cocaine dropped an unprecedented 20 percent last year. So long as anyone uses drugs, the number will be too high. Still, we've made enormous progress.

Are we hurting the drug rings? Well, the drug lords may have answered that question themselves a few weeks ago with an assassination attempt on the Secretary of State. There were reports that the attempt was linked directly to the drug trade, and if true, this desperate move is a clear sign of the toll we're taking. But we're not satisfied. We're proposing to step up the pressure to make convicted drug kingpins subject to the death penalty.

And let me offer here my thanks and congratulations to the House of Representatives. Yesterday a broad bipartisan coalition passed the Gekas amendment, providing for the death penalty against those who commit murder in the course of a drug felony; the McCollum amendment, denying Federal benefits to those convicted of certain drug crimes; and the Lungren amendment, allowing a good faith exception to the exclusionary rule. These provisions, if they also pass the Senate, will represent a giant step forward in the war on drugs and an achievement of things we have long sought.

And yet, as at other junctures in the war on drugs, once again too many liberals oppose us. But now they turn around and charge that we're running a phony war on drugs. Well, I have a hunch that in November the American people will decide who's bogus and who's for real.

The Senate could help us in this and our other battles against crime by bestirring itself and acting on the 28 judicial nominations that we have submitted, but that have not yet been confirmed. The Senate's inaction has become a matter of such serious concern that recently the judicial confer-

ence declared a state of judicial emergency in various districts and circuits—too many courts are too far under strength. This is not politics as usual. In 1980 only 17 nominations had not been acted on by the end of the year, and of these, all but 5 had been nominated on or after the end of July. Some of our nominees have been waiting for a year.

For example, Pamela Rymer, who has already proven herself to have a thorough understanding of the problems of crime and the criminal justice system as a district court judge, has been waiting for Senate approval as an appeals court judge since April, even though she received the ABA's highest rating of competence.

Another impressive nominee is Judith Richards—Hope, I should say—I stopped on the middle name—Judith Richards Hope for the DC Circuit. Mrs. Hope, among the most prominent of lawyers in this country, has also been waiting for a confirmation hearing since April. In contrast, in 1980 Ruth Bader Ginsburg was nominated by my predecessor to the same court on April 14th, 8 years to the day before Mrs. Hope's nomination, and was confirmed scarcely 2 months later. Despite Mrs. Hope's favorable rating from the ABA and well-recognized legal abilities, she continues to wait.

I don't need to tell anyone here the principal reason for the delays. The liberals may talk about crime and drugs, but the thing that they care about is their agenda and protecting, as best they can, the one branch of government where their agenda has clearly held sway.

The liberals are hoping that within a few weeks the American people will, as the liberals see it, regain their senses and return the Nation to the hands of those who once gave it double-digit inflation, plummeting real family income, economic stagnation, international setbacks, and lectures on malaise—[laughter]—or, as the liberals put it, return the nation to those who stand not for ideology but for competence. [Laughter]

Yes, they're hoping that within a few months they can wipe the slate clean and nominate judges who reflect their values and vision of the law. For us conservatives, the task must be to pin down just what that vision and those values are, which is not

necessarily an easy task in a time when liberalism has become the masked marvel of American political discourse. [Laughter] And while we're asking questions about the liberal agenda, we must be forthright about our own: a decent respect not just for the rights of criminals but for those of the victims of crime, a respect for the real world in which the police work day to day, and an end to the kind of fanciful readings of the Constitution that produce such decisions as *Roe versus Wade*.

So, this is my message to you today: to hold the torch high, to stay in the battle. Too much is left to do. The battle is far from over. And all is yet to win or lose. But we stand with the founders of our nation in this ongoing struggle to protect our freedom. Thomas Jefferson reminded us that "Our peculiar security is in the possession of a written Constitution." And he implored, "Let us not make it a blank paper by construction." For as James Madison wrote, if "... the sense in which the Constitution was accepted and ratified by the Nation is not the guide to expounding it ... there can be no security for a faithful exercise of its powers." It was true then. It is true now. It will be true always.

And just this morning—I have to add something in here, a little experience—I received word of one of our drug agents. He was sitting in a car. He was actually providing protection to a home where the people in that home had been threatened—their lives threatened because of their work against drugs. He was shot. And just before coming over here I made a telephone call to the hospital. The bullet entered through the chin and came out from the forehead, very close to the eye. And the voice on the phone in the hospital room turned out to be his father's, because he cannot speak. It will probably be a year of continued surgery before he is able to come back among us. And he told me that his son couldn't speak but could hear. So, he said, "I will hold the phone to his ear. And when you hear the tapping, that will mean he's on and listening."

And so, I was able to tell him of our pride in him and how much we appreciated his great sacrifice and all and how much he

would be in our prayers as the time went on until he is healed, and then said goodbye. And again he tapped on the phone with his finger to let me know that he had heard. And his father came on, and I said goodbye to him. And his father then said he had just been handed a slip of paper by his son. He said his son was thanking me for the call.

Well, this morning, earlier, I had read some of the statements by the opposition Congressmen to this death penalty amendment that was passed yesterday and that I mentioned earlier. And I heard their sheer horror at the idea that we should be taking

someone's life or just killing someone else in connection with drugs. And I've been thinking about that ever since this telephone call. I'd like to engage some of them in personal confrontation. In fact, I'll go out of my way to do it.

Well, I want to thank you all not only for your warm welcome but thank you for what you are doing. And God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:38 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom at the Mayflower Hotel. In his opening remarks, he referred to T. Kenneth Cribb, Jr., Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs.*

## Statement on Signing the Temporary Emergency Wildfire Suppression Act *September 9, 1988*

Today I have signed S. 2641, the "Temporary Emergency Wildfire Suppression Act." In practical terms, this legislation will facilitate assistance from Canada in fighting the current wildfires in the western United States. This important and much needed legislation authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to enter into reciprocal agreements with foreign fire organizations for mutual aid in wildfire protection. Specifically, this allows us to bring in needed equipment and personnel from our Canadian neighbors to help combat these wildfires.

Just yesterday, I directed the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior, with participation from the Secretary of Defense, to survey the fire-fighting areas and report back to me as soon as possible with a plan to help control this critical situation.

The 1988 forest fire season is among the worst ever experienced by this Nation. Over 68,000 fires have burned over 3.8 million acres of forest and rangelands. Drought conditions are particularly severe throughout the forests and rangelands of the West, and more fires are expected until significant

amounts of rain or snow are received.

The Greater Yellowstone Area, including Yellowstone National Park and surrounding National Forests, has been particularly hard hit. Other areas of Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California are also experiencing major wildfire problems. Over 30 major fires affecting some 1.7 million acres remain uncontrolled today.

The large number of fires has severely taxed fire-fighting forces from the Federal natural resource agencies, the Army, the National Guard, State forestry agencies, forest industries, and others. Thousands of fire fighters have been on the lines for over 3 months.

I applaud the leadership and members of both the House and Senate for their rapid passage of this emergency legislation. I will take every action possible to control the remaining fires and prepare for the fires that may yet come.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
September 9, 1988.

*Note: S. 2641, approved September 9, was assigned Public Law No. 100-428.*

## Radio Address to the Nation on Education September 10, 1988

### *My fellow Americans:*

It's September, a time when our children once again return to school, bright with promise and eager for instruction. I'm happy to report that if the record of the past 8 years is any indication the prospects for their education are bright—brighter than they've been for more than two decades. Test scores are up, reversing a calamitous drop in scores over the years between 1963 and 1980. Attendance is up, and the number of kids who drop out of high school is down.

The recovery of our schools has been a genuine grassroots accomplishment, and it proves the solution to problems is not to throw money at them but to come up with commonsense answers and start applying them. I'm proud that during our administration George Bush and I have been there with a sympathetic ear and a helping hand. But we've only just begun. Far too many American students are graduating from school without the skills they will need to prosper and the knowledge they'll need to grow as adults. And no one knows this better than America's parents, who rose up at the beginning of the decade and said: Our children are not getting the education they want, need, and deserve.

The education our children want is the ability to discover the answers to the basic questions we all have: Who am I? Where do I live? And what is the world around me like? Children yearn to learn, and their capacity for it is one of the God-given wonders. The education our children need is the ability to read, write, and reason as well as any student in any country in the world. They need it, and the Nation needs it, as well, if we're to prosper and grow. The education our children deserve is the kind no American should be deprived of, for it's the basic instruction in what it means to be an American.

I believe that the education of all Americans must be rooted in the self-evident truths of Western civilization. These are the truths that have been passed down like pre-

cious heirlooms from generation to generation since the generations began. Since the founding of this Nation, education and democracy have gone hand in hand. Thomas Jefferson not only wrote the Declaration of Independence and served as our third President but also founded one of our most distinguished institutions of higher learning, the University of Virginia.

Jefferson and the Founders believed a nation that governs itself, like ours, must rely upon an informed and engaged electorate. Their purpose was not only to teach all Americans how to read and write but to instill the self-evident truths that are the anchors of our political system—truths, to quote Jefferson, such as: "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness."

This is our precious heritage. And our political freedoms—the freedom to speak, to practice our religions, to assemble peacefully—are the product of ideas that were born and nurtured in the great tradition of Western civilization. That tradition does not say "some men" have these rights; it says "all men," everywhere on this Earth. Whether of Asian, Hispanic, or African descent, no matter what color, every American is the inheritor of our great cultural tradition.

That's why I've supported, and continue to support, all efforts to teach our children about our culture, to read great texts and learn their lessons. Bill Bennett, our Secretary of Education, has just reported on the state of elementary education in our country. That report, entitled "James Madison Elementary School," presents an outline for what every elementary school curriculum should include. It is suffused with the glory of Western civilization, and I salute it.

We owe our children no less than to instruct them in what Matthew Arnold called the best that has been known and said. And yet, just as forcefully, I want to say that this curriculum is only a guideline for school districts to follow if they think it right. The

final arbiter of what a child should learn is not the state, but the family and the community in which the child lives.

And so, I support the right of all parents to choose the education they believe is best for their children, in the form of magnet schools and State programs like Minnesota's, which permits parents to choose which schools their children can attend. In addition, programs like Youth 2000, which teaches kids to rely on themselves and to

say no to drugs, are vital in our efforts. Yes, we're blessed to be the recipients of this cultural bounty. And we must be responsible to, as the Constitution says, "secure the blessings to our posterity."

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from the Oval Office at the White House.*

## **Proclamation 5858—National P.O.W./M.I.A. Recognition Day, 1988 *September 12, 1988***

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### ***A Proclamation***

From America's earliest hours as a free Nation, we have known that the cost of liberty is steep. The bill has been paid in full by the courageous members of our Armed Forces. We owe a great debt to all who have served so faithfully and sacrificed so much for our land. Among their ranks are former prisoners of war and those still missing in action, including men known to be alive after the end of hostilities. We will never forget these gallant Americans, or their brave families, or our obligations to them.

We have a deep moral responsibility in this regard—a duty to make every possible effort to account for and return missing Americans to their homeland and to their loved ones. Until the P.O.W./M.I.A. issue is resolved, this issue stays, and will stay, among our Nation's highest priorities.

Similarly, our country has recognized the prolonged and acute suffering of the families of those who remain missing or unaccounted for. We pledge again our unflinching determination to obtain the fullest possible accounting of those still missing, to repatriate all recoverable American remains, and to relieve the suffering and uncertainty of their families.

We will also continue our intelligence efforts to confirm reports of Americans still held in captivity in Southeast Asia. Each of

these reports is investigated thoroughly, and both the Executive branch and the Congress scrutinize them. We have not yet been able to confirm such reports; but, if we do, I have pledged to take decisive action to return our men. We have raised this issue repeatedly in negotiations with governments involved, despite their denials.

Our search for the truth is bound up closely with our heritage as a Nation that respects the inherent dignity and worth of every individual. Our liberty is secure because every life is precious to us; we, therefore, can write no final chapter to the story of those who answered their country's call and did not return. They gave without limit, and we owe them, and their families, no less.

To symbolize our continuing national commitment, the P.O.W./M.I.A. Flag will fly over the White House, the Departments of State and Defense, the Veterans Administration, the Selective Service System headquarters, and the Vietnam Veterans Memorial on September 16, 1988. It will also fly over the Vietnam Veterans Memorial on Memorial Day and Veterans Day.

In recognition of the special debt of gratitude all Americans owe to those who sacrificed their freedom in the service of our country and to their courageous families, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 453, has designated September 16, 1988, as "National POW/MIA Recognition Day" and authorized and requested the President to

issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Friday, September 16, 1988, as National P.O.W./M.I.A. Recognition Day. I call upon all Americans to join in honoring all former American prisoners of war, those still missing, and their families who have made extraordinary sacrifices on behalf of our country. I also call upon State and local officials and private organizations*

*to observe this day with every appropriate ceremony and activity.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:34 p.m., September 12, 1988]*

## **Nomination of Becky Norton Dunlop To Be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior**

*September 12, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Becky Norton Dunlop to be Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife at the Department of the Interior. She would succeed William Pierce Horn.

Since 1987 Mrs. Dunlop has been Deputy Under Secretary at the Department of the Interior in Washington, DC. She is also a Special Representative to Meet and to Consider in Good Faith Such Issues Affecting the Relationship between the Northern Mariana Islands and the United States, 1988. Prior to this, Mrs. Dunlop was Special Assistant to the Attorney General for Cabi-

net Affairs at the Department of Justice, 1985-1987. She worked at the White House as Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of Presidential Personnel at the White House, 1983-1985; Special Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Cabinet Affairs, 1982-1983; and Deputy Director of the Office of Presidential Personnel, 1981-1982.

Mrs. Dunlop graduated from Miami University, Ohio (B.A., 1973). She was born October 2, 1951, in Minneapolis, MN. She is married and resides in Arlington, VA.

## **Nomination of Mary L. Schapiro To Be a Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission**

*September 12, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Mary L. Schapiro to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 5, 1989. She would succeed Aulana L. Peters.

Since 1984 Ms. Schapiro has been the general counsel and the vice president of the Futures Industry Association in Washington, DC. Prior to this, she served as the

Counsel and Executive Assistant to the Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 1981-1984, and a trial attorney, 1980-1981.

Ms. Schapiro graduated from Franklin and Marshall College (B.A., 1977) and the National Law Center of George Washington University (J.D., 1980). She was born June 19, 1955, in New York, NY. She is married and currently resides in Washington, DC.

## **Appointment of Tommy Thomas as a Member of the Board of Visitors of the United States Naval Academy**

*September 12, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Tommy Thomas to be a member of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Naval Academy for a term expiring December 30, 1990. This is a reappointment.

Since 1965 Mr. Thomas has been owner of Tommy Thomas Chevrolet in Panama City, FL. Mr. Thomas attended the Univer-

sity of Alabama and the Aviation Mechanics and Aerial Gunnery School in 1943. He served in the U.S. Marine Corps, 1943-1947, and the Reserves, 1947-1950. He was born July 7, 1925, in Elmira, NY. Mr. Thomas is married, has three children, and resides in Panama City Beach, FL.

## **Nomination of Larry K. Mellinger To Be United States Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank**

*September 12, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Larry K. Mellinger to be the United States Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank for a term of 3 years. He would succeed Jose Manuel Casanova.

Since 1986 Mr. Mellinger has been Alternate Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was senior vice president and chief financial officer for Gruma Corp., 1985-1986. From 1968 to 1984, he was with

Union Bank in Los Angeles, CA, serving as senior vice president for planning and development, senior vice president for the international banking department, senior vice president for Asia and the Pacific, and vice president for Latin America.

Mr. Mellinger graduated from the University of Kansas (B.A., 1967; B.S., 1968). He was born April 28, 1944, in Bakersfield, CA. He is married, has two children, and currently resides in Bethesda, MD.

## **Remarks on Signing the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988**

*September 13, 1988*

Well, please be seated, and welcome to the White House. You know, today is a day I've been waiting for, for 8 years. About this time 8 years ago, I noted that homeownership is "among the foremost values of the American people" and that this value was seriously in danger. The danger I was addressing then was economic. According to real estate industry economists, the average family at that time was making only 75 percent of what it needed to buy a home. And as Secretary [of Housing and Urban Development] Pierce's predecessor said, "For

many hard-working families, housing is growing beyond their reach." Well, today interest rates are down. Real incomes are up. And the average family is making approximately 110 percent of what it needs to buy a home. And once again, the American family can afford the American home.

When it comes to housing for low- and medium-income families who rent, national vacancy rates today average just under 8 percent, up from 5 percent when we took office, with even more progress for low-income units. This reflects that today we

have an abundant supply of affordable rental housing for all Americans.

Today we address, at last, the other important obstacle to homeownership and rental: discrimination. Discrimination is particularly tragic when it means a family is refused housing near good schools, a good job, or simply in a better neighborhood to raise children. This bill is the product of years of bipartisan work and repairs a significant deficit—or defect, I should say—deficit is on my mind too—in civil rights law.

The Civil Rights Act of 1968 included, for the first time in our history, a fair housing provision. That was a major achievement, one that many Members of Congress, including a young Congressman named George Bush, had to show enormous courage to vote for. Unfortunately the fair housing title didn't work as well as had been hoped. It lacked teeth. Its conciliation provisions were ineffective, when used. And that's why our administration, and Secretary Sam Pierce, in particular, has devoted 8 years to redress the absence of penalties and the inability of the Government to initiate actions except when a pattern of discrimination could be proven. These were shortcomings that made the statute difficult to enforce. In my State of the Union Address 5 years ago, I joined with Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle in vowing that "We will work to strengthen enforcement of fair housing laws for all Americans," and now we've achieved that goal.

The bill I sign today has a number of significant features. First, the law extends protection to families with children and persons with handicaps and continues to recognize and protect the special needs of the elderly. Second, for the first time, aggrieved parties may avail themselves of an administrative enforcement procedure. Moreover, the administrative law judge may assess penalties against those who discriminate. The penalties are a \$10,000 fine for the first violation, \$25,000 for the second, and \$50,000 for the third. Third, for the first time, in cases initiated by the Department of Justice, the Department may obtain monetary relief for victims and civil

penalties of \$50,000 for a first violation and \$100,000 for subsequent violations. Fourth, the constitutional rights of all parties are protected. Both defendant and plaintiff have the option of a jury trial, or they can agree to the faster, simpler administrative procedure.

At the same time, I want to emphasize that this bill does not represent any congressional or executive branch endorsement of the notion, expressed in some judicial opinions, that title 8 violations may be established by a showing of disparate impact or discriminatory effects of a practice that is taken without discriminatory intent. Title 8 speaks only to intentional discrimination.

There are so many people who deserve credit today—Secretary Pierce, of course, as well as the leadership of the Justice Department. When I signed the 1987 Housing Act, I called Sam the unsung hero of the administration. Well, it's time we all recognize Sam as the unsung hero of this, the most important civil rights legislation in 20 years.

And then there's Representative Hamilton Fish, who has worked for decades to strengthen our fair housing laws. Ham Fish was the architect of the key provisions in the bill that protect the constitutional right of Americans to civil jury trials.

Every Senator and Representative standing up here with me today played an important role in the passage of this landmark civil rights bill, and I want to mention especially Representative John Lewis. Twenty-five years ago, as a young leader of the civil rights movement, Congressman Lewis was standing in this very Rose Garden pressing for Federal action to eliminate housing discrimination. John's hard work to achieve that has brought us one step closer to realizing Martin Luther King's dream. To all of you and to everyone involved in the passage of this legislation, the Nation says thank you.

And now I have a little signing to do.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:04 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. H.R. 1158, approved September 13, was assigned Public Law No. 100-430.*



## Accordance of the Personal Rank of Ambassador to William T. Pryce While Serving as Chief of the United States Delegation to the Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture *September 13, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to accord William T. Pryce, of California, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, the personal rank of Ambassador while serving as chief of the United States delegation to the September 1988 meeting of the Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture, scheduled to be held in Washington, DC.

Mr. Pryce joined the Foreign Service in 1958 after serving in the U.S. Navy from 1954 to 1958. From 1958 to 1961, he was staff assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs. From 1961 to 1963, he was vice consul and secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City. In 1964 he served as an international relations officer at the Department of State and in 1965 attended the Foreign Service Institute for Russian language training. He was a political officer at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, 1965–1968, and at the U.S. Embassy in Panama, 1969–

1971. From 1971 to 1974, he served as chief of the political section at the U.S. Embassy in Guatemala. Mr. Pryce then returned to the Department of State, where he was chief of the Soviet educational and cultural exchange program, 1974–1976. From 1976 to 1977, he attended the National War College and from 1977 to 1978 was executive assistant to Ambassador at Large Ellsworth Bunker. From 1978 to 1981, he was Counselor for Political Affairs in Mexico City. In 1981 he was deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy in La Paz and again at the U.S. Embassy in Panama, 1982–1986. Since 1986 Mr. Pryce has been Deputy U.S. Permanent Representative to the Organization of American States.

Mr. Pryce graduated from Wesleyan University (B.A., 1953) and Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (M.A., 1954). He served in the U.S. Navy, 1955–1958. He was born July 19, 1932, in San Diego, CA. Mr. Pryce is married, has three children, and resides in Washington, DC.

## Appointment of Ted Strickland as a Member of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations *September 13, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Ted Strickland to be a member of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations for a term of 2 years. He would succeed Ross O. Doyen.

Since 1987 Mr. Strickland has been president of the National Conference of State Legislatures in Denver, CO. Prior to this he was president of the Colorado State Senate, 1983–1988. He has also served in several

positions at the National Conference of State Legislatures, 1983–1986: vice president, member of the executive committee, and member of the governing board.

Mr. Strickland attended Oklahoma A&M University and studied at the University of Denver. He served in the U.S. Army, 1952–1954. He was born September 17, 1932, in Austin, TX. He is married and currently resides in Westminster, CO.

## Nomination of Herman Agoyo To Be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development

September 13, 1988

The President today announced his intention to nominate Herman Agoyo to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development for a term of years prescribed by Public Law 99-498 of October 17, 1986. This is a new position.

Since 1987 Mr. Agoyo has been chairman of the All Indian Pueblo Council (AIPC) in Albuquerque, NM. Prior to this, he was a program administrator for the San Juan Pueblo Tribal Council, 1982-1987, and a real property officer, 1980-1982. Mr. Agoyo

was a consultant in the Office of Indian Affairs for the State of New Mexico, 1980; program director for AIPC Tricentennial Commission, 1979-1980; and executive director for the Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Council, 1970-1979.

Mr. Agoyo graduated from Manhattan College (B.S., 1958) and the University of New Mexico (M.A., 1969). He was born October 30, 1934, in Santa Fe, NM. Mr. Agoyo served in the U.S. Army, 1960-1962. He is married, has six children, and resides in Albuquerque, NM.

## Remarks on Signing the National Hispanic Heritage Week Proclamation

September 13, 1988

Well, good afternoon. We're here today to commemorate National Hispanic Heritage Week, and I'd like to thank the White House Hispanic Heritage Week Host Committee for their help in making it possible. I'm delighted to see Governor Bob Martinez here today and Donna Alvarado of ACTION.

And I'm honored to welcome Colonel Gil Coronado [USAF]. Due to his efforts, we're not just here to celebrate Hispanic Heritage Week but to announce that in 1989 the period between September 15th and October 15th will be Hispanic Heritage Month. It's an honor well-deserved. And you can thank Colonel Coronado, who's been a stout defender of his Hispanic heritage and the United States of America. You know, Gil has so many medals and awards on his chest I'm amazed he can still stand up straight. [Laughter]

And among the civilians here, we have three honorees with us who are going to be celebrated this week, too: publisher Dr.

Nicolas Kanellos, artist Orlando A.B., and master teacher Jaime Escalante. You know, if I were still in the movies, I would have loved to play Jaime in "Stand and Deliver." [Laughter] But at my age, they'd have to call it "Sit Down, Take a Load Off, and Deliver." [Laughter]

Yes, we gather to salute the Hispanic heritage. It's not only the heritage of these 19.4 million Americans of Spanish-speaking descent, it's part of my heritage, too, and my family's heritage and the heritage of every American as well. We have all been enriched by the contributions of Hispanics in every walk of American life. The Hispanic heritage is many and many things. It's the *abrazo*, the hearty and heartfelt greeting that binds the community together. It's the *iglesia*, a place for contemplation and confession and communion with God. It's the *escuela*, where children learn to understand the world around them. And most of all, it's the *casa*, the almost mystical center of daily life, where grandparents and parents and

children and grandchildren all come together in the *familia*. As the great poet Octavio Paz has said: "In Hispanic morals, the true protagonist is the family." Well, there's a special intimacy here and a sense of continuity between past and future that is more precious than rubies.

These traditions are the bedrock of all Hispanic culture. They're what Mexican-Americans and Puerto Ricans and Cuban-Americans and all other Hispanics have in common. And they're traditions that suffuse the American experience as a whole. But I fear that too often, in the mad rush of modern American life, some people have not learned the great lesson of our Hispanic heritage: the lesson of family and home and church and community.

I want you all to know that in this administration George Bush and I have worked hard to support these bedrock traditions—family and hope and church and community. We fought for the tax cuts that gave all Americans more of their own money to build a better future. We sponsored tax reform that removed an estimated 450,000 disadvantaged Hispanic families from the Federal income tax rolls. We've stood up for the principle that every child should have the right to say a prayer in school. We've seen to it that the violent criminals who prey on our community are given what they deserve—a jail term instead of a slap on the hand.

And our commitment to the sanctity of the family is stronger today than it ever was. George has proposed an innovative measure to help families in need of child care assistance with a tax credit. Now, this will allow parents to choose among a variety of options if they need child care assistance. Like many Americans, Hispanic families often look to grandparents or other family members to help with their child care. Experts like Penelope Leach tell us what common sense always has: The best people to take care of children are family members. And that's the kind of care that George Bush's plan will help provide—tender, loving, family care.

Now, compare this plan with the one offered by the liberals. They've written a bill that gives assistance not to the parent but

to the person who provides the care. And why? Because they want to make sure that they have control over the kind of care your child receives. And that means if you want to leave your child with his grandmother during the day she will have to be licensed under Federal standards if she's to be given assistance for helping to raise her grandchild. Licensing grandmothers—can you believe it? Well, I think it's terrible, and I don't think the American people are going to stand for it.

Instead of listening to these new and untried ideas about our children, I believe we should listen to the glorious traditions at work in Hispanic culture—the tradition of caring for your own. Children are the future, and they deserve the best. And that's why education is so strong a part of Hispanic life and why you've been so stout in demanding that your children be given every opportunity to learn. In Texas your concerns led to the overhauling of an inefficient State school system, providing a model for the rest of the country to follow.

A prominent Texas educator will soon be America's leading educator—Lauro Cavazos, my nominee for Secretary of Education. Dr. Cavazos is a living tribute to the Hispanic heritage, a model for Hispanics and all Americans to follow.

All America is becoming ever more aware of the contributions that Hispanics have made to American life, American culture, and America's destiny. The strength of your heritage gives you hope for your children. For, as someone once said, "If only we are faithful to our past, we shall not have to fear our future."

Well, I hope that all of the Members of Congress who are present here have heard how bothersome those airplanes are, coming off of National [Airport]. [*Laughter*]

But thank you all, and until next year and Hispanic Heritage Month, God bless you all. And now I think I have some signing to do.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:32 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his opening remarks, he referred to Gov. Robert Martinez of Florida and Donna M. Alvarado, Director of ACTION.*

## Proclamation 5859—National Hispanic Heritage Week, 1988 September 13, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Across the centuries and all around our land, people of Hispanic descent from Europe and throughout the Americas have written countless chapters in the unique saga of the United States. Let us pause during National Hispanic Heritage Week, 1988, to reflect on the many and varied cultural heritages of Hispanic Americans and on the continuing and growing part these citizens play in affirming America's heritage of faith, freedom, brotherhood, and opportunity, and in creating that heritage anew.

Hispanic Americans give many gifts to our Nation, such as perpetuating the traditions of their ancestral homelands and offering a great array of talents and insights as they achieve and excel in every area of endeavor. But perhaps their most notable gift is their testimony about the power of the American dream to inspire miracles. The accomplishments of Hispanic Americans through the years remind all of us that in America we are blessed with the freedom to live, work, and worship in peace and to build a better life for ourselves and our children. Generations of proud, hardworking, enterprising Hispanic Americans have strengthened our communities and fought for our country. They have believed in America's miraculous promise and have

helped preserve that promise for the future.

This is good reason during National Hispanic Heritage Week for every citizen who loves our Nation to salute Hispanic Americans. We should do so in gratitude for their love of this country and for the many ways they have expressed that love in accordance with the creed, "Creemos en milagros—we believe in miracles."

In recognition of the outstanding achievements of Hispanic Americans, the Congress, by Joint Resolution approved September 17, 1968 (Public Law 90-498), has authorized and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the week including September 15 and 16 as "National Hispanic Heritage Week."

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning September 11, 1988, as National Hispanic Heritage Week. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 13th day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:32 p.m., September 14, 1988]*

## Proclamation 5860—National Outpatient Ambulatory Surgery Week, 1988 September 13, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

National Outpatient Ambulatory Surgery Week, 1988, reminds us that more and

more surgeries are being done on an outpatient basis in either hospital outpatient departments or separate ambulatory surgery centers. Almost 87 percent of hospitals offered ambulatory surgery in 1986, compared with 65 percent in 1980. Advances in

medical technology and care are among the factors causing the American people and health care professionals alike to consider outpatient surgery as often less expensive, more convenient, and less time-consuming than inpatient surgery with hospital stays.

Outpatient surgery is also found to reduce hospital costs and to provide good health care—and professionals believe that its combination of superior health care and little disruption to patients' daily lives does speed recovery. As America's scientific and medical research efforts continue to foster improvements in medical techniques and equipment, the public can surely benefit from further awareness of outpatient surgery. That is the purpose National Outpatient Ambulatory Surgery Week seeks to fulfill, and the reason all of us should heed its message.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 583, has designated the week beginning September 11, 1988, as "National Outpa-

tient Ambulatory Surgery Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning September 11, 1988, as National Outpatient Ambulatory Surgery Week. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:32 p.m., September 14, 1988]*

## White House Statement on United States Funding of the United Nations

*September 13, 1988*

The President announced today that he has signed a determination releasing to the United Nations \$44 million withheld pending reforms in the U.N. system. This action represents recognition of the renewed effectiveness of the United Nations as an organization serving the cause of world peace and stability.

Reflecting concerns shared by the administration regarding U.N. administrative and budgetary practices, Congress established requirements for release of fiscal year 1988 and 1989 funds for U.S. contributions to the United Nations. The U.N. has made progress toward a consensus budget process, limitations on secondment of staff to the Secretariat, and Secretariat staff reductions. The President has determined that these actions fulfill the legislative requirements for release of outstanding fiscal year 1988 funds. The Secretary of State has been directed to inform Congress, as required by

law. The President expects that similar determinations will be possible for releasing fiscal year 1989 funds as they become available.

In addition to adopting important organizational reforms, the United Nations is also undertaking major new peacekeeping operations in Afghanistan and the Persian Gulf, and prospects for further peacekeeping exist in other critical areas. In its peacekeeping efforts, the U.N. is directly serving important, long-term objectives of this administration to end regional conflicts and advance peace and freedom around the world. The President's action makes it clear that the United States is prepared to meet its obligations in support of these peacekeeping efforts. As an indication of our commitment to an effective United Nations, the President also announced his intention to include full funding to meet the U.S. contribution to the U.N. system and U.N.

peacekeeping in the fiscal year 1990 budget, which he will submit to Congress in January.

In announcing these decisions, the President called on the United Nations to contin-

ue progress in areas where reform remains incomplete. The President reiterated the commitment of the United States to assist the U.N. in its reform program as well as in its new peacekeeping efforts.

## **Appointment of Rebecca Gernhardt Range as Chairperson of the Interagency Committee on Women's Business Enterprise** *September 14, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Rebecca Gernhardt Range to be Chairperson of the Interagency Committee on Women's Business Enterprise. She would succeed Susan E. Phillips.

Since 1987 Ms. Range has been Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Public Liaison at the White House. Prior to this she was Assistant Secretary for Governmental Affairs at the Department of Transportation, 1985-1987. She was counselor to the Secretary of Transportation, 1984-1985, and Deputy Assistant

Secretary for Governmental Affairs, 1983-1984. Ms. Range has also served as chief of staff, legislative assistant, and staff assistant for Senator Ted Stevens, 1977-1983.

Ms. Range graduated from DePauw University (B.A., 1976) and Catholic University, Columbus School of Law (J.D., 1981). She is a member of the District of Columbia and American Bar Associations. She was born October 23, 1954, in Mansfield, OH. Ms. Range is married, has two children, and resides in Washington, DC.

## **Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater on the Anniversary of the Establishment of Soviet-United States Nuclear Risk Reduction Centers** *September 14, 1988*

In a Rose Garden ceremony held by the President a year ago, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze signed the agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the establishment of Nuclear Risk Reduction Centers (NRRC agreement). The agreement marks a practical step forward in the ongoing efforts of the administration to reduce the risk of conflict between the superpowers as a result of accident, miscalculation, or misunderstanding. The centers which it established in Washington and Moscow provide a direct communications link between the two governments, capable of transmitting messages re-

lating to arms control and confidence building.

When the Nuclear Risk Reduction Centers began operations in April 1988, the NRRC agreement called for certain notifications of ballistic missile launches in accordance with the 1971 accidents measures agreement and the 1972 agreement on the Prevention of Incidents on and over the High Seas (INCSEA). The entry into force of the INF treaty and the conclusion of the Strategic Ballistic Missile Launch Notification Agreement at the 1988 Moscow summit broadened and increased the exchanges of information and notifications handled by the centers.

We are particularly pleased to mark the

first anniversary of the signing of the NRRC agreement. The establishment of the centers not only serves as a concrete example of our commitment to reduce the risk of conflict but also complements our ongoing work toward the President's objectives of meaningful, equitable, and verifiable reduction in the U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals.

The agreement to establish the centers was the result of a U.S. initiative, an initiative characterized by close and productive

cooperation among the executive branch, the Congress, and private groups of individuals who shared the common goal of reaching a practical accord with the Soviets that advances our efforts to strengthen peace and security. In particular, we wish to express appreciation for the counsel and leadership provided by Senators Sam Nunn and John Warner, who worked over the years to help to make the Nuclear Risk Reduction Centers a reality.

## **Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater on the Soviet-United States Joint Verification Experiment for Nuclear Testing *September 14, 1988***

Today at the Soviet nuclear test site at Semipalatinsk, the United States and the Soviet Union conducted the second and concluding phase of the Joint Verification Experiment (JVE). As in the successful first phase of the JVE last month at the U.S. nuclear test site in Nevada, U.S. and Soviet scientists, technicians, and observers were present to measure the yield of the explosion.

We believe these experiments have demonstrated the effectiveness and nonintrusiveness of CORRTEX, our preferred method, and should allow the Soviet Union to accept its routine use.

The JVE process is the result of a U.S. initiative embodied in the agreement reached at the Moscow summit which pro-

vided for one underground nuclear explosion experiment at the U.S. test site in Nevada and another at the Soviet test site. Following today's phase of the JVE, U.S. and Soviet negotiators return to Geneva to continue the current round of negotiations on nuclear testing. Our objective for these negotiations is to conclude an agreement on effective verification measures for the unratified Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTBT) and the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty (PNET). Today's JVE at Semipalatinsk moves us further toward achieving agreement on the effective verification protocols which are essential for the two treaties and reflects the success of the administration's practical and measured approach to nuclear testing issues.

## **Message to the Congress Transmitting the Annual Report of the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation *September 14, 1988***

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 10 of the Saint Lawrence Seaway Act of May 13, 1954, I hereby transmit the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corpora-

tion's Annual Report for 1987.

**RONALD REAGAN**

The White House,  
September 14, 1988.

## Remarks at a Republican Party Rally in Cape Girardeau, Missouri September 14, 1988

*The President.* Senator Jack Danforth, Senator Kit Bond, and your great Congressman—one of the finest—Bill Emerson, and Joanne, thank you all very much. It's great to be in Cape Girardeau, and I want to thank the Southeast Missouri State University Foundation, the university, and Congressman Emerson for the invitation.

But before we begin, I have an announcement to make. The latest trade figures were just released by the Department of Commerce this morning, and the news is very good. The trade deficit has declined by \$3.6 billion for the month of July. This continues the steady progress that we've seen. In fact, the trade deficit for the first 7 months of this year is over 18 percent lower than for the same period last year. And the long-term trend is excellent: The deficit is now at its lowest level since 1984. And today America's exports are nearly at an all-time high, and imports are declining. And I'm happy to say that by resisting protectionism we've kept our economy growing at a strong rate, created millions of new jobs, and kept inflation low. And I can tell you, the message is going out to every corner of the world: When America goes into the market to compete, we plan to win. Others may talk, but we deliver.

Well, now, I've been told that SEMO students have a lot of spirit. And I already know that about my brothers in Tau Kappa Epsilon. But on a day like this, I can't help but feel like I'm from Missouri. So, let me ask you to do something. Since we're here in the Show Me Center, do you think that right now you can "show me" and let me hear some of that SEMO spirit? *[Applause]* Okay. You've shown me. And in fact, there are a few thousand students next door watching me on daytime television—I think I heard them, too. *[Laughter]*

But I can't think of any place that gives a better welcome than Southeast Missouri State. And who can match your champion cheerleaders and the award-winning Golden Eagle? Now, you know that as President I can't favor one college team

over another. *[Laughter]* But with all the support that Congressman Emerson has given me, when he asked me for a favor, how could I refuse? So, let's just say that this fall there will be at least one cowboy who will be rooting for the Indians.

Now, with this great reception that you've given me, I have to say that there was once upon a time that to be a Republican in this area of the country felt a little bit like being Gary Cooper in "High Noon"—*[laughter]*—outnumbered in a big way. *[Laughter]* But I remember the story of a fellow who was running for office as a Republican. And he was in a rural area, and it wasn't known to be Republican. And he stopped by a farm to do some campaigning. And when the farmer heard he was a Republican, his jaw dropped, and he said, "Wait right here till I go get Ma. She's never seen a Republican before." *[Laughter]* So, he got her. And the candidate looked around for a podium from which to give his speech, and the only thing he could find was a pile of that stuff that Bess Truman took 35 years trying to get Harry to call fertilizer. *[Laughter]* So, he got up on the mound, and when they came back he gave his speech. And at the end of it, the farmer said, "That's the first time I ever heard a Republican speech." And the candidate said, "That's the first time I've ever given a Republican speech from a Democratic platform." *[Laughter]*

Well, all that, as they say, is history—or should I say ancient history, which at my age is a subject that I'm regarded as an expert in. *[Laughter]* Today Missouri has a team that it can depend on to defend our basic values and keep America strong: Bill, Jack, Kit and, of course, Governor John Ashcroft.

Now, let me take just a moment to talk about the positive achievements of the past 8 years. We do have, as you've been told already, a robust, growing economy with low inflation. Young people starting out can look forward to jobs and opportunity, a secure future to start a family. We're begin-



ning to turn around the decades-long decline in education by returning to basics and demanding nothing less than excellence. We're restoring our judicial system by appointing serious-minded judges who respect the Constitution and America's traditional values. Our nation is again respected in the world. Our Armed Forces are strong. And America is at peace. And we've rekindled an ancient pride, a noble patriotism that loves America and would extend our blessings to the world.

What more can we say than that the parents of a child born today can look forward to the 21st century with hope and optimism that their child will know the brightest future the world has ever seen. And let me say something to each one of you here today: That bright future is also yours; it is your birthright as Americans. And what we have seen in the last years is only the beginning. Soon you will be out there with all your energy and creativity, taking advantage of the greatest opportunities on Earth. And when that moment comes, well, all I can say is, Katie, bar the door.

America has traveled such a remarkable distance in the last 8 years that the memory has faded of the economic and foreign policy crises that we faced when Vice President Bush and I took office. The truth is that when you take a walk down our opposition's memory lane it starts to look like "Nightmare on Elm Street." And if you want to remember how things really were just a few years back, think of the year 1979. In that one year, Iran, Nicaragua, and Grenada were all lost. Iran fell to the Ayatollah; Nicaragua and Grenada were taken by the Communists. In that one year, our Embassy in Iran was seized, not once but twice. Our Ambassador to Afghanistan was assassinated by Communist gunmen, and that country invaded by Soviet troops. Add to that the economic crisis at home. That was just 9 years ago, and we're still paying for it today. That was the year 1979. Don't we have the right to ask the American people: If the liberals return to power, what happens in 1989?

Let's remember one thing: When the American people saw that under the other fellows the economic misery index was soaring off the charts—and I think I'd better

stop right there and explain to you what the misery index was. The misery index was created by adding the rate of inflation to the rate of unemployment. And it took place in the Presidential race between Jerry Ford and Jimmy Carter. And it was invented by the Carter people because that misery index then was somewhere around 12 percent or so. And they said that any man with a misery index of that size didn't have the right to even seek the Presidency. Well, something happened about that because you never heard of the misery index in 1980—because it was somewhere in the twenties by the 1980's. And now the misery index, if they wanted to use it, is less than 10 and continues to go down.

Today we have peace and prosperity, and the liberals are trying to pretend those economic and foreign policy nightmares they gave us never happened. One political commentator noticed this at their recent convention in Atlanta. And believe me, I just don't think I can improve on this paragraph. Forgive me—I have to mention my name in it—but I'm quoting Mark Helprin who said—and remember this is from him now, not me. I might be accused of being biased. *[Laughter]*

He said: "After 8 years of R.R., a dozen new or incipient democracies in South America, the Philippines, and South Korea; after Russian or proxy withdrawal in process in Afghanistan, Angola, and Cambodia; the winding down of the Iran-Iraq war; half a dozen treaties and summits with a marvelously chastened Soviet Union; after the longest peacetime economic expansion in American history, record employment and a 2-point drop in the unemployment rate, a significant drop in the crime rate, a 12-point drop in the prime interest rate, and a 10-point drop in the rate of inflation, not to mention tax reform and an economy that has succeeded in making the stock market crash almost inconsequential"—well, the liberal leadership came out this summer and said don't blame us, we told you so. *[Laughter]* I'll bet a lot of the press didn't think I'd ever be quoting one of them. *[Laughter]*

Of course, the liberals still don't understand why we were able to turn the econo-

my around, so they're treating good times as if they're a given. Their message is: "You can take prosperity for granted. It's time for a change, so take a chance on us." Well, that's sort of like someone telling you that if you stored up all the soft, cold drinks you could want in the refrigerator, now it's time to unplug the refrigerator. *[Laughter]* But whether it's a well-stocked refrigerator or our progrowth economic policies, you can't unplug what's working and expect things to stay the same.

Now, I don't think I have to tell you that some liberals have tried to take refuge in our words and phrases, like "community," "family," and "values." But we know that what matters isn't the words they use; it's what they really believe and what they really would do.

Well, you know, that reminds me of a little story. And it's okay, isn't it, if I tell one of my little stories? *[Applause]* It's about Mark Twain. And one day Mark Twain was there at his dresser, and he was going through shirt after shirt and just couldn't get one with all the buttons on it. And finally, losing his patience, he started using some very choice words. And then, as the story is told, about the time he was through, he turned, and there was his wife standing in the doorway. And very carefully and slowly and without a trace of emotion she repeated every naughty word just uttered by her husband. And that took several minutes. *[Laughter]* And when she was through, she just stood there, silent, hoping her display would shame her husband. And instead there was twinkle in Twain's eye. He puffed on his cigar and said, "My dear, you have the words. You just don't have the music." *[Laughter]*

Well, you know that's true about the liberals. They can try and adopt our words. For example, only in the past few days we've heard talk about how the opposition really is in favor of a strong defense. We haven't seen such a radical transformation since Dustin Hoffman played "Tootsie." *[Laughter]* But as long as we get out there and give the American people the music, there isn't a chance they'll get away with just the words.

Ultimately, the choice before the American people is the choice between two vi-

sions: on the one hand, the policies of limited government, economic growth, a strong defense, and a firm foreign policy; and on the other hand, policies of tax and spend, economic stagnation, international weakness and accommodation, and always, always, from them, "Blame America first." It's the choice between the policies of liberalism or the policies of America's political mainstream.

Now, I'm a former Democrat, but I think you know what I mean when I raise questions about the distinction between the rank-and-file Democrats today and the liberal leadership of their party in Washington, a liberal leadership that has turned a once-proud party of hope and affirmation into one dominated by strident liberalism and negativism. They have made the party of "yes", the party of "no"—"no" to holding a line on taxes, "no" to spending cuts, "no" to the line-item veto, "no" to the balanced budget amendment, "no" to the Pledge of Allegiance, "no" to the death penalty, "no" to tough-minded judges, "no" to the school prayer amendment, "no" to the right to life, and "no" to adequate defense spending, "no" to a strategic defense system that protects America from nuclear missiles, "no" to the foreign policy of strength and purpose that has told the truth about communism and helped bring the first signs of change to the Soviet Union in decades. And to my way of thinking, that's too many no's—too many no's to you and me and the American people and what we want done in Washington.

What 1988 is about is America's future. Yes, we're proud of our record of 69 months of economic growth, the longest sustained growth in our nation's history, and over 17½ million new jobs. And incidentally, about that figure, whatever you may have heard of certain individuals on television recently, they weren't all low-salary type of jobs. As a matter of fact, almost two-thirds of them are above the median income.

Well, all this is very good, but it isn't good enough for us. We want more: more growth, more opportunity, more jobs. And we intend to ensure this kind of economic prosperity right through the nineties and

into the next century by guaranteeing the Federal Government can never again spend and tax the American people into another economic nightmare. We will do it by passing the line-item veto, the balanced budget amendment, and limits on the congressional taxing power.

And there's one last issue. Yes, it's more important than even all the other crucial matters we've already discussed. Ladies and gentlemen, just a few years ago, I wonder how many of us could really have believed then that so many of our fondest hopes and dreams for America could come true. And of all those things that have happened, how many of us could have imagined 8 or even 4 years ago that one day an American President would have an opportunity to stand as I did a few months ago there in the Lenin Hills, at a podium at Moscow State University, and tell the young people of the Soviet Union about the wonder and glory of human freedom. With the beginning of change that we have seen in the Eastern bloc and with the development of concepts like a Strategic Defense Initiative, SDI, that destroys weapons, not people, it's just possible that we have a chance now to end the two great nightmares of this century and give our children a future free of both totalitarianism and nuclear terror.

We've proved what works in foreign policy. We have demonstrated time and again that candid rhetoric, a strong defense, and tough diplomacy bring peace.

What a great moment we have before us, and, oh, how future generations will dishonor us if now in a moment of sudden folly we throw it all away.

*Audience member.* Win one for the Gipper!

*The President.* You don't know how much that warms my heart.

Well, this is now what is all at stake. We must hold to this moment of hope, and we must be allowed to complete that which we have begun. So, let us go forth then, you and I, to tell the American people what's really at stake: the fate of generations to

come, the hopes of peace and freedom for our children and for all the children of the world. Yes, some say that it's time for a change. Well, ladies and gentlemen, we are the change. It started 8 years ago.

Well, I want to thank you all. This is very heartwarming, believe me, for me to be here with you today and to talk to you about these things. I just want to—oh, I can't resist. I'm supposed to quit right here.

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* Oh, yes. But in view of the past things that I just said, I don't know whether you know it or not, but I have a new hobby. I am collecting stories that I can actually prove are told among the Russian people. They make them up themselves. They tell them between themselves. It reveals they've got a great sense of humor, and they've also got a little cynical attitude about things in their country. And one of these stories, the one I'm going to tell you, I told to General Secretary Gorbachev, and he laughed. *[Laughter]*

The story was an American and a Russian arguing about their two countries. And the American said, "Look, in my country I can walk into the Oval Office. I can pound the President's desk and say, 'Mr. President, I don't like the way you're running our country.'" And the Russian said, "I can do that." The American says, "You can?" He says, "Yes. I can go into the Kremlin to the General Secretary's office, pound his desk, and say, 'Mr. General Secretary, I don't like the way President Reagan is running his country.'" *[Laughter]*

Well, thank you all, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:32 p.m. in the Main Hall of the Show Me Center of Southeast Missouri State University. In his remarks, he referred to Senators John C. Danforth and Christopher S. Bond, Representative Bill Emerson and his wife, Joanne, and Gov. John Ashcroft. The President also referred to the Southeast Missouri State University Golden Eagles marching band.*

## Remarks at a Republican Party Campaign Fundraiser in St. Louis, Missouri

September 14, 1988

Thank you all, and thank you, Governor Ashcroft. And a special thank you to Senator Kit Bond and Senator Jack Danforth; Congressman Jack Buechner; our new State chairman, Tom Fowler—congratulations, Tom—and our outgoing State chairman, Hillard Selka. And congratulations to you, Hillard, for having done such a great job. And let me also say that a friend of mine asked me to pass on a hello to his brother, “Bucky” Bush. *[Laughter]* But I’m pleased to be here today to speak for a great team, our Republican candidates running here in Missouri this year, including Governor John Ashcroft, Senator Jack Danforth, our Republican congressional delegation and—since as Vice President he’s already President of the Senate—for President George Bush.

In the last 8 years, as our administration cut interest rates to half of what they were and inflation to a third, as we set America on the path of the longest peacetime expansion in our history, and as we negotiated the first real reduction in Soviet and U.S. nuclear missiles in world history—as we did all this, no one has been a better ally in the Senate than Kit Bond and Jack Danforth. And as we’ve worked to restore a respect for basics in American education—mastery of fundamental skills, respect for bedrock moral values, an emphasis on achievement—no Governor has done more to blaze the trail than Governor John Ashcroft. And as we’ve fought a liberal mentality that said there was safety in weakness, as we’ve worked to restore America’s strength, no delegation on the House side has been more steadfast in supporting us than the Missouri Republicans. I only wish we had a few more of them. *[Laughter]*

Yes, we’ve come a long way; and yet, my friends, I must tell you that everything we’ve done these last 8 years, everything, could be lost faster than you can say the Pledge of Allegiance. *[Laughter]* Our opponents this year are the masked marvels of American politics. Their every word covers the extreme liberal face of their agenda.

When they say “opportunity,” they mean “subsidies.” When they say “closing the deficit,” they mean “raising taxes.” When they talk about a “strong defense,” they mean “cutting defense spending.” Yes, and yet hard as they try to hide, the liberals give themselves away when they say that if they’re elected, “the Reagan era will be over.”

What do you suppose they mean? *[Laughter]* When we took office 8 years ago, America was in the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression. We turned that around. And since our expansion began, we’ve created more than 17½ million new jobs, reduced unemployment to nearly the lowest it’s been in 14 years, and presided over the greatest flowering of new businesses and new technology in the history of the world. And today a greater proportion of our potential work force—maybe you don’t know the definition for that, “potential work force.” That is everyone, male and female, from the age of 16 and up, in the United States. And a greater proportion of that work force is employed than ever before in the history of the United States of America. And you think about how many people in the younger levels of that potential pool are still getting an education and so forth, and then stop to think that almost two-thirds of that whole pool is today employed here in the United States.

And yet our opponents say it’s time for this era to be over. When we talk about rising real family income, they reply that family income is no higher now than it was in 1968. Well, first, they’re wrong about that. By our best measurement it’s 18 percent higher today than it was 20 years ago. But still, it’s a strange thing for them to bring up. After all, do they really want us to remind people that between 1977 and 1981—I don’t know why I picked those years—*[laughter]*—the after-inflation income of the typical American family fell by almost 7 percent, or that since then it’s

risen by more than 10 percent?

They dismiss our accomplishments in education. And again, that's strange. Do they really want to remind Americans that when they last controlled the House, the Senate, and the White House, the SAT scores—those scores for proving qualification to get into college—fell steadily, or that since our back-to-basics campaign got rolling around the country, those SAT scores, as they're called, have begun to rise again? And let me add, we won't be satisfied until they're back where they were at their peak and still going up.

They deride our war on drugs—stranger still. You wouldn't think they'd want us to remember that during the last liberal administration the Justice Department started to lose interest in narcotics cases. Each year it brought fewer cases, and convictions were down by one-third in their last year in office. Well, since we took charge, Federal narcotics convictions have more than doubled. And while the number of drug users soared during the last administration, it's dropping now. And earlier this year we got the best news of all: High school students are saying no to drugs, including cocaine, as never before. But as a certain lovely lady keeps reminding me, as long as even one American uses illegal drugs, that number will still be too high.

Incidentally, maybe I can tell you a little story that you might not know. That whole movement of Just Say No to Drugs—that started when Nancy was speaking to a group of schoolchildren out in Oakland, California, and a little girl stood up and said: "Well, what do we do? What do we say when someone offers us drugs?" Well, Nancy said, "Just say no." And today there are over 12,000 Just Say No clubs in the schools across the Nation.

Our opponents talk about the courts. But do they really want to remind the Nation of the kind of judges they have appointed in the past—or that we have worked to place on the bench judges and justices who are not just concerned about the rights of criminals but also about those of the victims of crime?

And our opponents talk about competitiveness. Do they want to remind people that when they were last in office, manufac-

turing productivity increases slowed to a crawl—or that since we came to office, productivity is up sharply, by over 30 percent, and that America is exporting more than almost any time in history?

As I announced earlier today, the Department of Commerce released the latest trade figures early this morning. I know that they've made Jack Danforth, who's been one of the Senate's leaders in helping us open up international markets, very happy. Yes, in July the trade imbalance dropped like a stone. So far this year it's down nearly one-fifth from the same period last year. Exports are up, imports down, and the American worker is tops in the world.

This year the liberal opposition has fielded candidates who don't know left from center. [*Laughter*] Many of them talk about reaching for the center; but on issues like national defense, as former Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger wrote recently, too many of their candidates seem to believe that, and in his words, "the way to deter war is to be unprepared to respond." They would cut the B-1 bomber, the Midgetman missile, our Strategic Defense Initiative, and wipe out two carrier battle groups in our Navy. In fact, what they plan for the Navy is so bad that by the time they get through Michael may have to row the boat ashore. [*Laughter*]

So, you tell me, when the liberals try to tell the American people they won't raise taxes, but fail to mention the new spending programs they've promised every liberal special interest group in Washington, are we going to stand by and let them get away with it? When the liberal leadership tried to portray themselves as the newly ordained champions of law and order, but forgets that they have to mention that they've given a virtual veto power over the Supreme Court appointments to fellow liberals like the Civil Liberties Union, are we going to stand by and let them get away with it?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* When the liberal leadership tried to tell the American people that they're the party of peace, but forgets to admit they jeopardized the chance for peace and tried to tie my hands in arms

negotiations by favoring a nuclear freeze, cutting defense, and gutting SDI, are we going to let them get away with it?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* I thought you might object. [Laughter] I wonder how they believe that we got where we've gotten in the three summit meetings with the General Secretary of the Soviet Union if it wasn't by strengthening our defense and making it plain that we would continue to do so as long as it was necessary to remain—[ap-  
plause].

Yes, my friends, when our liberal opponents refuse to even whisper the "L" word and insist that "this election is not about ideology, it's about competence," they're just acknowledging that where they want to take America, America doesn't want to go. They know, as well as you do, and as well as our nation does, that the one issue, the only issue, that will matter after Inauguration Day is the issue of direction. Will we reelect peace and prosperity? Or will we play "Truth or Consequences" with trenchcoat liberals?

Now, let me say a word about a Bush administration, and it's very simple. There's one way that I hope it will be different from ours. If it hadn't been for a Republican Senate in our first 6 years, we wouldn't have accomplished half of what we did. If we'd had one these last 2 years, we could have done much more. But today, with the other party in control of both Houses, we face a monkey-wrench Congress determined to throw almost anything into the gears of government to gum up the works.

Some people say that having both Houses of Congress in the hands of the other party is a check on the President. But from what I've seen, when both Houses are in the hands of our opponents, there is very little a President can do to check them. That's why I've wanted a line-item veto—to help the President rein in Congress. But until the President gets such a veto, he must have at least one House in his own party if he's effectively to check congressional powers.

I hope that we can make sure that George Bush has more friends on Capitol Hill than he had on that Pacific island where he was shot down. You know, if you

do know some people—and I know some that really honestly think that, the Congress being the way it is, that that's a part of our checks and balances. The people nationwide elect the President—the only office, that and Vice President, elected by the entire public. But then they turn around and let a Congress come in that is pledged not to let the elected President do the things he said he was going to do and for which he was elected.

And if it's checks and balances, isn't it funny that in the last 56 years, 52 of those years the Congress—or the House of Representatives has been Democratic? And 46 of those years, they've had both Houses of the Congress. I had that 6 that I mentioned. Now, isn't it strange? The only Republican President in these 56 years who had a Republican Congress was Eisenhower, for 2 of his 8 years. But the Democrats have had a Democratic Congress for Democrat Presidents for 34 years out of this period, where if they've had the Presidency for 34 years, they've had a Democratic Congress for 32. Harry Truman had 2 years of Republicans and never got over it. [Laughter]

Well, there's no better way to start helping George Bush in the way that I said than to return Jack Danforth to the United States Senate and to elect our Republican congressional candidates to the House. Now, nothing would please me more than for President Bush to have on Inauguration Day a gift—a Republican Congress. And I'd also like it if he knew that when he needed a view from a statehouse he could turn to a reelected Governor John Ashcroft.

Your slogan here is "Missouri is a Must," and it is. We must win Missouri this year if all those who stand for what we stand for are to be able to stop playing defensive ball in Washington. And that just doesn't mean just the top of the ticket. It means Governor Ashcroft. It means Senator Danforth. It means our congressional candidates—every one. So, here's my request to you—I enjoy saying this: Go out and win one for the Gipper.

Thank you very much, and God bless you all. And now I have to go back to Washington before it gets in more trouble while we're gone.

*Note: The President spoke at 6:15 p.m. in the King Louis IX Ballroom at the Omni Hotel. Following his remarks, he returned to Washington, DC.*

## **Statement on the Senate Confirmation of Nicholas F. Brady as Secretary of the Treasury** *September 14, 1988*

I am extremely pleased that the Senate has voted to confirm my nomination of Nicholas F. Brady to be the Secretary of the Treasury, succeeding James A. Baker III.

Nick Brady has served as the United States Senator from New Jersey and has been a leader in the investment community. I cannot imagine anyone more qualified to step in as Treasury Secretary. Now that he has been confirmed by the Senate, he will become the chief economic spokesman for my administration. Nick's sure hand at

the helm will ensure the steady continuation of the economic policies that have brought about the longest economic recovery in our history and job opportunities that have resulted in the lowest unemployment rate in 14 years.

I am confident that Nick Brady will serve the Department and his country well. I look forward to having a full Cabinet once the Senate has confirmed my nominee for Secretary of Education, Lauro Cavazos.

## **Proclamation 5861—National Medical Research Day, 1988** *September 14, 1988*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

As the 20th century approaches its close, medical researchers are peering ever deeper into the mysteries of living processes. Their investigations and discoveries are yielding a rich harvest of information and insight, suggesting strategies for alleviating countless ailments that afflict or kill millions of our fellow citizens each year. National Medical Research Day, 1988, gives us the opportunity to pause in gratitude for all that American medical research has done through the decades to save lives and preserve health.

The progress made by today's medical researchers is part of a long tradition in American biomedical research. In the past century, researchers have triumphed over such formerly deadly diseases as diphtheria, polio, and tetanus. Furthermore, vaccines and treatments developed in America's bio-

medical laboratories have helped lead to virtually global elimination of formerly deadly epidemics such as cholera, smallpox, yellow fever, and bubonic plague. Medical research has also resulted in the development of new drugs and surgical procedures and improved understanding of environmental and behavioral components of individual health. These advances have benefited Americans and all humanity.

Such successes occur because of our continuing commitment to such Federal agencies as the National Institutes of Health; the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration; and the Centers for Disease Control, which support studies not only in their own laboratories, but also at universities and research institutions throughout the country; and because of the work of academia, industry, and voluntary organizations. Such cooperation in medical research has led to products that contribute to America's economy and to our Nation's ability to compete successfully in international trade.

The investment of the United States in biomedical research continues, and so does our national commitment to training those who will conduct this research in the years to come.

In recognition of American medical research, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 328, has designated September 14, 1988, as "National Medical Research Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 14, 1988, as National Medical Research Day, and I call upon the people of the United States and

Federal, State, and local government officials to observe this day with appropriate events and activities.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:03 p.m., September 15, 1988]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on September 15.

## Proclamation 5862—Fire Prevention Week, 1988 September 14, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

We consider fire an essential part of our daily lives, because with it we cook our food, heat our homes, and generate the energy that fuels businesses and industries across our country. But uncontrolled, fire becomes an enemy that threatens our homes, friends, and families.

Fire exacts a heavy price in the United States, disproportionately striking young people and senior citizens. Fire is deadliest in the home, where it can strike without warning, late at night, when we are least prepared to defend ourselves. Each year, hundreds of thousands of fires in the home cause thousands of civilian deaths and injuries, and billions in direct property damage.

Human error is largely responsible for the tragedy of fire in the home—and human intervention can do much to stop that tragedy. Each of us has the ability to prevent needless suffering from the destructive power of fire.

This fall, Fire Prevention Week will be an opportunity for Americans to show their best, as they help one another learn and practice fire safety steps. The tools we need

to protect our homes and our loved ones from fire are simple. This year, the National Fire Prevention Week theme, "A Sound You Can Live With—Test Your Smoke Detector!", emphasizes easy steps we can take to give us valuable time to escape a home fire.

During Fire Prevention Week, all Americans should test their home smoke detectors, replace the batteries if needed, and learn the simple maintenance practices that will keep a smoke detector ready to protect the home. Replacing batteries and keeping a smoke detector dust- and dirt-free are a small investment of time that can make possible the precious minutes members of a household need to reach safety. Families across America should also use Fire Prevention Week as a time to practice a home escape plan. We should likewise spend time checking our homes for fire dangers—improperly stored flammable liquids; electrical problems; creosote buildup in chimneys; lack of spacing around home heating equipment such as woodstoves, or flammable materials too close to portable heaters; and other hazards.

Every small measure we as individuals take to prevent fire increases the level of



fire safety throughout our country. Many organizations dedicated to fire safety across the United States will sponsor activities during Fire Prevention Week; they deserve our cooperation and gratitude.

These organizations include the National Fire Protection Association, the International Association of Fire Fighters, the International Association of Fire Chiefs, the National Volunteer Fire Council, the International Society of Fire Service Instructors, the Fire Marshals Association of North America, and all the organizations that belong to the Joint Council of National Fire Service Organizations.

We should honor the dedicated men and women of these organizations, especially the thousands of fire fighters throughout the United States. We pay special honor to the selfless fire fighters who have made the ultimate sacrifice, losing their lives in the line of duty so that others might live.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, Presi-*

*dent of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week of October 9 through October 15, 1988, as Fire Prevention Week, and I call upon the people of the United States to plan and actively participate in fire prevention activities during this week and throughout the year.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:04 p.m., September 15, 1988]*

*Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on September 15.*

## Proclamation 5863—Mental Illness Awareness Week, 1988 *September 15, 1988*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Mental Illness Awareness Week, 1988, offers all Americans a welcome and much-needed chance to expand their knowledge about the nature, causes, and treatments of mental illness and to grow in understanding concerning those afflicted; their families; and appropriate attitudes toward, and assistance for, victims of mental illness. This is an opportunity we surely should utilize, because it can do much good throughout our land.

The 20th century has seen more and more recognition of the role of disease processes in mental disorders. This message has reached millions, but pockets of misinformation, prejudice, and misunderstanding remain. Everyone should be aware that research has discovered many genetic, biochemical, and environmental causes of mental dysfunction. Further, changes in

medicine and technology are taking place so rapidly that many citizens have not yet heard of vital recent advances that allow health professionals to diagnose and treat many forms of mental illness with increasing effectiveness.

We have also learned that people can take purposeful steps toward improving the lives of their loved ones, friends, and fellow citizens who are affected by mental illness—and that many of the burdens experienced by family members as they care for the mentally ill should and can be shared by the wider community. During Mental Illness Awareness Week and all year long, we can recall and be thankful for our continuing progress into diagnosis, treatment, assistance, and understanding for all those of every age and condition who cannot reach their potential or lead independent, fulfilling lives because of mental illness. Let us also resolve to put into practice, as individuals and in private and community efforts, all that we have learned and achieved

regarding ways to help, encourage, and befriend mentally ill Americans and their families.

The Congress, by Public Law 100-390, has designated the week of October 2 through October 8, 1988, as "Mental Illness Awareness Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in its observance.

Now, *Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan*, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of October 2 through October 8, 1988, as Mental Illness Awareness Week. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with

ceremonies and activities that will enhance the well-being of our Nation by increasing knowledge and understanding about mental illnesses and their treatments.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:05 p.m., September 15, 1988]

## Message to the Congress Transmitting the Annual Report of the Federal Labor Relations Authority September 15, 1988

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with Section 7104(e) of Title 5, United States Code, I hereby transmit the Ninth Annual Report of the Federal Labor Relations Authority, which covers

Fiscal Year 1987.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
September 15, 1988.

## Message to the Congress Transmitting the Report on Agricultural Trade Prospects in Selected Countries September 15, 1988

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I thereby transmit the report on Agricultural Trade Prospects in Selected Countries prepared by my Special Assistant for Agricultural Trade and Food Assistance pursuant to the requirements of Section 1113 of

the Food Security Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-198 of December 23, 1985).

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
September 15, 1988.

## Message to the Congress Reporting on Regulatory Reform September 15, 1988

*To the Congress of the United States:*

When I took office I set in motion a plan to improve and rationalize the regulatory activity of Federal agencies. The program

was designed to ensure full analysis of possible regulatory impacts, to bring about greater coordination within the government, and to increase public information

about and participation in the process. To enhance presidential oversight, I issued Executive orders directing regulatory agencies to justify their exercise of regulatory discretion, demonstrate the likely benefits and costs of individual regulations, and better inform the public of their plans and activities. To provide leadership for these efforts to improve the regulatory process, I established the Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief, chaired by Vice President George Bush. I believe these steps have served the American people well and assured greater constitutional accountability.

Experience over the past 2 decades suggests the need for the President to establish publicly the overall direction for regulatory agencies by announcing the general, government-wide principles, both economic and social, to which regulatory agencies should adhere as they implement their statutory responsibilities. Our Administration has established a process in which the Office of Management and Budget issues an annual *Regulatory Program of the United States Government* setting forth the regulatory proposals of my Administration for the coming year. The *Regulatory Program* improves agency regulatory management by requiring agencies to observe the President's regulatory priorities and coordinate with OMB and one another. In addition, these reports provide the Congress and the American people—before the publication of any proposed regulation—with a comprehensive outline of how the Administration intends to exercise the discretion the Congress has provided.

The President must also provide for day-to-day oversight of agency regulatory developments. This oversight process, carried out through the Executive Office of the President, includes monitoring agency activity, coordinating government-wide issues, identifying issues of concern, and, with appropriate interagency discussion, ensuring that any remaining issues are resolved.

This Administration understands that American life is burdened by too much regulation and that true regulatory reform must involve regulatory reduction. Today, more than 100 Federal agencies maintain

thousands of regulations that have an enormous impact on how we live and what we do. Regulations tell us what is safe and what we can buy. Government regulates how we make, price, sell, transport, use, and discard the products of everyday American life.

This pervasive government power can be used for good or ill. And as regulation grew over the past 5 decades, government "red tape" became a great burden on our free enterprise system. Over the last 7½ years, we have substantially reduced that burden, cutting red tape and slowing the pace of new regulation.

When I became President in 1981, I directed that Federal agencies, within the scope afforded by law, should reduce the excess burden of government regulation that is borne by every worker, consumer, business, and State and local government in this Nation. Under the guidance of the Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief, Federal agencies have eliminated unnecessary regulatory costs ranging in the tens of billions of dollars. Federal reporting requirements have been eased wherever possible, and we have worked hard to ensure that the paperwork burden imposed on the American people does not get out of control. As we have weeded out and eliminated wasteful, unnecessary, and intrusive regulatory standards, we have also encouraged the development of useful regulations that will increase benefits to society as a whole.

The steady but enormous progress the Vice President and I have made over the past 7½ years to improve the way government regulates has been one of our Administration's proudest achievements. However, much more remains to be done. Managing the Federal regulatory machinery will continue of necessity to be a high priority for Presidents in the years ahead. For this reason, I am certain the new Chief Executive will want to continue this endeavor to serve the public interest by insisting that regulatory activity be productive.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
September 15, 1988.

## Remarks at a White House Briefing for Hispanic-American News Media

September 15, 1988

*The President.* Well, good morning. I know you've already heard from Dick Thornburgh and Bill Bennett, and they're a tough act to follow. So I'm taking this opportunity to announce the nomination of my fellow Californian, Ferdinand Fernandez, to the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Judge Fernandez is currently a Federal district judge for the Central District of California, and he'll make an outstanding addition to the Ninth Circuit, which is one of the circuits the Judicial Conference recently declared to be in a "judicial emergency" because of the number of vacancies. I trust the Senate will move quickly to confirm this important nomination.

And speaking of recovery, why don't we? A few days ago, I spoke to an Hispanic audience about the traditional values and strong family ties that Hispanics share. We've done all we can to support all American families with our efforts to strengthen the economy, and so I'm here before you today after 69 straight months of economic expansion. And don't let the snake-oil salesmen blur your minds with false statistics: This expansion has benefited Americans of every economic stripe and ethnic origin. This expansion has swept the country, from North to South, East to West, Calle Ocho—did I say that right, or is it Ocho—Ocho—all right—[laughter]—in Miami to Loaisida Avenue in Manhattan.

And nowhere have we seen business opportunities expand so as in your own field of Hispanic media. With more than 500 television affiliates, more than 200 radio stations, and 76 newspapers, you've created the most vibrant ethnic media this nation has ever seen. And most of this growth has taken place in the last few years.

Yes, opportunities are opening up everywhere, and the same is true everywhere in the Americas. Immigrants know better than anyone how precious freedom and democracy are. And in the past 7 years, there's been a democratic explosion throughout the

Americas. Before George Bush and I came into office, less than 30 percent of the population of Central and South America lived in democracies; now over 90 percent of the people live in nations that are either fully democratic or well on the way there.

As most of you know, however, sadly, two peoples are struggling to get out from under the suffocating embrace of Communist domination. The word *glasnost* is spoken daily in the Soviet Union, but there's no translation of it for the people of Cuba, who are still living under the yoke of Stalinism. And of course, there's Nicaragua. It happens that today, September 15th, is Central American Independence Day. On this day in 1821, the nations of Central America declared their independence from colonial domination. Now, 167 years later, the Nicaraguan people yearn for a new independence from Communist colonialism and aggression.

A true, democratic Nicaraguan declaration of independence would guarantee freedom of speech, a human right that's been trampled upon in recent months with a constant intimidation of La Prensa. It would guarantee freedom of religion, a human right that's been trampled upon by the bullying of Radio Católica. It would guarantee freedom of assembly, a human right that's been trampled upon by the suppression of independent labor unions. It would fulfill the promises the Sandinistas made to the Organization of American States in 1979. And it would free the Nicaraguan people from totalitarianism.

Of course, that declaration will not willingly come. Those that rule by intimidation do not surrender dictatorial power willingly, only when they're pressured to do so. And that's why I continue to support the freedom fighters in Nicaragua, who represent the best hope that the Nicaraguan declaration of independence will one day be the foundation of a democratic state in Nicaragua. The freedom fighters run out of money on September 30th, and Congress

must see to it that the freedom fighters are not left without food and supplies.

I'm also waiting for Congress to send the responsible defense legislation. I want legislation that will help my successor continue the policies that have brought the Soviets to the bargaining table and led them to begin pulling out of Afghanistan, as well as prompting a cease-fire in the Persian Gulf and liberating Grenada. Secretary Carlucci is prepared to work with Congress to come up with legislation that merits my approval and keeps our defenses strong. I will not stand by and watch this country once again be subjected to the naive and inexperienced liberal ideas that the people have consistently rejected and are completely out of step.

When I went to Capitol Hill for the State of the Union, I vowed that I would never again sign a catch-all spending bill of the kind I received last year, a 14-pound, thousand-page monster. And I wasn't making believe when I did this after I put it down. I had caught my finger. It was sore for about 3 days.

This year, the House and Senate have passed 13 individual spending bills, a far better way of doing business. I've signed 2 of them, just received a third, and expect to receive 3 others very soon. But the House and Senate are still haggling over the remaining 7 bills, even though the new fiscal year is starting in 2 weeks. I want to see those remaining 7 bills finished, on my desk, and fit to sign. And that includes defense legislation consistent with our policies of advancing freedom and peace through strength, the policies that have guided us for the past 7½ years.

But I fear Congress has gotten distracted from the task of tending to the Nation's fiscal business and instead is spending its time trying to score points before returning home for the election. I challenge the congressional leadership to send me all 13 spending bills by October 1st and accomplish something that hasn't been accomplished since 1948: getting the Nation's business done on time.

Now I'll be happy to take your questions.

#### *Central and South America*

*Q.* Mr. President, Thomas Regalado, from

Miami, which you know is Reagan country. [*Laughter*] Do you feel frustrated as you leave the White House that Cuba and Nicaragua are still under Communist insurgency, spreading hegemonously across this hemisphere, although many countries desire democracy? And what went wrong? Was it the Congress? Was it no support from other Latin American countries? And the second part is, what is at stake in this Presidential election for Central America and the Caribbean?

*The President.* Well, I think what is at stake is the very policy that from the first we set out. I hadn't been here very long when I made a trip down through Central and South America. And my trip was one—because I believe, with the best of intentions, in the past leaders of our country have come up with plans for friendship and mutual aid and so forth, but it was always kind of the big colossus of the North coming up with the idea and wanting everyone to sign on. Well, I wanted to make a trip down there and find out what the people—our Latin American neighbors—what they thought might work. So, it was kind of rewarding because every time I'd get there and sort of a—kind of austere, people I met with would start by saying, Well, what are you proposing? And I said: I'm not proposing anything. I'm down here to find out what your ideas are and how can we become closer. Here we are in this Western Hemisphere. We all had the common heritage. We all came from other countries, and mainly from Europe, to create this new world, this new Earth. And we all worship the same God. And we're only divided by three languages that separate us, not the dozens of the rest of the world.

And so, that's what I wanted and what I still want. And I think we should continue. And of course, there's been a great disinformation campaign abroad and in our land that has confused a great many people about the Nicaraguan situation. But we must set them straight and make them realize it is plainly a battle between freedom fighters and dictatorship. So, I want that to continue.

### *Administration Accomplishments*

**Q.** Miriam Lesnick, *Replica* magazine. After serving two terms as President, Mr. Reagan, what is, in your opinion, the three major accomplishments this administration has achieved in furthering the plight of Hispanics in this country? And what does the Bush administration have to offer Hispanics that Dukakis' administration won't?

**The President.** Well, I know how George feels—and I think that you would be reassured if you don't—about his warm feeling that he has with regard to Hispanics. And the three things that you say that we have done—well, I think, for one thing—I'm thinking overall terms—our whole economic policy has been across the board. It hasn't just been to benefit one segment of our society. And in the improvement in the economy of wages, of getting jobs, and so forth, Hispanic Americans have benefited as well—in some instances, even better—than the general improvement. So, I think that the economic benefits that have accrued, the changes that have come about in education, and—I'm going to be meeting with some of the educators, recognizing those today later—I think all of those are different than what our past policy has been.

I think I'd better move around here a little bit.

### *Ethnically Oriented Campaigning*

**Q.** Mr. President, I'm Yolanda Ayubi, president of the Milwaukee Hispanic Associates, and I'm also working in TV-65 in Milwaukee and Chicago. I have a question for you. This year, being a year of elections, it seems that the Presidential candidates are making a special effort to appeal to the Hispanic voters. We saw it with candidate Dukakis in Spanish, and we saw it with candidate Bush telling us that he was familiar with the Hispanic culture because of his relatives. My question is: If assuming that you would run again yourself, in your opinion would you try to make a special appeal to the Hispanic voters, and why?

**The President.** Well, I think that's only natural that we do that in societies such as our own, because our country is made up of every background. We've all come, all of us, from every corner of the world. And this

country is unique in one sense. A man wrote me a letter and explained it as beautifully as anyone could. He said, "You can go to France, live in France, you can't become a Frenchman. You can go to live in Spain or Germany, and you can't become a Spaniard or a German or a Japanese or whatever it might be." But he said, "Anyone in the world can come to America to live and become an American, because we all are with a heritage from someplace else."

And so, I think it's natural to know that you appeal to the interests of people in politics as to what they expect from Government and what they believe their particular problems may be. And so, none of us forgot our heritage. You don't quit loving your mother because you've taken unto yourself a wife. So, we, all of us, are proud of where—whether we or our ancestors—came from. And I think it's only natural that you reach out to establish a rapport with these various groups and let them know that you are conscious that they may have, in some instances, problems that are not general. And therefore you want to know and want to find the answers to those particular problems.

**Miss Board.** We have time for one more question, please.

**The President.** Oh, dear.

### *Cuba*

**Q.** Mr. President, the Cuban exiles have had high hopes that your administration was going to help them win freedom of their land. What do you think has been the major cause that has prevented your administration to help establish democracy in Cuba, specifically?

**The President.** Well, I think one of the things we've been working for is the source of Cuba's strength, of Castro's strength, and that is our dealing with the Soviet Union. In all of our dealings, they know very definitely how we feel about things of this kind and about Cuba and about the help that they have provided to the Sandinistas in Nicaragua. And so, we think that that has been more direct, and we've taken some encouragement from the fact that they are now withdrawing their military forces from Af-

ghanistan. But all of this comes up in our discussions with the General Secretary and has from the very first.

But I've just been told that there wasn't time for any—

*Miss Board.* That was our last question there.

*The President.* This always happens. Oh, you said one more?

*Miss Board.* No. I had said one more. That—

*The President.* Oh, she said that was the—[laughter]—well.

*Miss Board.* Well, Guillermo [Guillermo Benitez, WLTV, Miami, FL] here, okay.

*The President.* All right.

#### *The Vice President*

*Q.* You have only 2 more months of Presidency. And there are several issues that are hanging, like *contras*, aid to Nicaragua; the Manuel Noriega situation in Panama; the situation of Fidel Castro in Cuba; drug transactions, drug trafficking coming through Cuba; deportations of Mariel Cubans; the situation of Dr. Orlando Bosc in jail in Miami—all of these issues are going to be hanging on the air. What can we expect in the next administration?

*The President.* Well, I have great confidence because George Bush has been, as Vice President, a part—and a major part—of everything that we've done and all of the accomplishments that we've had in the economy and everything else, and our building up of our security and all. And I am convinced that, basically, the policies that have been in effect for these last sever-

al years will continue under him. And he will, in addition, do additional things that, as problems arise, that have to be done.

I have a feeling that, if the election should go the other way, that there will be a turnaround, that they don't believe at all in what we've accomplished or what we've done, and we will be back to trying to solve our problems with higher taxes and that sort of thing.

And so, I think there is a very definite choice here for the people in this election. And I, as I say, have every confidence in George Bush and what he will do. He spoke a line in his acceptance speech at the convention that I think should be the theme for us of this campaign. And that is, he said: "If you're going to change horses in the middle of the stream, don't get on a horse that's going the opposite way."

I'm sorry—and I always am when I have to leave hands in the air and I can't take their questions—but she is absolutely right. You know, there's somebody here in the Government—I haven't found him yet—but somebody that tells me what I'm going to be doing every 15 minutes of the day. So, I'm going to have to go.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:42 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his opening remarks, the President referred to Attorney General Richard L. Thornburgh and Secretary of Education William J. Bennett. Elizabeth I. Board was Special Assistant to the President for Media and Broadcast Relations.*

## Remarks to Participants in the Elementary School Recognition Program

*September 15, 1988*

Well, good afternoon. It's a pleasure to be with you today as we recognize and honor 287 elementary schools. Of course, education has been a part of our culture from its very beginning. Moses, for example, was known to his people not as a king or as a prophet but as a teacher. And when I had

him, that's what I called him: teacher. [Laughter] And boy, was he strict. If you made a mistake, he'd do that trick where he turned his cane into a snake. [Laughter] All of his students did very well, you can be sure.

Well, seriously, though, I can't think of an

event that I'd be happier to attend. As you know, education has been a particular concern of this administration, and I'm proud to be standing here with one of my two master teachers, Bill Bennett. Bill, I know you'll be leaving next week, and I want you to know that your legacy is an America more committed than ever to improving the education of our children. And we all thank you.

Now, replacing Bill, after the Senate gives its okay, will be Lauro Cavazos. Both Bill and Lauro are examples of what education can produce. Lauro is a zoologist and physiologist, Bill a philosopher and a lawyer. They've taught kids, and they've managed institutions of higher learning. And it was their hard work, determination, and the drive they had when their hunger for knowledge was fulfilled that brought them so far. They don't simply speak well about American education: they represent American education at its best, as students, teachers, and administrators.

But let's talk about your schools, the schools we honor today. They're very important places because they provide the children who attend them a solid foundation for literally everything they will have to know to be good and useful people.

William Wordsworth said that "the child is father to the man." Well, it's a profound thought and not as straightforward a statement as it sounds. It means that the experiences we have as children have a great deal of influence over what we become later in life. And when a youngster's early educational experiences are not good ones—if the youngster goes through childhood baffled because nobody answers those basic questions about life and the universe—his thirst for learning will decrease. And when we lose our desire to learn, the world around us begins to shrink. Opportunities shrink. And our natural desire for self-improvement deteriorates. Tragically, we see this happen time and time again in schools that seem to serve more often as places that kids go during the day to kill time rather than places where they go to learn and grow.

Well, the children that attend your 287 schools are in little danger of being unfilled in their educations. Instead, they arrive in school bright with promise, and

they're met with a concerted effort to make sure they fulfill that promise. And that means principals and teachers taking a firm hand and telling their students: This is what you must know, this is how hard you must work to know it, and your reward is the knowledge itself.

The K.R. Smith Elementary School in San Jose, California—it's a school with an ethnically diverse student body of Asians, Hispanics, blacks, whites, and native Americans. And why is this school among the 287 we honor? Well, let's take a look at the expectations superintendent James F. Smith and principal Will H. Ector have for the kids, and how those kids do.

There's an hour a day of mathematics instruction, instruction that emphasizes problem-solving skills. And what do the students have to show for it? Eighty percent of the school's students are above average in math proficiency. Students have to take 2 hours a day of reading and language arts, with a curriculum heavy on literature and light on textbook formulas. And what's the result? The scores of K.R. Smith students on the 1987 California survey of basic skills for writing were the highest in the San Jose School District. And that's in a school whose kids are predominantly immigrants or from families that move around a great deal, kids whose first language isn't English.

And how is this possible? Will Ector put it best when he said that "education is our business, excellence is our goal." Excellence is not simply an "A" grade. Excellence is a philosophy. It says: Do your best at all times because you owe yourself no less. That kind of philosophy spills over into everything and helps children to develop not only good study habits but good character as well.

The demand for excellence is a booster to the all-important self-esteem that kids must have to sustain hard work and resist the temptations to sloth or self-indulgence that the world and the devil place in their path. It's the best preventative against the scourge of drugs that I can think of, because if you give children a sense of the past and the future, they won't be so tempted to obliterate the present with drugs.

All American elementary schools can learn from your example. And to make that



easier to accomplish, the Department of Education has just released a report called "James Madison Elementary School: A Curriculum for American Students." It's a portrait of a model American elementary school, complete with a full-scale curriculum in all relevant subjects. And how did Bill Bennett come up with the curriculum we propose in this volume? Well, from you, your schools, and your programs.

You know, some would want to judge America's commitment to education solely by counting the number of Federal dollars going into education. All of you here today have proved that excellence cannot be bought. If it could, some of our most troubled school systems would be our best. No, excellence is the product of dedicated people like you—working hard, relying on a rigorous curriculum, and always demanding the best from your students. People like Nancy Jude, the principal of John Marshall Elementary School in Glendale, California. Facilities there are crowded, and Nancy says, "We try to work with what we have." What they have are committed teachers

and enthusiastic students, and that's what makes Nancy Jude's school one of the 287 that we honor today.

All of you've done well by your communities and done credit to your profession. Your example is a guiding light for parents, teachers, and administrators who want all American children to have the kind of education you're already providing. I don't think any of you are ever going to be characterized by that little story about the little boy who came home with his report card and when he got back to school the next day, he said to his teacher, "You better watch out. Because if I don't get better grades, my father said he's really gonna smack somebody." [*Laughter*]

Well, thank you and not just for that but thank you for all you've done, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 2:07 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom at the J.W. Marriott Hotel. In his opening remarks, he referred to Secretary of Education William J. Bennett and Lauro F. Cavazos, who was nominated to succeed Secretary Bennett.*

## Appointment of Richard Bender Abell as a Member of the Commission on Agricultural Workers September 15, 1988

The President today announced his intention to appoint Richard Bender Abell to be a member of the Commission on Agricultural Workers. This is a new position.

Since 1987 Mr. Abell has been Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs at the Department of Justice, and Deputy Assistant Attorney General, 1983–1987. Prior to this, he was Director of the Office of Program Development for the Peace Corps, 1982–1983, and Director of

the Office of Programming and Training, 1982–1983. He was also a field representative for central Pennsylvania for U.S. Senator Richard Schweiker, 1979–1980.

Mr. Abell graduated from George Washington University (B.A., 1966; J.D., 1974). He was born December 2, 1943, in Philadelphia, PA. He served in the United States Army, 1969–1971. He is married, has three children, and currently resides in Alexandria, VA.

## Nomination of John Condayan To Be Director of the Office of Foreign Missions *September 15, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate John Condayan to be Director of the Office of Foreign Missions, with the rank of Ambassador, at the Department of State. He would succeed James Edward Nolan, Jr.

Since 1987 Mr. Condayan has been Deputy Assistant Secretary and Deputy Director of the Office of Foreign Missions at the Department of State. Prior to this, he was Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Operations at the Bureau of Administration, 1985–1987, and Executive Director, 1984.

He was Executive Director of the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, 1982–1983. He has also served as counselor for administrative affairs at the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok, 1980–1982, and at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, 1978–1979.

Mr. Condayan graduated from Bucknell University (B.S., 1955) and Syracuse University (M.P.A., 1974). He was born September 1, 1933, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. He is married, has two children, and currently resides in Annandale, VA.

## Remarks at the Congressional Barbecue *September 15, 1988*

Well, thank you all for coming. And many thanks to the Capitol Steps for performing and for showing such uncommon mercy. *[Laughter]* Now, you're all under arrest. *[Laughter]* You know, someone asked how this group got started. Well, simple: The Congress drove them to it. *[Laughter]* I've had members of the administration go up on the Hill to testify. They came back the same way. *[Laughter]*

Now you know, the Capitol Steps might be getting some competition. What with *glasnost* and all, the Soviets have started a similar group: They're called the Russian steppes. *[Laughter]* Now, political satire is still new over there, but the group has caught on fast. They've only performed once and already they've been booked solid. Each one of them got 20 years. *[Laughter]* Just for the record, I'm speaking in jest here. Of course, some of you think I've been doing that for 8 years now. *[Laughter]*

But seriously, this is always a great pleasure to have you all here. And tonight it's a

very special pleasure for Nancy and me, because this is our last congressional barbecue. One of the great things I've found in Washington is that whatever the issue may be or whatever might be said during the day, after 6 o'clock we all take off the cleats and all come together as friends and colleagues. And these barbecues for me have come to represent that friendship and respect that overrides any partisan or political difference.

So, let me just say how glad I am that you could join us tonight. It meant a lot to us. And I think it's going to be clear through to January to try to thank you for these 8 years. So for tonight, let me just say thank you. I'll pardon those I've just arrested. *[Laughter]* Thank you all, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 8:39 p.m. on the South Lawn at the White House. In his opening remarks, he referred to the Capitol Steps, a musical satire group from Washington, DC.*

## Remarks at the Swearing-in Ceremony for Nicholas F. Brady as Secretary of the Treasury September 16, 1988

*The President.* Well, let me begin by welcoming all of you here today, with a special welcome for Nick, Kitty, and the Brady family. It's a happy occasion for me to be welcoming Nick Brady into the Cabinet as America's 68th Secretary of the Treasury. In fact, I can think of no one more qualified for this post.

In an investment banking career that has spanned three decades, Nick Brady has earned the respect of the financial and economic communities for his integrity and professional accomplishment. As a Member of the United States Senate, he won the respect and friendship of his colleagues. And he received national recognition for his work investigating the events in the financial markets of last October, leading the task force that came to bear his name. Now this, in fact, is the sixth time he has answered my call, and he has distinguished himself each time.

Secretary Brady will be chief economic spokesman for the administration, and I will be relying on him to continue our policies that have proved so successful. Just this week, excellent new trade numbers came out, showing a continued decline in the Nation's trade deficit, giving us the lowest trade deficit since 1984. America currently is in the longest peacetime economic expansion on record, employment is at an all-time high, and the unemployment rate recently hit a 14-year low. In fact, a larger percentage of our potential work force is employed today than ever before: 62.7 percent. And that potential employment pool includes everyone, male or female, 16 years of age and up, whether they're even going to school or even if they're retired. You know, I had to get this job to learn that. [*Laughter*] Of course, I wouldn't be surprised if Nick already knew it.

Now, last January when I went before the Congress to deliver the State of the Union, I also laid out something of a challenge to the leadership there. Now, here today, with your new Treasury Secretary, I want to

renew that challenge. I told the Congress that there should never again be another catchall, omnibus continuing resolution of the kind they sent down last year. And I told them that if they sent another one, I wouldn't sign it. Well, the best way to get a grip on the Federal budget deficit is for Congress to make the budget process work, and that means 13 individual spending bills all reaching my desk by October 1st.

And that must include defense legislation that maintains what Franklin Roosevelt rightly called the "great arsenal of democracy." When it comes to our own security and the cause of freedom, we cannot accept naive, liberal notions that fail to keep faith with the American people and their dedication to peace through strength.

And now, even though the new fiscal year is just 2 weeks away, a number of appropriations bills are still being haggled over in conference committees. And another round of midnight budget legislation is no way to control spending and fight the deficit. So, I hope Congress will watch my lips here: I want 13 separate bills, and if it makes it any easier, Congress can just think of it as a baker's dozen. [*Laughter*] And unless they pull that baker's dozen out of the oven by October 1st, well, they will have cooked their own goose, because the American people will see those spending bills are behind the budget deficit.

Well, Nick, I'm delighted to turn over the keys to the Treasury Department to you. Don't lose them. Alexander Hamilton gave them to me personally. [*Laughter*] But I think you are a most worthy successor to Hamilton. You have my congratulations and my thanks. And God bless you.

*Secretary Brady.* Mr. President, I am honored that you would ask me to be Secretary of the Treasury to follow in Jim Baker's big footsteps. I come from 30 years in the banking business. And although in today's fast-moving world you don't hear the term anymore, I was always taught that the best loan you could make was a character loan, one

that looked beyond the hard numbers and took a leap of faith and counted on the character and strength of the individual involved.

This principle applies to countries as well. And as you have shown the world, this principle is doubly true where the United States is involved. Your leadership has produced the longest sustained period of prosperity in most Americans' memories. Not only have the economic statistics turned out to be right, but what is more important is that

they have meant better lives for Americans.

The Treasury Department will do its homework, do the pick-and-shovel work to make sure the numbers are right. But we will always be guided by your faith that character is at the root of all human endeavor. Thank you.

*Note: The President spoke at 10:56 a.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. In his opening remarks, he referred to Secretary Brady's wife, Katherine.*

## Nomination of Clyde O. Glaister To Be Comptroller of the Department of Defense

*September 16, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Clyde O. Glaister to be Comptroller of the Department of Defense. This is a new position.

Since January 1988 Mr. Glaister has been Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) in the Office of the Secretary at the Pentagon in Washington, DC.

Prior to this he was Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Program and Budget), 1981-1988.

Mr. Glaister served in the U.S. Air Force Reserves, 1957-1963. He was born April 6, 1935, in Kinlock, PA. He is married, has two children, and resides in Reston, VA.

## Appointment of Ronald F. Lehman II as an Executive Branch Commissioner-Observer on the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe

*September 16, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Ronald F. Lehman II to be an Executive Branch Commissioner-Observer on the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. He would succeed Richard N. Perle.

Since 1988 Ambassador Lehman has been Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy at the Department of Defense in Washington, DC. From 1985 to 1988, he served as the U.S. Negotiator for Strategic Nuclear Arms in Geneva. Ambassador Lehman has been Deputy Assistant to

the President for National Security Affairs at the White House, 1986, and Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and Senior Director for Defense Programs and Arms Control for the National Security Council at the White House, 1983-1986.

Ambassador Lehman graduated from Claremont Men's College (B.A., 1968) and Claremont Graduate School (M.A., 1969; Ph.D., 1975). He was born March 25, 1946, in Napa, CA. Ambassador Lehman is married and resides in Arlington, VA.

## Nomination of Malcolm M.B. Sterrett To Be General Counsel of the Department of Health and Human Services

*September 16, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Malcolm M.B. Sterrett to be General Counsel of the Department of Health and Human Services. He would succeed Ronald E. Robertson.

Since 1982 Mr. Sterrett has been a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was vice president and general counsel of the U.S. Railway Association, 1980–1982. He has also served as minority staff director and counsel for the Senate Committee on

Commerce, Science and Transportation, 1976–1980. He was minority staff counsel for the Senate Committee on Commerce, 1972–1976.

Mr. Sterrett graduated from Princeton University (B.A., 1964) and Vanderbilt University School of Law (J.D., 1967). He was born September 21, 1942, in Norwalk, CT. Mr. Sterrett served in the U.S. Marine Corps. He is married, has one child, and resides in Bethesda, MD.

## Radio Address to the Nation on the Summer Olympic Games

*September 17, 1988*

*My fellow Americans:*

Let me begin this talk with a special message to the people of Texas. Last night many of you endured the ravages of Hurricane Gilbert. Today, as you wait for the waters to recede and the cleanup to begin, Nancy and I and all Americans hold you in our prayers. We all have one blessing to count: warning came early. You were ready; so are we. The Federal Government has spent the last week preparing to help during and after the storm. We've offered help, as well, to our international friends who felt Gilbert's full force. As I told Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga, we're ready to play an active role in helping them rebuild.

Now, on a happier note, if you're like me, you look forward every 4 years to a very special event: the summer Olympics. As you know, this week and next, the Olympics are being held in Seoul, South Korea. Last night athletes from all over the world marched around the Olympic stadium there and stood and watched as a single torchbearer climbed the steps and lit the Olympic flame, marking the start of the games.

I'm sure that like me, you'll be proud of all of these young men and women, and

particularly of our own American athletes. Our athletes are a remarkable group, not only for their achievements but for how they represent so much of what is good and beautiful and splendid about this sweet and promised land. As Vice President Bush said, when, representing all of us, he saw them off 2 weeks ago: they stand for "the country of the little guy, the country where, no matter what the circumstances of your birth or background, you can go anywhere and do anything; where the millionaire has no more vote than the pauper; where the sense of possibilities is so palpable you can almost breathe it in the air."

The Vice President was right, and I've always thought you could see the spirit of which he spoke in all our Olympic athletes. You can see it in the way so many of them will pause in their daily training in Seoul, as our athletes have at past Olympics, to help competitors from countries where good coaching is hard, if not impossible, to find. You can see it in stories that have been told about American Olympians over the years, like the one about a boyhood hero of mine, Jim Thorpe. In the 1912 Olympics in Stockholm, Thorpe took the gold in both the pentathlon and the decathlon. He was the

most talked-about competitor at those games. With his medals won, Thorpe was presented to the King of Sweden, who said, "You, sir, are the world's greatest athlete." And what was Thorpe's reply to this august European monarch? It was simple, straightforward, and American. He said, "Thanks, King."

And you can see the American spirit in the lives of every one of our team members at these games. This team comes from all over our nation, from the rough and tumble streets of our brawny cities to the quiet lanes of our vast countryside, from the suburban hills of southern California to river-front towns in the Midwest. They represent every aspect of our country's life and a shining hope, too, a crystalline beacon of opportunity that we know is the heart of America. One athlete, raised in very modest circumstances, recalled recently that, "We were rich as a family." And that wealth of love has given her the strength to achieve her dream, just as throughout our history the wealth of family love has given countless millions of Americans the strength to pursue their dreams in our land of opportunity.

There's so much we have to be proud of in our Olympic team this year. In all teams from all over the world, no group of young men and women is quite like them. They're filled with optimism for the future, with faith in the boundless possibilities of human-

ity, with zest for a life pursuing excellence, pursuing achievement, pursuing the limits of their God-given abilities, and piercing beyond what they thought were those limits. As an Olympic athlete from another nation recently marveled about our nation and its people, he said: "In America, they appreciate achievement and faith in the future. In fact," he said, "it's a prerequisite for getting around." And he concluded, contrasting the energy of the United States to other countries he had known: "For everybody in the street in America, every day is a competition."

Yes, our athletes have a love, a happiness, and an exuberance in being American. They're as patriotic as the Pledge of Allegiance; as red, white, and blue as the flag. They're filled with the spirit of our land in all of its magnificent diversity, a diversity you can see even in their faces. When you look at most other teams, it's easy to tell what continent or region they're from. But we Americans come from every continent and region. Ours are the faces of all humanity, just as our nation was built by the hopes of all humanity. So, as you watch these Olympics, remember—win, lose, or draw—how much we have to be proud and thankful for. After all, we're Americans.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from Camp David, MD.*

## Executive Order 12652—Return of Authority To Administer Federal Employees' Compensation Act to the Department of Labor From the Panama Canal Commission

September 19, 1988

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the Panama Canal Act of 1979 (93 Stat. 452; 22 U.S.C. 3601 *et seq.*), section 8146 of Title 5 of the United States Code, section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, and in order to return to the Secretary of Labor from the Panama Canal Commission the ad-

ministration of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act as it applies to the employees of the Panama Canal Commission, it is hereby ordered as follows:

*Section 1.* Section 1-307 of Executive Order No. 12215 of May 27, 1980, is rescinded.

*Sec. 2.* The transfer and other exercises of authority made pursuant to Section 1-307

of Executive Order No. 12215 in Department of Defense Memorandum, "Implementation of Executive Order 12215, 'Delegation of Panama Canal Functions'," July 18, 1980, are rescinded.

*Sec. 3.* This Order shall be effective January 1, 1989.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
September 19, 1988.

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:25 p.m., September 20, 1988]*

## Appointment of Elizabeth I. Board as Deputy Assistant to the President for Media and Broadcast Relations *September 19, 1988*

The President today announced the appointment of Elizabeth I. Board to be Deputy Assistant to the President for Media and Broadcast Relations.

Miss Board has served as Special Assistant to the President for Media and Broadcast Relations since August, 1987. She served as Director of the White House Television Office, 1985-1987, and was first named Special Assistant to the President in November, 1985. Miss Board worked for NBC News from 1979 to 1984, first as senior unit

manager and later as network news editor. Previously she was director of creative services for WMAL and executive producer of the Washington Redskins Radio Network.

Miss Board graduated from the University of Colorado (B.A., magna cum laude, 1974), the Stanford University Broadcasting and Film Institute, and George Washington University (M.B.A., 1981). A native of Front Royal, VA, she now resides in Washington, DC.

## Remarks to the United States Jaycees *September 20, 1988*

Well, thank you very much, and good morning. It's a pleasure to welcome the leadership of the U.S. Jaycees and your president, Andy Tobin, to Washington. I know you've come here from all over this country, leaving your husbands and wives and children and your beautiful homes. So, let me say: Welcome! And now I'd like to give you a little piece of advice: Go home soon. *[Laughter]* Because if you stay here, strange things may start happening to you.

For example, liberal Washington opinion-makers actually want to raise taxes—really, they do. It'd actually make them happy to raise taxes. Hard to believe, isn't it? I don't know, but maybe it's something in the air. *[Laughter]* Come to think of it, I don't know how I've resisted it myself. *[Laughter]*

So, my advice is: See the sights, meet and talk with the wonderful native Washingtonians, and then get back home as fast as your feet can carry you. *[Laughter]* And I'll be following you when I get done here in January. *[Laughter]*

I was happy to hear that you were coming in today because I wanted to salute you and all 250,000 Jaycees nationwide for all you've done for America. I think it's safe to say that the United States Jaycees exemplifies the values and goals of what some folks who flatter me call the Reagan revolution. Young, enthusiastic, excited by the promise of America, you brim with optimism for the future; indeed, you are the future. Many of you are managers and en-

trepreneurs, and you know that we have to have our house in order if the future is going to be bright. You know firsthand the truth of a principle too often forgotten by the liberal opinionmakers, which is that: You run a good shop, you have to keep your accounts in balance.

You also know something the liberals try to make the public forget: It's Congress that appropriates and spends Federal funds. The President doesn't have control over one dime of tax money. And you know that Congress' method of collecting and spending the Nation's money is out of whack. That's why you've been leaders in explaining to the American people that the President of the United States needs the line-item veto, the same veto that 43 Governors have—I used it 943 times when I was Governor—well, to make sure those people up on Capitol Hill don't play games and hide costs in the mammoth bills they're addicted to and that I refuse to sign. That's why we need it.

I told Congress in the State of the Union Address that I was never again going to sign another one of their 1,000-page catchall spending monstrosities. You probably remember when I slammed that bill down on the table. Well, if you happened to be watching television and seeing it there and you saw me do this—and a lot of people thought I was just being funny—no, I caught my finger under it when it went down, all 14 pounds of it, and it was sore for 3 days.

Now they're working on what I asked for: 13 separate spending bills. But I have to tell you, it looks like they may have lost their newfound fiscal responsibility. The new fiscal year begins in 11 days, and 7 of these 13 bills are still under negotiation between the House and Senate. I've mentioned this a few times over the last week, and I'm going to keep on mentioning it until they get the idea. I want those 7 bills on my desk and in shape to sign by October 1st. And if we do that, it will be the first time it's happened since 1948.

And I particularly want defense legislation I can sign. You probably remember I vetoed it the last time. I did so because that bill would have weakened the Nation. I want defense legislation that will continue

the policies of the last 8 years, the policies that brought the Soviets to the bargaining table and led them to begin pulling out of Afghanistan; the same policies that led to the restoration of our national pride and the liberation of Grenada. I want defense legislation that will expand our national security, not sacrifice it on the altar of the congressional pork barrel.

Your understanding of the need for genuine fiscal responsibility is the main reason why the Jaycees have led the fight for a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget. We're not there yet, but you keep plugging away at that amendment, because one day pretty soon the American people are going to start pointing some fingers, and a whole lot of big spenders are going to try to look innocent and say: "Who, me?" And come January, I'll be out on the mashed-potato circuit helping you plug for it. And at that moment, when they say, "Who, me?" a balanced budget amendment will be the very first item on the national agenda.

Now, there's something I've been waiting for the establishment economic gurus to say, and I haven't heard a word out of them. There's an economic idea they preach called the Phillips curve, which says that unemployment and inflation go together—that when unemployment goes up, inflation goes down and vice versa. Now, this notion has caused a lot of people to worry—they actually worry—because our unemployment rate is so low. This is the kind of bizarre thinking that makes people of common sense shake their heads in wonder. Well, I have news for the gloom-and-doomers who get good news and say it's bad news. The unemployment rate has been in steep decline during that time. We've had 6 years of low inflation during that same time. Our experience has proven one thing: This Phillips curve is just plain wrong.

I'm happy to say that our economic house is in sterling order. But the Nation's house is in need of further repair—spiritual repair. I'm talking, of course, about the scourge of drugs that threaten our present and our future. George Bush and I have fought this scourge with every ounce of our being since



coming into office, and contrary to what you've been hearing lately, we've had real success. We've doubled the number of Federal drug investigators and quadrupled the number of Federal prosecutors since 1980. In 1987 we seized some 140,000 pounds of cocaine and more than 2 million pounds of marijuana. And as for the monsters who purvey these pernicious poisons, we've nailed them. Since 1983 Drug Enforcement Administration arrests have nearly doubled. There's legislation before Congress to permit the death penalty for a drug-related murder, and I say it's about time.

As George Bush said at the convention, his mission is not yet complete. Well, the Lord knows there's more, much more, very much more to be done. Some people are now saying we might as well just legalize the use of drugs. With my last breath in my body I will oppose this perverse and inhuman notion. The Federal Government must do everything it can to stem the tide of drugs coming in from abroad and sever the supply lines.

But we all know that the drug crisis is not just a supply problem: It's mainly a demand problem. And that's where the Jaycees and

a certain lovely lady I'm proud to call my wife have come in. You have literally changed the way Americans think about drug abuse with three simple words: "Just say no." And I'm aware the Jaycees have been vital participants in the Just Say No efforts. In cities and communities across this nation, you've sponsored counseling centers, clubs in elementary schools, rallies against drugs, and hundreds of other programs.

The words "just say no" may be simple, but they are mighty. They are mighty because they reflect the profound ethic of personal responsibility that is the hallmark of our civilization. They represent a challenge and a summons to the moral greatness that is our birthright as Americans. And I am confident that we will defeat this scourge because as a nation we have hope and faith—hope for a brighter future and faith in the values that keep us strong.

And with that, I'm going to close up and go back to work and say, Thank you, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:45 a.m. at a briefing in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building.*

## **Nomination of Clarence J. Brown To Be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation**

*September 20, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Clarence J. Brown to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency, for a term expiring December 17, 1990. He would succeed Richard F. Hohlt.

Mr. Brown was Deputy Secretary of Commerce at the Department of Commerce in Washington, DC, 1983–1987. From 1965 to 1983, he was a Member of the House of Representatives for the Seventh District of Ohio. Mr. Brown was editor and publisher of several Ohio newspapers

from 1949 to 1965, when he became president and chairman of the board of the Brown Publishing Co. Since 1978 he has served on the advisory board of the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies and the advisory council of the American Enterprise Institute study of government regulation.

Mr. Brown graduated from Duke University (B.A., 1947) and Harvard University (M.B.A., 1949). He was born June 18, 1927, in Columbus, OH. He served in the U.S. Navy, 1944–1946, and the Reserves, 1950–1952. He is married, has three children, and resides in Washington, DC.

## Designation of James P. Moore, Jr., as a Member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation *September 20, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to designate James P. Moore, Jr., to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency. He would succeed Charles E. Cobb, Jr.

Since July 1988 Mr. Moore has been Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Trade Development. Prior to this, he was Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for International Economic Policy,

1986–1988, and Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Trade Information and Analysis, 1983–1985. Since 1984 he has also served as head of the U.S. delegation to the Industry Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, France.

Mr. Moore graduated from Rutgers University (B.A., 1975) and the University of Pittsburgh (M.A., 1976). He was born April 24, 1953, in Joliet, IL, and currently resides in Arlington, VA.

## Remarks at the Swearing-in Ceremony for Lauro F. Cavazos as Secretary of Education *September 20, 1988*

*The President.* Well, Mr. Vice President, and now, Mr. Secretary and Mrs. Cavazos, Members of the Congress that are here, and ladies and gentlemen, thank all of you. And as I'm sure you know, we're here today to celebrate a bit of good news for the Nation: the swearing-in that has just taken place of Dr. Lauro F. Cavazos as our country's fourth Secretary of Education and, I'm honored to add, as the first Hispanic Cabinet officer in American history. I know all of you join me in extending—and you've shown that—to Dr. and Mrs. Cavazos and to their family and friends a proud welcome to the White House.

Of course, September is the month when American education goes back to work, so now seems a perfect time to introduce a new Secretary of Education. Just 2 weeks ago, many American students, teachers, and administrators returned to their classrooms and offices in pursuit of knowledge and its matchless rewards. We sometimes take this for granted, but theirs is a high calling, a grand enterprise of individual effort and collective, national purpose. And I'm pleased to say they could not have a finer colleague, advocate, and spokesman than

Larry Cavazos, whose own life and career pay eloquent tribute to the ennobling possibilities of good education.

The son of a foreman at the legendary King Ranch in south Texas, Larry Cavazos went on to earn master's and doctoral degrees in zoology and physiology; to teach anatomy and biology as a professor at the Medical College of Virginia, at Tufts University, and at Texas Tech University; and to serve first as anatomy department chairman and then as dean of the Tufts University School of Medicine. For the past 8 years, Dr. Cavazos has been president of Texas Tech University, winning for that great institution, and for himself, a well-deserved national reputation for educational leadership and innovation. Lastly, and maybe most important, I might also point out that he and his wife, Peggy, have raised 10 children. Now, that's what I call real homework. *[Laughter]*

But with his scholarship and his work in academic administration; through his membership in innumerable national, inter-American, and international organizations; and by his participation in the movement

for school reform where it counts—at the grassroots—Larry Cavazos has already made a major contribution to American education, and he brings to his new post a record of solid accomplishment that promises even bigger contributions in the future. But along with high distinction, Dr. Cavazos brings something else to the Cabinet and to the Department of Education, something even more important to our schools and to our students, something I've made a cornerstone of this administration's policies since day one. And that something is the idea of educational excellence and a passionate commitment to quality schooling for every American child.

I know that Dr. Cavazos shares my pride in the substantial progress American education has made since 1981. And I'm sure, too, that he believes, as I do, that we can and must do better still. And I have every confidence that his work as Education Secretary will continue to lead the way, that his voice will continue to reflect the great good sense Americans have always had about our children and our schools, and that his effort will be devoted to keeping a national spotlight of attention on education.

You know, I've spent some of the happiest days of my life—and at my age, that's saying a lot—[*laughter*]*—*visiting American classrooms, meeting American teachers and students, and watching them work and learn. And Larry Cavazos will do the same. Larry is, to be sure, a sterling example of the magnificent contributions Hispanic-Americans have made to our national life. But I know his service in the Cabinet will speak to all Americans, from every background, in every circumstance, of the real hope and opportunity that good education always provides. With Secretary Cavazos—hey, that sounds good, doesn't it?—[*laughter*]*—*American education will be in sure and loving hands.

Well, Larry and Peggy, congratulations, and welcome aboard! It's a proud moment for you and me and for all of us.

*Secretary Cavazos.* Thank you, Mr. President, Mr. Vice President, Members of the Congress, ladies and gentlemen. What a tremendous privilege it is for me to be here today. Mr. President, I do so appreciate your confidence and trust, your selecting

me for this position of Secretary of Education.

You've brought great leadership to our nation, and your commitment to education has truly helped this country make significant gains and strides in the battle to always educate every person. I so much appreciate the unanimous support of the Labor and Human Resources Committee and the confidence of the Senate. I'm grateful for their expeditious handling of my nomination. And I wish to express thanks to the many people that guided us and assisted us through the confirmation process. There were very many of them, and we deeply appreciate what you did. My sincerest thanks and love to my wife Peggy and to our 10 children and their spouses. One of our grandsons is here. The other two couldn't make it; they're only 2 and 3 years old. And all of our family—most of them are here with us today.

This journey in education started in 1949, when I was a teaching assistant. Over the years, the support and confidence and love of my family has sustained me and has helped me. And I would not be here today, I'm convinced, if it were not for them and the support that they have given me, and on top of that, many, many others who are here in this room with us today who have contributed to my education, who've supported me in difficult times and who have encouraged me. There are many of you in this room, and I'd like to thank each one of you personally.

And lastly, the work ahead for us is truly enormous. We must awaken America to renew its commitment to education. We must all work together—all of us work together. We must care for every person—the highly motivated achieving child, the undereducated, the dropout, the illiterate, and the handicapped. All persons, majority and minority, must reach their fullest level of potential, of education, so that they will become in turn responsible citizens, and in this manner they will contribute to the greatness of America.

Mr. President, I look forward to working with you in the days ahead in what I consider perhaps the most important mission of this nation—this effort in education. Thank

you for your confidence, sir.

*Note: The President spoke at 2:24 p.m. in the East Room at the White House.*

## **Appointment of Bernard A. Schriever as a Member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board** *September 21, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Bernard A. Schriever to be a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board for a term of 2 years. This is a reappointment.

Since 1966 General Schriever has been a management consultant in Arlington, VA. Prior to this he served in the U.S. Air

Force, 1931–1964.

General Schriever graduated from Texas A&M University (B.S., 1931) and Stanford University (M.A., 1942). He was born September 14, 1910, in Bremen, Germany. He is married, has three children, and resides in Washington, DC.

## **Nomination of Richard Wood Boehm To Be United States Ambassador to Oman** *September 21, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Richard Wood Boehm, of the District of Columbia, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, as Ambassador to the Sultanate of Oman. He would succeed George Cranwell Montgomery.

After 5 years of employment in the private sector, Mr. Boehm joined the U.S. Foreign Service in 1955. His assignments have included press officer at the Department of State, 1955–1956; consular officer in Naha, Okinawa, 1956–1958; and an economic and political officer for the U.S. Mission in Berlin, 1958–1962. Mr. Boehm was a research analyst, then officer in charge for NATO political affairs in the Bureau of European Affairs at the Department of State. He has served as deputy chief of mission in Luxembourg, 1966–1968; senior training at the National War College, 1968–1969; and press officer in the Bureau of Economic Affairs, 1969–1971. He was counselor of em-

bassy for political-military affairs, successively, at the U.S. Embassies in Ankara, 1971–1974, and in Bangkok, 1974–1976; diplomat in residence at Hamilton College in Clinton, NY, 1976–1977; and Foreign Service inspector, 1977–1978. Mr. Boehm was deputy chief of mission in Kathmandu, 1978–1980, and in Ankara, 1980–1983. In 1983 he served as a member of the U.S. delegation to the 38th U.N. General Assembly. He was deputy examiner for the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service, 1984; and served as U.S. Ambassador to Cyprus, 1984–1987. Mr. Boehm is currently diplomat-in-residence and visiting professor at Howard University in Washington, DC.

Mr. Boehm graduated from Adelphi University (A.B., 1950), George Washington University (M.A., 1969), and the University of Paris, France, 1949. He was born June 25, 1926, in New York, NY. Mr. Boehm has two children and currently resides in Washington, DC.

## **Nomination of Thomas A. Thompson To Be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development**

*September 21, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Thomas A. Thompson to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development for a term of years prescribed by Public Law 99-498 of October 17, 1986. This is a new position.

Since 1987 Mr. Thompson has been a rancher in Heart Butte, MT. Prior to this he was the superintendent for the public schools in Browning, MT, 1984-1987. In

1986 he was named National Indian Educator of the Year by the National Indian Educator Association. From 1973 to 1979, he also served as a member of the National Advisory Council on Indian Education.

Mr. Thompson graduated from Northern Montana College (B.A., 1965) and the University of Montana (M. Ed., 1970). He was born August 5, 1940, in Browning, MT. He is married, has one child, and resides in Heart Butte, MT.

## **Appointment of Marion C. Blakey as Deputy Assistant to the President for Public Affairs and Communications Planning**

*September 21, 1988*

The President today announced the appointment of Marion C. Blakey to be Deputy Assistant to the President for Public Affairs and Communications Planning.

Since 1987 Ms. Blakey has been Special Assistant to the President and Director of Public Affairs. Prior to this she was Director of Public Affairs and Special Assistant to the Secretary at the U.S. Department of Education, 1985-1987. From 1982 to 1984, she was Director of Public Affairs at the Nation-

al Endowment for the Humanities. Previously Ms. Blakey served as director of that agency's youth programs and in its Office of Planning and Policy Assessment.

Ms. Blakey holds a bachelor's degree from Mary Washington College of the University of Virginia (1970), where she majored in international relations. Ms. Blakey is married, has one child, and resides in Washington, DC.

## **Appointment of Karen Spencer as Deputy Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs**

*September 21, 1988*

The President today announced the appointment of Karen Spencer to be Deputy Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs. She will succeed Andrew H. Card, Jr.

Ms. Spencer served as director of California Gov. George Deukmejian's Washington

office from October 1983 until September 1988. She also served as legislative advocate in Sacramento, CA, from October 1980 until October 1983, legislative assistant to Congressman Dick Cheney of Wyoming from January 1979 until October 1980, and administrative assistant to the California

State Senate in Sacramento, from April 1977 until January 1978. She also served as a legislative assistant for the Los Angeles City Council from October 1975 until April 1977.

Ms. Spencer graduated from California State University at Los Angeles (B.A., 1974). She was born in 1952 and currently resides in Arlington, VA.

## Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater on the Natural Gas Policy Act Amendments *September 22, 1988*

Aboard Air Force One this morning, en route to Texas, the President signed into law H.R. 2701, to repeal two anticompetitive restrictions on the sale of natural gas imposed by the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978. With the support of the Reagan administration and Vice President George Bush's administration task force on regulatory relief, the legislation passed Congress with substantial support.

The bill repeals the requirement that the duration of any first-sale contract for new Outer Continental Shelf natural gas be at least 15 years. The bill also repeals a requirement that producers of certain decontrolled natural gas offer their present purchaser a right of first refusal when the pro-

ducer received another offer for the gas. Repeal of the contract duration and right-of-first-refusal requirements will increase the flexibility of natural gas producers and purchasers to enter into agreement that accurately reflect market conditions. It will also benefit consumers by increasing the responsiveness of interstate gas prices to a more competitive market. The enactment of H.R. 2701 represents another step in the administration's effort to eliminate counterproductive regulation of the economy by the Federal Government.

*Note: H.R. 2701, approved September 22, was assigned Public Law No. 100-439.*

## Remarks at a Republican Party Rally in Waco, Texas *September 22, 1988*

*The President.* Thank you, Governor, and thank you, Dr. Reynolds, and Congressman Boulter. And I thank all of you very much. And a special thanks for that great music to the Baylor University Golden Wave Band. It is great to be back in the Lone Star State. And it's great to come to the home of the unbeaten Baylor Bears and your big buddy, Zach. But after hearing that greeting you gave me, it just makes me want to say, "Sic 'em, Bears!"

You know, now with this reception that you've given me, I have to say that once upon a time being a Republican in this area of the country felt a little bit like being Gary Cooper in "High Noon"—[laughter]—

outnumbered in a big way. Well, all that, as they say, is history—or should I say ancient history, which at my age is a subject that I'm regarded as an expert in. [Laughter]

Today Texas has a team that it can depend on to defend our basic values and keep America strong: Bill Clements, Phil Gramm, Kent Hance, and the next Senator from the State of Texas and a Baylor graduate, Beau Boulter.

And let me take just a moment to talk about the positive achievements of the past 8 years. We have a robust, growing economy, with low inflation. Young people starting out can look forward to jobs and opportunity—a secure future to start a family.

And more people are at work today than ever before in the history of the United States of America. Now, you know, I hear that number being given, and then some people say, "Well, we've got a bigger population than we had before." No, that isn't the way it figures.

Everybody in the United States—male and female, from age 16 on up—are considered to be the potential employment pool. So, that means all of you—and I doubt if there are any of you that are less than 16. But today 62.7 percent, almost two-thirds of that entire pool, is employed in the United States; and it's the greatest percentage in the history of this country.

We're beginning to turn around the decades-long decline in education by returning to basics and demanding nothing less than excellence. We're restoring our judicial system by appointing serious-minded judges who respect the Constitution and America's traditional values. We've rekindled an ancient pride; a noble patriotism that loves America and would extend our blessings to the world. We've given our men and women in uniform the kind of pay, the kind of weapons, and the kind of respect they deserve. And it's a proud thing once again to wear the uniform of the United States. And because of all that, our nation is again respected in the world. Our Armed Forces are strong, and America is at peace.

What more can we say than that the parents of a child born today can look forward to the 21st century with hope and optimism that their child will know the brightest future the world has ever seen? And let me say something to each one of you here today: That bright future is also yours. It is your birthright as Americans, and what we've seen in the last 8 years is only the beginning.

America has traveled such a remarkable distance in the last 8 years that the memory has faded of the economic and foreign policy crises that we faced when Vice President Bush and I took office. This year the liberals are singing the same old tune they were singing way back then, and it sure isn't "Don't Worry, Be Happy."

Now, if you want to remember how things really were just a few years back, think of the year 1979. Now, I know you

were quite young in '79. But in that one year, Iran, Nicaragua, and Grenada were all lost; Iran fell to the Ayatollah; Nicaragua and Grenada were taken by the Communists. In that one year, our Embassy in Iran was seized not once but twice. Our Ambassador to Afghanistan was assassinated by gunmen, and that country invaded by Soviet troops. Add to that the economic crisis at home. That was just 9 years ago, and we're still paying for it today. That was the year 1979. Don't we have the right to ask the American people: If the liberals return to power, what happens in 1989?

Well, that's how things were abroad. At home they were just as bad. Inflation and economic stagnation gave our economy a one-two punch that had America's families on the ropes. Between 1977 and 1981, the after-inflation income of the typical American family fell by almost 7 percent. And then George Bush and I rode into town and locked up inflation. *[Laughter]* And since then the American family's real income has risen by more than 10 percent.

Of course, the liberals hope you'll forget why we were able to turn the economy around. Their message is: You can take prosperity for granted; it's time for a change, so take a chance on us. *[Laughter]* Well, that's sort of like someone telling you that you've stored up all the ice cream you could want, so now it's time to unplug the freezer. *[Laughter]* But whether it's a well-stocked freezer or our progrowth economic policies, you can't unplug what's working and expect things to stay the same, and that's what they're trying to do.

I don't think I have to tell you that these days some liberals are using our words and phrases, terms like "community," "family," and "values." But while the words are the same, the meanings are different. For example, as part of their so-called profamily agenda, they propose Federal child-care assistance. Last week I told an audience in Washington that under this liberal proposal if you want assistance and you also want to leave your child with his or her grandmother that day, the grandmother will have to be licensed by the Federal Government.

Well, after I spoke, a reporter called one of the liberal congressional staff members

behind that bill and asked if it was true that grandmothers would have to get Federal licenses to take care of their own grandchildren. And the reply came: Yes, of course it's true. After all—and here's the quote—"How else can you design a program that receives Federal funds?"

By the way, our party has proposed an innovative plan to help families in need of child-care assistance. For every child under 4, a working family's taxes would go down by up to \$1,000—plain and simple. This will allow parents to choose among a variety of options if they need child-care assistance, including what experts as well as common sense tells us is the best option of all: by making it easier for the mother to stay home. And there's all the difference between us and them. When the liberals say "family," they mean "Big Brother in Washington." [Laughter] When we say "family," we mean "honor thy father and mother."

I don't think I have to tell you that lowering taxes rather than raising spending is not something the liberals understand. One thing they hate to do is to let tax dollars out on furlough. [Laughter] When they get their paws on the budget, government guzzles tax money faster than Zach drinks his Dr. Pepper. [Laughter]

You know, I have an example of the difference between our two philosophies. I remember when I was Governor of California. Now, I came into office—and it was the first fiscal year—and found that in violation of the constitution, the State was already carrying a great deficit. And just before the end of the first fiscal year that I was there, my finance director came to me and said, "We're going to have a surplus." And he thought and told me that he thought that since I hadn't been able to do anything in the nature of spending money because of that deficit that maybe now I had some pet program I was waiting to put into place and that I should announce that before the legislature found out. The legislature was dominated by the Democratic Party.

And I said, "I do have a plan: Let's give it back to the people." And he said, "Well, that's never been done." [Laughter] And I said, "Well, they never had an actor up here before either." Well, I went public and made the announcement that we had a

plan by way of the State income tax to give this money—all of it—back to the taxpayers.

And shortly thereafter, a liberal senator from the other party stormed into my office, pounded my desk, and he said, "I consider giving that money back to the people an unnecessary expenditure of public funds." [Laughter] Well, there again is the difference, as I say, between our two philosophies. To them, everything belongs to the Government; to us, everything belongs to the people.

But, as I said, in area after area this year, the liberals have tried to hide their philosophy behind our words. When they say "opportunity," they mean subsidies. When they say "closing the deficit," they mean raising taxes. When they say "strong defense," they mean cut defense spending—no wonder their favorite machine is the snowblower.

Now long ago, I vetoed a defense authorization bill that Congress sent to me and that embodied much of what the liberals want to do to our nation's defenses. But lately, some liberal leaders have seen what was happening to them in the polls and have had a deathbed conversion. They'd have you believe that they're born-again General George Pattons. [Laughter] But if we go the way they want to go, our defenses will run out of gas in no time.

For example, the liberals are proclaiming loudly that they're for the new Trident missile and the Stealth bomber. But then they whisper that they're also for delaying deployment of both systems pending the outcome of arms talks—which could drag on for years—while the Soviets could be deploying new systems of their own.

They shout loudly that they're for maintaining the effectiveness of the land-based leg of our strategic triad. But they're against the only modern missile systems that will be available for years to come, and would like to see an end to the flight testing needed to develop new systems. And they're against the B-1 bomber; they're against our strategic defense against ballistic missiles; and they would wipe out two carrier battle groups. In fact, what they plan for the Navy is so bad that by the time they get through, Michael may have to row the boat ashore. [Laughter]



But at this time, when nightly television pictures of the destruction of U.S. and Soviet missiles under our INF treaty tell us that our policy of peace through strength is truly working, you tell me, yes or no: Is this any time to return to the liberal policies of the past?

*Audience.* No!

*The President.* You didn't surprise me a bit. [Laughter] Well, the sad truth is that when the liberals refuse even to whisper the "L" word and insist that this election is not about ideology; it's about competence—they're just acknowledging that where they want to take America, America doesn't want to go. But the one issue, the only issue, that will matter on Inauguration Day is the issue of direction. Will we reelect peace and prosperity, or will we play "Truth or Consequences" with trenchcoat liberals?

Now, you know, I have to tell you I'm a former Democrat. But I think you know what I mean when I raise questions about the distinction between the rank-and-file Democrats—many of whom I hope are here—and the liberal leadership of that party in Washington, a liberal leadership that has turned a once-proud party of hope and affirmation into one dominated by strident liberalism and negativism.

They have made the party of "yes" the party of "no"—"no" to the school prayer amendment, the Pledge of Allegiance, and the right to life; "no" to the death penalty and to judges who care not just about criminals but about the victims of crime; "no" to our raid on Qadhafi's Libya and our rescue mission in Grenada; and "no" to the foreign policy of strength and purpose that has told the truth about communism and helped bring the first signs of change to the Soviet Union in decades. And to my way of thinking, that's too many "no's," too many "no's" to you and me and the American people and what we want done in Washington.

What 1988 is about is America's future. Yes, we're proud of our record of the longest peacetime economic expansion in American history and over 17½ million new jobs. And when, from the TV screen, you see and hear somebody say: Well, but all of those jobs, or most of them, were real down-at-the-bottom jobs, low income, and

so forth and so on—no, almost two-thirds of the 17½ million are in the pay scale above the median income.

Now, it's very good, but it still isn't good enough for us. We want more—more growth, more opportunity, more jobs. And we intend to ensure this kind of economic prosperity right through the nineties and into the next century by guaranteeing the Federal Government can never again spend and tax the American people into another economic nightmare.

Let me give you an example of what I mean: Some of you may remember that last January I went up to Capitol Hill for the State of the Union Address. I talked about some of the problems caused by the liberal leadership in the Congress, who were all there to hear it. I mentioned that in 7 years of 91 appropriations bills scheduled to arrive on my desk by the beginning of the fiscal year, only 9 made it on time.

Last year, of the 13 appropriations bills due by October 1st, none of them made it. Instead, we had 4 continuing resolutions lasting 41 days the first time, then 36 more days, then 2 days, and 3 days, respectively.

And then along came that behemoth, the continuing resolution containing all the appropriations. You have to sign it or close down the Government. It was 1,057 pages long. It weighed 14 pounds and was 2 months late. Even Congress didn't know what was in it. [Laughter] They passed it and sent it to me so late that I had just a few hours—yes, a few hours, not days, hours—to sign or shut down the Government. Well, this time, I did sign. But then as I said in my State of the Union Address, next time they do that, I won't.

Well, today Congress and our administration are working to keep that from happening again. I want to receive by the beginning of the next fiscal year, October 1st, all the Government's appropriation bills for the coming year—ones that I can sign. Our administration will pull out all the stops on our end to see to it that this happens. And I happen to think there's a good chance it will happen. And if so, it'll be the first time that the Nation's business has been finished on time since 1948.

Well, the next President deserves better

than this. The American people deserve better. The liberals have been in control of both Houses of Congress for 46 of the last 56 years. And this is what it's come to: My friends, it's time for a change. It's time to have a Congress that stands up and pays attention to the American people and their agenda, not to the agenda of the liberal special interests in Washington. And a great way to start is by sending more Republicans to the House of Representatives and Beau Boulter to the United States Senate.

And there's one last issue, yes, more important than even all the other crucial matters we've already discussed. Ladies and gentlemen, just a few years ago, I wonder how many of us could really have believed then that so many of our fondest hopes and dreams for America could come true?

And of all those things that have happened, how many of us could have imagined 8 or even 4 years ago that one day a President of the United States would have an opportunity to stand, as I did a few months ago, there in the Lenin Hills at a podium at Moscow State University and tell the young people of the Soviet Union about the wonder and glory of human freedom? I was well-received. But I was amazed later to discover not all the student body could fit into their auditorium, so they had seen that all who did were members of the Young Communist League. And yet they seem to respond pretty good to talking about individual freedom.

But with the beginnings of change we've seen in the Eastern bloc and with the development of concepts like the SDI that destroys weapons, not people, it's just possible that we have a chance now to end the two great nightmares of this century and give our children a future free of both totalitarianism and nuclear terror. Now, we found out what works in foreign policy. We've demonstrated time and again that candid rhetoric, a strong defense, and tough diplomacy bring peace. What a great moment we have before us, and, oh, how future generations will dishonor us if now, in a moment of sudden folly, we throw it all away. And this is what is now at stake. We must hold to this moment of hope, and we must be allowed to complete that which we have begun.

And when I say "we," I mean you. You can determine the future of our nation and the world. That is what America means: a nation that is in your own hands. Think of how different you are and how much more privileged than so many of those Soviet college students that I addressed. Unless they get into and rise in the Communist party—and few ever do—they have little or no voice in how their nation is run. Not you, not if you vote; there's no more precious right in the world. So, take the world, take history in your hands this November, and join us in our crusade for a bright and shining future for this bright and shining city on a hill we call America.

I just want to point out to you one thing: All of you between the ages of 18 and 24 now constitute the biggest voting bloc in the country. But surprisingly, you have the lowest voting percentage of any age group in the country. So, what I'm asking you today is not only pledge yourselves that you're going to register if you haven't—it isn't all that difficult—and then you're going to vote, but also be missionaries. Buttonhole others that may not have thought the same as you and tell them that you in that youthful age group can determine the future of the United States by how you cast your votes and the fact that you do cast votes. The late Will Rogers many years ago said: "The people in public office are no better and no worse than the people who send them there. But they're all better than those who don't vote at all." So, get out there and register and vote.

So, yes, some say that it is time for a change. Well, let me just remind you: We are the change. We started it 8 years ago, and we're going to continue it if you do the right thing at the polls on November 8th. And I think George Bush explained it correctly at the convention when he said, people that tell you you should change horses in the middle of the stream—well, don't change to one that's going the opposite direction.

Now, I'm supposed to say a thank you and get off of here right now, but I am—my people just—they're in terror of me because I have a new hobby. I collect stories that I can prove are told by the Russian people

among themselves and that kind of show the attitudes to their government. And I've been collecting them, and I'm going to leave you with one that I told to General Secretary Gorbachev.

This story, they have it, is that an American and a Russian were arguing about their two countries. And the American said, "Look, I can go into the Oval Office. I can pound the President's desk and say, 'Mr. President, I don't like the way you're running our country.'" And the Russian said, "I can do that." The American said, "You

can?" He said, "Yes, I can go into the Kremlin to the General Secretary's office. I can pound his desk and say, 'Mr. General Secretary, I don't like the way President Reagan's running his country.'" [Laughter]

Thank you all. God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:07 p.m. in Paul Meyer Arena at Baylor University's Ferrell Special Events Center. In his opening remarks, he referred to Gov. William Clements and Herbert H. Reynolds, president of the university.*

## Remarks at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas September 22, 1988

*The President.* Thank you, Jim, and thank all of you very much. It's a great pleasure to be here at NASA's Johnson Space Center, to be here with the men and women who are leading America upward in her climb to the stars. It's important to remember that it is not some impersonal technology that puts our astronauts in space. It's the dedication and expertise of thousands of men and women of vision, people like you who see no limits, only possibilities.

The truth is, our space program doesn't invest in machines; it invests in people. And you don't only launch rockets, you launch dreams. This is the age of technology, but technology is only a tool. Ladies and gentlemen, you are the space program, and America is proud of you.

And soon the world will be watching as five brave Americans lift off from Earth on the space shuttle *Discovery*. America is going to space again, and we're going there to stay. Commander Rick Hauck, pilot Dick Covey, and mission specialists Pinky Nelson, Mike Lounge, and Dave Hilmers are space-age pioneers, but their spirit is rooted deep in our heritage. We're a nation born of pioneers, and we'll always create our future on the frontier. Americans can live no other way.

Our early settlers knew great risks and made great sacrifices, but with their sacrifice, they moved the frontier forward and

built a great nation. Neither can we stand still nor be content, and we're not afraid. Ill fortune can slow us down, but it can't stop us. You can delay our long trek to greatness, but you cannot halt it. How better can we pay tribute to those who came before us than by continuing their quest for knowledge, their struggle against limits, by continuing to push toward the far frontier?

And when we launch the space shuttle *Discovery*, even more than the thrust of *Discovery's* great engines, it will be the inspiring courage of our heroes and the hopes and dreams of every American that will lift the shuttle into the heavens. And may the hand of God bring it safely back to Earth.

And when the *Discovery* takes off, seven precious souls will soar beside it, the seven heroes of the *Challenger*. With their lives, they moved a nation. They summoned America to reach higher still, as they wrote man's destiny into the stars. We pledge ourselves to pursue their vision of mankind's infinite, limitless destiny.

And there's a place for everyone in this future: Technology does not leave people behind; it carries everyone along. I've seen throughout my life that as the technology advances it becomes easier to use, not harder; and the benefits become more universal. Today our satellites make it possible to watch the Olympic games live from Seoul, Korea; to rescue downed fliers and

shipwrecked sailors; to predict the path of hurricane Gilbert; and to monitor arms control agreements between the superpowers. And these are just the first moments of a great new era that we're entering.

I believe the American people today are casting their eyes toward space with greater eagerness and anticipation than ever before. An entire generation is rediscovering their interest in space, the interest they had as children when—in the 1960's, in grade schools throughout our country—they watched on television, together, the lift-offs of Glenn and Shepard. And as for our young children, the children of the 1980's, well, I can tell from the letters they send me that they're ready to go and that the sky is not the limit.

A young author in Poland has written a book of fables in which he describes countries in terms of color. "The United States," he says, "is blue, like infinity. The possibilities are endless." Well, I would agree. And I would agree that for America the deepest blue, infinity, is found in the endless possibilities of space.

The commercial development of space will unleash a new age of entrepreneurship for companies large and small. There'll be new medicines, new materials, new products, and a communications revolution. The vibrance and creativity of the free market will plumb the full range of possibilities that lie ahead. The dramatic advances in technology mean that what today we can only dream of will be by tomorrow not only feasible but inevitable.

You know, back in Washington, in the Oval Office, I have a sign with a simple four-word message that I keep on my desk. And all of you embody that message. Those simple four words: "It CAN be done." Can America develop an aerospace plane that will be able to take off from a runway and go into orbit and then land on any corner of the globe in a couple of hours?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* It can be done!

Can we deliver a space shield to defend America, to protect people against nuclear missiles? It can be done!

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* Can America have the space station *Freedom* orbiting the Earth in

10 years' time?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* Yes, all these things can be done. We are a nation that can achieve great dreams. Somewhere in America, there is alive today a small child who one day may be the first man or woman to ever set foot on the planet Mars or to inhabit a permanent base on the Moon. Let every child dream that he or she will be that person, that he or she may one day plant the Stars and Stripes on a distant planet. Yes, I say: It can be done!

And you and I know that we're the nation that must do it, because in the next century, leadership on Earth will come to the nation that shows the greatest leadership in space. It is mankind's manifest destiny to bring our humanity into space; to colonize this galaxy; and as a nation, we have the power to determine whether America will lead or will follow.

I say that America must lead. The Nation that has achieved the greatest human freedom on Earth must be the Nation to create a humane future for mankind in space, and it can be none other. It is only in a universe without limits that we will find a canvas large enough for the vastness of the human imagination.

Mankind's journey into space, like every great voyage of discovery, will become part of our unending journey of liberation. In the limitless reaches of space, we will find liberation from tyranny, from scarcity, from ignorance, and from war. We'll find the means to protect this Earth and to nurture every human life and to explore the universe. Let us go forward. This is our mission; this is our destiny.

One cold January day in 1986, I read part of a poem to a nation in grief. I want to leave you today with the rest of that poem because it's a poem about joy and about all the joyous endeavors. It is "High Flight," by John G. Magee, Jr., an American pilot who flew with the Royal Canadian Air Force in World War II. It goes:

Oh! I have slipped the surly bonds of  
Earth And danced the skies on laugh-  
ter-silvered wings;

Sunward I've climbed, and joined the  
tumbling mirth of sun-split clouds and

done a hundred things You have not dreamed of—wheeled and soared and swung High in the sunlit silence. Hov'ring there, I've chased the shouting wind along, and flung My eager craft through footless halls of air . . . Up, up the long, delirious, burning blue I've topped the wind-swept heights with easy grace, Where never lark, or even eagle, flew; And, while with silent, lifting wings, trod the high untrespassed sanctity of space put out my hand, and touched the face of God.

I thank you. God bless you all, and God

bless America.

*Note: The President spoke at 3:21 p.m. in Building 9A at the space center. He was introduced by James C. Fletcher, Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Prior to his remarks, the President met with the crew of the "Discovery" and inspected the space shuttle training facility. The crewmembers were Capt. Frederick H. Hauck, USN, mission commander; Col. Richard O. Covey, USAF, mission pilot; and John M. Lounge; Lt. Col. David C. Hilmers, USMC; and George D. Nelson, mission specialists.*

## Remarks at a Republican Party Fundraising Dinner in Houston, Texas September 22, 1988

Thank you, Phil and reverend clergy, George, Barbara, Bill and Rita Clements, Beau and Rosemary Boulter, Fred Meyer, Bob Mosbacher, Tim Loeffler—Tom Loeffler, I should say—Penny Butler, Bobby Holt, and all of you: Thank you for that very kind reception.

I also want to take this opportunity to thank Frank Fahrenkopf for the outstanding job he's doing as chairman of our party. And let me recognize a man who's leaving the great State of Texas to answer the Nation's call as our newest Secretary of Education, Larry Cavazos.

Now, Phil, your warm introduction reminds me of a story, which isn't surprising, because when you're my age everything reminds you of something else. [Laughter] Seems there was a great old man, a wildcatter, a rancher, a political leader—one of those people who's done it all in life. And he was being given an award for a lifetime of service to mankind. And the fellow giving the award said: "We're here to pay tribute to you. You're a man of great personal courage, a man of wisdom, a man of truth; yes, a man to whom everyone across this land owes a debt of gratitude." And the old man rose out of his chair and hobbled over to the podium, looked out at the

cheering crowd, and then turned back to the other fellow and asked: "How come you didn't tell them about how modest and humble I am?" [Laughter]

Well, a greeting like the one you've just given me really does make me humble. But then I guess you all know there's a special place deep in my heart for Texas. I've been all through this glorious State. Every time I come here, I'm reminded of the words of that great old song: "Like a storybook ending, I'm lost in your charms." Nancy and I agree that when our time in Washington is done, there's no storybook ending we'd like more than to waltz across Texas with you.

I'm also fond of Texas because I have so many good friends here like Bill and Rita Clements and Phil and Wendy Gramm. Bill and Phil, you've proved that Republicans can win Statewide races; and through your efforts, and the efforts of hundreds of Republican volunteers, more than 1 million Texans voted in the Republican primary in 1988. Yes, the old Republic of Texas is fast turning into the new Republican Texas. And I'm sure that will even be truer on November 8th. There's a great crop of GOP candidates from races for the county court-

houses up to the State supreme court.

And then, of course, there's the all-important race for the United States Senate. And I'm sure you're all going to do everything you can on November 8th for a fine man and a fine Congressman, Beau Boulter. Beau has served his State and his country with distinction. But it isn't just that he'll be a great Senator, he's also the one guy running for Senator in Texas this year who actually wants to be the Senator from Texas. [Laughter]

Texans have served in this administration with great distinction, particularly my good friend Jim Baker. Jim was responsible for some of the finest victories of this administration. Well, now, Jim, as I said when you left, I expect you to do it for a guy who is, I have to admit, my very favorite Texan—and you all know his name. And there is another Texan who has worked both in our administration and the Senate, and he's the first Republican elected to statewide office since Reconstruction. He was a leader in the Senate of the fight for a stronger defense. He was one of our arms negotiators in Geneva. He's a giant of our party, of the Senate, of the world: Senator John Tower.

You know, some people this year want to talk about competence. Well, fine, let's talk about competence. I just happen to think that the youngest flier in the Navy with 58 combat missions, the Texas wildcatter who turned down a soft job on Wall Street to make his own way, the Republican chairman of Harris County, the Congressman from Houston, the chairman of the Republican National Committee—I'm not finished yet—the de facto Ambassador to China, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Vice President of the United States—I'd say his resumé says it all. And at the top of that resumé there are these two words: George Bush.

You know, we've been reminded recently of the importance of pledging allegiance to our flag and to the Republic for which it stands. But I'll bet that every Texan on this platform quietly throws in an extra pledge in there to the Lone Star State and the republic for which it stands, too. This republic stands for the very things that have made America a light unto the nations: the bedrock principles of family and freedom,

peace and prosperity, a strong community, and a strong America.

Now, you'll hear the liberals talk about these things, too. You'll hear them say there are no disagreements between them and us about these bedrock principles, but it just doesn't sound right. They use our words and borrow our tunes, but the song is way out of key. When they say "equality of opportunity," they mean straight numerical quotas. When they say "closing the deficit," they mean raising taxes. And when they talk about a "strong defense," they mean cut defense spending. Well, Abe Lincoln could have told them a thing or two about trying to fool the American people. I'll give them a piece of advice: Don't even try!

Texans have been through a rough patch lately, but instead of griping and looking for handouts, the Lone Star State is fighting back and winning. The State's economy is growing again. And to hasten that process, I've just signed a measure Phil Gramm worked very hard on, a measure to repeal one of the biggest mistakes in social policy this country ever made, the so-called windfall profits tax. That tax sure was a windfall—a windfall for liberals and their government programs, that is.

Well, in 1980, thanks to people like you, those folks felt the winds of change at their backs, and those winds blew them all the way home to Georgia. [Laughter] The windfall profits tax is the kind of thing we've come to expect from the liberals. It's not just bad tax policy; it's an example of two different ways of looking at the world—ours, committed to limited government and freedom; and theirs, which confuses good government with big government.

We've been dedicated to lowering taxes and liberating the American economy from the regulations and confiscations of the malaise years. When we came into office families everywhere were bleeding from tax rates that sapped our nation's initiative. We took that money out of the grasping hands of the Washington bureaucrats and put it back in the wallets of the people from whom they took it in the first place—the working men and women of America. The results have been amazing. In the past years we've seen an explosion of hard work

across this country, people putting their shoulders to the wheel and shifting their entrepreneurial energies into overdrive. And now more Americans are hard at work today—62.7 percent of all Americans, 16 years of age and up. That is a higher percentage of that citizenry than ever before in the history of the United States of America.

Texans know the value of hard work. The main reason we can all be full of optimism about the future in this State is that you all know the dignity and purpose of a job well done. Well, I've just come from another place, Washington, DC, where some liberals seem to think that work is a dirty word.

It's our task not only to preserve our prosperity but also bring it to people who have not yet shared it. We Republicans believe that the key to solving poverty is hard work. And that's why we want to replace welfare with workfare and get people off the dole and into the work force. But many liberals in Congress are complaining about workfare. They think the only thing wrong with the current welfare system is that it doesn't have enough money.

Well, that's like saying there's not enough water in the Gulf of Mexico. The liberals actually want more money for this system, a system almost everyone knows has been a colossal failure precisely because it discourages people from working. Well, I say we can't have America's poor and needy in the thrall of failed liberal notions that have failed to—or helped to perpetuate their poverty and left them without hope. Well, we say it loud: Work means hope and prosperity will ultimately vanquish poverty!

Texans know that the bedrock of a strong America is a strong family, and that we must raise our children well if the future is to be bright. We believe that parents need help in that noble task—must be allowed to choose the right care for their children. And Texans, whose commitment to family is legendary, seem to have it all figured out. You look to the family for help, you look to grandmothers. Now, look at what the liberals have done. They've written a bill that gives assistance not to the parents but to the person who provides the care. And that means if you want to leave your child with his or her grandmother during the day,

grandma will have to be licensed under Federal standards if she's to qualify for Federal aid for helping raise her grandchild. Licensing grandmothers—can you believe it? The next thing you know they'll say barbecuing is a health hazard. *[Laughter]*

But then, what can you expect from people who often seem to concern themselves with the rights of criminals and forget about the rights of the people the criminals prey on? We believe justice demands that a crack dealer with a machine gun who murders a police officer in the line of duty should give up his life as his punishment. We must protect our protectors and that means the death penalty for these vicious killers.

If you ask me, there are no Americans braver, and no citizens more precious, than the men and women who guard us—our State and local police. But the liberals oppose the death penalty in every case. They're more interested in the rights of the murderer than the basic human rights that a criminal destroyed—a police officer's right to life.

And that brings up another fundamental difference between us and the liberals. They do not believe that the unborn have a right to life. With all our hearts and souls, we do. And we pray this nation will turn away from abortion and choose adoption instead. Saving innocent lives—we believe there's nothing more important than this.

These fundamental differences, this clash of visions, we see at work in our foreign and defense policies, too. The ideas that hold sway over the Democrats these days would make Lyndon Johnson and Sam Rayburn shake their heads in wonder and confusion. There are people in this room who knew and learned from these two men, people like Phil Gramm and me who watched in horror as their once-proud party, which used to stand for economic growth at home and expanding the frontiers of freedom abroad—a proud bull with a passion for justice and liberty—became a stampeded steer, cowed by special interests at home and the enemies of freedom abroad.

We believe in a national defense that defends our shores and our allies by land and air and sea and, very soon, space, through

the Strategic Defense Initiative. But the opposition wants to reduce the size of our Navy, right at a critical moment when the Soviets are building up their naval presence in the Pacific. Reductions in the number of ships we have could mean endangering home ports like the one here in Corpus Christi. There can be no doubt—I said it in 1980, I say it again in 1988—America needs a 600-ship Navy!

The liberals have been all over the map about the B-1 bomber, which is based at Dyess Air Force Base. Yesterday they were against it. And today, once their pollsters told them to change their tune, they're for it. With that kind of record, I wouldn't bet on tomorrow. No, sir, that's one gamble I don't want America to take.

But it's when it comes to freedom that we have our greatest clash of principles. We've worked for freedom. We've fought the toughest battles of our administration over the issue of aid to the valiant freedom fighters who are seeking to liberate Nicaragua from the darkness of the totalitarian night. Those freedom fighters are the best hope we have for stanching communism in Central America. Texas is on the front line in that fight, because Texans will be the first to feel the gale force of the winds if the hurricane of communism sweeps north.

But that's part of a larger problem. The liberal leadership has always been critical when we found it necessary to use military force, whether in the Persian Gulf, or Libya; or yes, even in the liberation of the freedom-loving island called Grenada. Well, I have no regrets. And I'll tell you now, I'd do every one of these things all over again, and I bet George Bush would too.

This election is about the future. And for

Texans, the choice is simple: Do we want a future that continues and expands on the policies that have brought America back and standing tall, a future that rests on the bedrock principles we all hold dear? Or do we want a future that seems like a depressing rerun of the years of malaise? Ladies and gentlemen, the choice is clear: We are the change. We started the change 8 years ago. We must continue the change. And on November 8th, you're going to let the liberals know the meaning of that slogan on the bumper sticker: Don't mess with Texas! [Laughter]

Well, I've kept you from your dinner long enough, and I happen to be due in another State very shortly. So, they aren't going to feed me. [Laughter] But you welcomed me warmly, and I'm deeply grateful to you. Thank you, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 6:35 p.m. in the main ballroom at the George R. Brown Convention Center. He was introduced by Senator Phil Gramm. In his remarks, he referred to Rev. E. Stanley Branch; Vice President George Bush; Mrs. Barbara Bush; Gov. William P. Clements, Jr.; Mrs. Rita Clements; Representative Beau Boulter; Mrs. Rosemary Boulter; Fred Meyer, chairman of the Texas State Republican Party; Robert A. Mosbacher, finance chairman of the George Bush for President campaign; Thomas G. Loeffler, cochairman of Victory '88; Ms. Penny Butler, Republican national committeewoman for Texas; Bobby Holt, finance chairman of the Bush campaign in Texas; and James A. Baker III, former Secretary of the Treasury and campaign chairman for Vice President Bush. Following his remarks, the President traveled to Boca Raton, FL, where he remained overnight.*

## Statement on Signing the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act, 1989

September 22, 1988

I have today signed H.R. 4775, the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year

1989. This Act funds the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, the Gen-



eral Services Administration, and other agencies for the coming fiscal year.

The Treasury-Postal bill is the fourth Fiscal Year 1989 appropriations bill to be enacted into law. It provides funds at levels similar to those I proposed in my Fiscal Year 1989 budget. The Congress completed action on this bill on time and within budget and generally preserved our priorities. I urge the Congress to do the same with the remaining appropriations bills before the new fiscal year begins on October 1.

The Act also provides a well-deserved 4.1 percent pay raise for most Federal civilian and military personnel. To ensure that the Federal pay increase is consistent with reduction of the Federal deficit, I urge the Congress to continue to provide in the appropriations bills that departmental and agency budgets must absorb the cost of the pay raise.

I must, however, note my objections to section 619 of H.R. 4775, which purports to forbid the implementation or enforcement of certain agreements between the United States Government and its employees. This provision raises profound constitutional concerns. Indeed, a provision in last year's omnibus continuing resolution (Public Law 100-202) identical to section 619 was recently declared unconstitutional by the

United States District Court for the District of Columbia. The Court concluded that restrictions on the implementation or enforcement of nondisclosure agreements required of Government employees with access to classified information impermissibly interfered with my ability to prevent unauthorized disclosures of our most sensitive diplomatic, military, and intelligence activities.

As President of the United States, I have the constitutional responsibility to ensure the secrecy of information whose disclosure would threaten our national security. Our Nation's security depends upon our success in diplomatic, military, and intelligence activities, and that success depends upon our ability to protect the Nation's secrets. The Supreme Court has recognized my authority in this area. In accordance with my sworn obligation to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution, section 619 will be considered of no force or effect unless and until the ruling of the District Court is reversed by the Supreme Court.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
September 22, 1988.

*Note: H.R. 4775, approved September 22, was assigned Public Law No. 100-440. The statement was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on September 23.*

## Remarks at a Republican Party Fundraising Brunch in Boca Raton, Florida

*September 23, 1988*

Thank you all very much. And I have to say that since I'm a before-lunch speaker instead of an after-lunch, I can't tell that story about the fellow in the Colosseum in Rome who—when the hungry lions came charging out upon them—stood up and said a few quiet words, and the lions laid down. And then the crowd was furious. Caesar sent for the man and said, "What did you say to them that made them act that way?" He said, "I just told them that after they ate there would be speeches." [*Laughter*]

Well, Connie, I thank you very much for that introduction. Governor Bob Martinez and Priscilla Mack and Ken Adams and Chuck Cobb and Jean Austin and Alec Courtelis, and a special thank you to our Republican National Committee chairman, Frank Fahrenkopf, for what he's been doing—but thank you all very much. You know, I was in Texas last night, and I just happened to say I wanted a glass of orange juice this morning. And imagine my surprise when I woke up in Boca Raton.

[Laughter]

Seriously, I'm very happy to be here not only to see all of you but because, as you know, my term is up in January; and when you're retiring, you come to Boca to look around. [Laughter] Nancy's got her heart set on California, but once she sees one of your brochures, what do you think? [Laughter] Do you think you could make some room for us here? [Applause]

Well, thank you. You know, when you reach what the French call "a certain age," you discover there are a few things that keep you young. There's fresh air, a beautiful sunset, Sam Donaldson's [ABC News] yelling at you in the White House Rose Garden. [Laughter] Of course, I can't help but tell you that there are a few signs of advancing years—three particularly. One, you tend to forget things and—I can't remember the other two. [Laughter] And one of the things that keeps me young is helping dynamic Republicans who are going to continue the great tradition of our party.

You have a great slate of candidates running on the Republican ticket this year, guys like Jim Smith; Tom Gallagher; and the fellow who's running a tough-as-nails race to become the next Representative from this very district—and he'll make a super Congressman—Ken Adams. And then there's Connie. All Florida knows there hasn't been a more outstanding Congressman these past 6 years, and based on his record, you can be sure he's going to make a great Senator for the State of Florida—your friend, my friend, and a friend to all those who yearn for freedom, Connie Mack.

And I want to tell you why I think voting for Ken Adams and Connie Mack is so very important. When we fight for the death penalty and for revising the exclusionary rule and for judges who are tough on crime and on the drug traffickers in Florida and everywhere else, they are the kind of people who stand with us. These are the kind of people who have stood side by side with George Bush and me in the battle to make our economy grow and our nation to stand tall again.

And the principles that motivated us in 1981 are the same principles that motivate George Bush and the Republicans of the future. Some say it's time for a change.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, we are the change. We started almost 8 years ago, and the job now is to continue that change.

The history books will reflect this. We stand for growth, not limits. We stand for a strong and dynamic economy at home, not protectionist gloom and doom. We've cut interest rates in half. We've created, as you've been told, more than 17½ million new jobs. And today there's something very interesting about that—62.7 percent of our countrymen, everyone male and female who is 16 years and up—that percentage, they are employed, and that is the highest percentage in the history of the United States of America. When the history books are written, they'll say: They brought America back from the brink.

We know the limits of government. We also know its responsibilities, and we've fought for them. Yes, when the history books are written, ladies and gentlemen, we are the people of whom it will be said: They saved Social Security.

We know that it's not enough to be content with the freedoms we enjoy. No, we must expand those freedoms throughout the world. And when the history books are written, we are the people of whom it will be said: For the first time, they removed the shackles of Communist tyranny and brought democracy to a suffering people, the freedom-loving people of Grenada. Now you're closer to Grenada than Washington is, and maybe you already know something. But I was very pleased when some tourists of ours came back from Grenada and showed me a packet of postcards they had bought there. The postcards are color photographs of the graffiti on walls all over Grenada. But it isn't, Yankee, go home! It's Yankee, come back, and God bless America!

We know that we must not allow a second Cuba to sprout on the mainland of the Americas. We can be sure that those who worked against our efforts will be judged and judged harshly. And when the history books are written, they'll say that we did everything we could to free the people of Nicaragua from Communist tyranny.

We know the importance of sustaining and expanding upon our unique and special

commitment to our closest democratic ally in the Middle East. Yes, when the history books are written, they will say: These were the people who formed an important strategic relationship outside NATO with the proud and democratic State of Israel.

We know that the menace of terrorism must be challenged when and where it appears. And the history books will say that on April 14, 1986, we sent the terrorists in Libya a message. The message was: You can run, but you can't hide. And of course, we know that if peace is to prosper, this nation must be strong.

Later today I'll be meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, and we'll continue our efforts to ease tensions throughout the world. And here, truly, is one for the history books. They will say: These were the men and women who eliminated an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles.

But history tells us what the last 8 years have made very clear: It was only because we rebuilt our defenses and made clear that we and our allies would not waver in our resolve that the Soviets realized they had to come to the table. If the history books are honest, they'll say the Soviets did business because they knew we meant business.

Before we took office in 1981, the world was reeling from a series of events that seemed to place the free world in jeopardy. In Europe and Asia, Soviet medium-range missiles were threatening the territory of our allies. There was only one way to get the Soviets to pull those missiles out, and that was to deploy some missiles of our own. Now, I told the Soviets that we wouldn't deploy ours if they pulled theirs out; and liberals all over the world said it was a publicity stunt, that I didn't mean it, and that we should accept whatever deal they offered us. Well, I'm not the one to say I told you so. So, I'll just say we told you so.

Now, if you remember, some of our European allies were under intense pressure from antinuclear demonstrators, and naturally they were getting a little nervous. Well, I asked a friend of mine to go over and talk to them and shore them up. It was one of the most important diplomatic efforts of this administration. The mission was a triumph; the missiles went in. And 2

weeks ago that man watched as the first of our missiles was destroyed. His name is George Bush.

Now, you know, some people have tried to make a Federal case out of competence. Okay, let's talk about competence. I just happen to think that the former captain of the Yale baseball team; the youngest flier in the Navy with 58 combat missions; the former Texas wildcatter who turned down a soft job on Wall Street to make his own way; the former Member of the House of Representatives from Texas; the former Republican National Chairman.

Hang on, there's more—the former Ambassador to the United Nations; the former *de facto* Ambassador to China; the Director of Central Intelligence; and the current Vice President of the United States, who's handled every tough issue from deregulation to drugs to terrorism—frankly, I think the fella with that resumé has it all over anybody else in the competence department.

The choice this year is between the policies of accommodation and retreat or the policies of America's political mainstream. The great victories of 1980 and 1984 were based on the votes of millions of independents and rank-and-file Democrats who came our way. Their votes—especially those independents and traditional Democrats—that is the key battleground. And here we have an advantage because on economic, social, and foreign policy issues, those conservative-minded Democrats agree with us.

You know, some people—and I've been a little flattered by this—refer to this group as Reagan Democrats. Well, if it's true I have an "in" with those Democrats, here's what I want to say to them and what I hope you'll say to them, too: You're right to feel uncomfortable about the leadership of the party you and I once pledged loyalty to, because the party of Roosevelt, Truman, and Kennedy has become the party of McGovern, Carter, and Mondale.

A party that once stood for the broad interests of America's working men and women has become a party fixated on the narrow agenda of the liberal elites and special interest groups. Yes, I would say to rank-and-file Democrats, a once-proud

party of hope and affirmation has become dominated by strident liberalism and negativism. The party of "yes" has become the party of "no"—"no" to help for those fighting to keep Central America safe from communism, "no" to liberating Grenada, "no" to a negotiating stance that has brought us the first nuclear arms reduction treaty in history, "no" to the foreign policy of strength and purpose that has told the truth about communism and helped bring the first signs of change to the Soviet Union in seven decades.

And I would also say to those good Democrats here in Florida: In all these ways, the liberal leadership of your party in Washington has been saying "no" to you. And now it's time for you to start saying "no" to them. And the best way you can do that is by saying "yes" to the Republican Party.

You may remember that in January, when I went up on Capitol Hill for the State of the Union Address, I talked about some of the problems caused by the liberal leadership in the Congress. I mentioned that in 7 years, of 91 appropriations bills scheduled to arrive on my desk by a certain date, only 9 made it on time. Last year, of the 13 appropriations bills due by October 1st, none of them made it. Instead, we had 4 continuing resolutions lasting 41 days, then 36 days, and 2 days, and 3 days, respectively. And then along came that behemoth, the continuing resolution containing all the appropriations. It was 1,057 pages long, weighed 14 pounds, and was 2 months late. Congress had 3 hours—yes, 3 hours—to consider it. And it took 300 people at my Office of Management and Budget just to read the bill so the Government wouldn't shut down. As I said in my State of the Union Address, if that happens this year, I won't sign the bill.

But today Congress and our administration are working to keep it from happening again. I want to receive by the beginning of the new fiscal year, October 1st, all the Government's appropriation bills—ones that I can sign. Our administration will pull out all the stops on our end to see to it that this happens. I believe there is a good chance all of the Government's appropriation bills will reach my desk by October 1st, and if

so, it will be the first time the Nation's business has been done on time since 1948.

The liberals have controlled one or both Houses of Congress for 36 of those 40 years since 1948. And my friends, the next President deserves better than this, and so do all the American people. Let's spare him this. In February, to get *contra* aid approved, we only need 5 more votes. To get some of our crucial budget votes passed, we need only a few more votes. My friends, this year I say Florida can do it: Florida can send a Republican Senator named Connie Mack and more Republican Representatives like him to Congress and give George Bush what he needs—a new Congress, a better Congress, a Republican Congress.

And finally, there is this one last issue, yes, more important than even all the other crucial matters that I've discussed with you today. When we reach our journey together—or began our journey together, I should say, I wonder how many of us could really have believed then that so many of our fondest hopes and dreams for America could come true. And of all those things that have happened, my fellow Republicans, how many of us could have imagined 8 or even 4 years ago that one day an American President would have an opportunity to stand, as I did a few months ago, there in the Lenin Hills at a podium at Moscow State University and tell the young people of the Soviet Union about the wonder and glory of human freedom?

And you know, it didn't bother me a bit. In fact, I kind of liked it. They couldn't get all the students in the auditorium, so they picked the students that could come. And after it was all over, I found out they had picked all members of the Young Communist League. Well, they heard something about freedom; and you know, the funny thing is, they seemed to react pretty favorably to it.

What a great moment we have before us; and, oh, how future generations will dishonor us, how the history books will judge us, if in a moment of sudden folly we throw it all away. And this is what is now at stake. We must hold to this moment of hope, and I tell you with every ounce of energy and every fiber of my being: Only electing the

Republican ticket can accomplish that. So, let's go forth then, you and I, to elect George Bush, to give him Connie Mack in the United States Senate and Ken Adams in the House, to tell the American people what's really at stake: the fate of generations to come, the hopes of peace and freedom for our children and grandchildren, for all the children and grandchildren of the world.

And I'm going to do something my people are always afraid I'm going to do. I did do it for a few of you before I came in here. But I've got a new hobby. I'm collecting stories that I can prove are made up by the people in the Soviet Union and told among themselves. It shows they've got a great sense of humor and also they've got a kind of cynical attitude about their system. I told a couple of those stories to General Secretary Gorbachev, and he got quite a laugh. The second one I told was about an order that was given out. Now this is their story.

An order was given out by the Government that anyone caught speeding in the Soviet Union must get a ticket, no matter who it was. Well, that's significant because, you see, most of the automobiles in the Soviet Union are driven by the bureaucrats in government. The private citizens can't

really afford them. Well, one day Gorbachev came out of his dacha, his country home. He was a little late getting to the Kremlin. His limousine was there with the driver, and he said, "Get in the back seat. I'll drive." And down the road he went. Well, he passed two motorcycle policemen. One of them took out after him, and in a little while he's back with his friend. And he said, "Did you give him a ticket?" And he said, "No." Well, he said, "Why not?" "Oh," he said, "no, no, this was too important." Well, he said, "We're supposed to give a ticket to anyone, no matter who it is." "Oh," he said, "no, this one's too important." Well, he said, "Who was it?" He said, "I didn't recognize him, but his driver was Gorbachev." [Laughter]

Well, I've kept you from lunch long enough, so I don't want to be like the fellow with the lions. So, thank you, and may God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 10:38 a.m. in the Great Hall at the Boca Raton Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Charles E. Cobb, Jr., acting Under Secretary for Travel and Tourism; Jeanie Austin, chairman of the Florida Republican Party; and Alec Courtelis, finance chairman of the Florida Republican Party.*

## Statement on Michael K. Deaver September 23, 1988

This is a sad day. Mike Deaver has been our friend for more than 20 years and has served us and his country with uncommon dedication.

*Note: Mr. Deaver, who had been Deputy Chief of Staff to the President, was found guilty of three counts of perjury by a Federal grand jury.*

## Accordance of the Personal Rank of Ambassador to Joseph F. Salgado While Serving as United States Representative to the 32d General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency September 23, 1988

The President today accorded Joseph F. Salgado the personal rank of Ambassador in

his capacity as the United States Representative to the 32d Session of the General Con-

ference of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Mr. Salgado is presently Deputy Secretary of Energy at the Department of Energy in Washington, DC. He has also served as Under Secretary of Energy, 1985-1988. He chairs the innovative control technology advisory panel for the President's clean coal initiative and the Energy Systems Acquisition Board. He is also chairman of the inter-agency committee on nuclear weapons complex modernization study. Prior to joining the Department of Energy, Mr. Salgado was an Associate Director of Presidential Personnel at the White House. From 1982

to 1983, he served as the Associate Commissioner for Enforcement at the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice. Before joining the Department of Justice, Mr. Salgado was a deputy district attorney and senior trial attorney for the Alameda County District Attorney's Office in CA, 1973-1981. From 1966 to 1973, he served with the Oakland Police Department.

Mr. Salgado graduated from the University of San Francisco (B.S., 1968), and San Francisco Law School (J.D., 1972). He was born January 10, 1943, and resides in Alexandria, VA.

## **Nomination of Patrick Pizzella To Be a Deputy Under Secretary of Education**

*September 23, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Patrick Pizzella to be Deputy Under Secretary for Management at the Department of Education. He would succeed Mary McNally Rose.

Since 1986 Mr. Pizzella has been Administrator for Management Services at the Department of Education in Washington, DC. Previously, he was Director of Intergovernmental and Regional Affairs at the Small Business Administration, 1986, and special assistant to the Associate Deputy Administrator for Management and Administration

at the Small Business Administration, 1985. From 1983 to 1985, Mr. Pizzella served as special assistant to the Administrator of the General Services Administration, and from 1981 to 1982, he served on the staff of the Administrator. In 1976 Mr. Pizzella worked for Citizens for Reagan in Nebraska and Wisconsin.

Mr. Pizzella graduated from the University of South Carolina (B.S., 1975). He was born May 19, 1954, in New Rochelle, NY, and resides in Alexandria, VA.

## **Nomination of Lew W. Cramer To Be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Director General of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service**

*September 23, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Lew W. Cramer to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Director General of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service. This is a new position created by P.L. 100-418.

Since 1987 Mr. Cramer has been Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Science and Electronics, International Trade Administration, at the Department of Commerce. Prior to this he was special assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for

Trade Development, 1986. From 1984 to 1985, Mr. Cramer was a White House fellow, serving in the Office of the United States Trade Representative. He was an associate and later a partner in the law firm of Argue, Freston, Pearson, Harbison and

Myers in Los Angeles, CA, 1977–1984.

Mr. Cramer graduated from Brigham Young University (B.A., 1973; J.D., 1976). He was born April 24, 1949, in San Francisco, CA. Mr. Cramer is married, has five children, and resides in McLean, VA.

## **Accordance of the Personal Rank of Ambassador to Nicolas Miklos Salgo While Serving as Chief of the United States Team for Property Negotiations With Bulgaria and China**

*September 23, 1988*

The President today accorded Nicolas Miklos Salgo, of Florida, the personal rank of Ambassador in his capacity as Chief of the United States Negotiating Team for Property Negotiations with Bulgaria and with the People's Republic of China.

Mr. Salgo began his business career in Switzerland in 1938 as an export manager, becoming a director of Salvaj & Cie. in Geneva, 1939–1948. Between 1948–1954, he was owner and president of Indeco Corp., Coal Credit Corp., and Salvaj and Co. in New York. He was executive vice president of Webb and Knapp, Inc. in New York, 1950–1957; president and chief executive officer of the Norbute Corp. in Butte, MT, 1954–1960; and founder and owner of Nicolas Salgo and Co. in New York, 1959–

1983. Between 1960–1974, he was vice chairman and chairman of Bangor Punta Corp. and its subsidiaries in Greenwich, CT. He was the founder and a limited partner of the Watergate Improvement Associates in Washington, DC, 1960–1977, and served as the chairman of the Watergate Companies, 1977–1983. He was consultant to the United States Information Agency, 1982–1983; Ambassador to Hungary, 1983–1986; and is presently assigned to the Department of State on special projects involving the Communist bloc.

Mr. Salgo graduated from the University of Budapest (LL.B., and Ph.D., 1937). He was born August 17, 1914, in Budapest, Hungary. Mr. Salgo is married, has two children, and resides in Washington, DC.

## **Appointment of Paul Findley as a Member of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development**

*September 23, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Paul Findley as a member of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development for a term expiring July 28, 1992. He will succeed L. William McNutt, Jr.

Since 1983 Congressman Findley has been a writer and lecturer in Jacksonville, IL. From 1961 to 1983, he served as a

Member of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Congressman Findley graduated from Illinois College (A.B., 1943). He served in the U.S. Navy during World War II. He was born June 23, 1921, in Jacksonville, IL. He is married, has two children, and resides in Jacksonville.

## **Nomination of Carl M. Kuttler, Jr., To Be a Member of the National Advisory Council on Educational Research and Improvement** *September 23, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Carl M. Kuttler, Jr., to be a member of the National Advisory Council on Educational Research and Improvement for a term expiring September 30, 1991. He would succeed Joan M. Gubbins.

Since 1978 Mr. Kuttler has been president of St. Petersburg Junior College in St. Petersburg, FL. Previously he was dean of

administrative affairs, 1967–1978, and assistant to the vice president for administration, 1966–1967, at St. Petersburg Junior College.

Mr. Kuttler graduated from Florida State University (B.S., 1962) and Stetson University School of Law (J.D., 1965). He was born on January 31, 1940, in Daytona Beach, FL. Mr. Kuttler is married, has three children, and resides in St. Petersburg.

## **Nomination of John A. Gannon To Be a Member of the National Council on the Handicapped** *September 23, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate John A. Gannon to be a member of the National Council on the Handicapped, for the remainder of the term expiring September 17, 1989. He would succeed Harry J. Sutcliffe.

Since 1980 Mr. Gannon has been international president of the International Association of Firefighters in Washington, DC. Previously he was vice president of the

International Association of Fire Fighters, 1976–1980. Mr. Gannon was president of Local 93 in Cleveland, OH, 1970–1980.

Mr. Gannon attended Miami University in Ohio and Glasgow University in Scotland. He served in the U.S. Navy during World War II. Mr. Gannon was born September 16, 1923, in Cleveland, OH. He is married, has four children, and resides in Washington, DC.

## **Appointment of Fred Ralph Demech, Jr., as Executive Director of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board** *September 23, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Fred Ralph Demech, Jr., to be Executive Director of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. He would succeed Gary J. Schmitt.

Since July 1988, Captain Demech has been Acting Executive Director of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board at the White House in Washington, DC. Previously he was Special Assistant to the Director of Naval Intelligence at the Department of the Navy, 1988. From 1987

to 1988, Captain Demech was the Inspector General for the Naval Security Group Command, and from 1984 to 1986, he served as commanding officer of the U.S. Naval Security Group Activity in Edzell, Scotland. From 1981 to 1984, Captain Demech was Deputy Executive Director and then Executive Director of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board at the White House.

Captain Demech graduated from Wilkes College (A.B., 1961), the Naval War College



(1974), and the National War College (1987). He has served in the U.S. Navy since 1962. Captain Demech was born June 1,

1940, in Taylor, PA. He is married, has one child, and resides in Bowie, MD.

## Statement on House of Representatives Approval of Antidrug Legislation

*September 23, 1988*

Yesterday the House of Representatives passed the bipartisan Omnibus Drug Initiative Act of 1988 by a vote of 375 to 30. The overwhelming vote in favor of the legislation reflects the strong commitment of the American people to ridding our society of illegal drugs. We urge the Senate to act swiftly on the legislation.

The House bill contains provisions that will strengthen substantially our ability to detect, try, and punish those who are engaged in drug trafficking and related criminal conduct. Under the House bill, drug kingpins and those who are responsible for drug-related deaths will themselves face the

death penalty. The bill will also significantly improve the search for truth in the criminal justice system by revising the so-called exclusionary rule that in some circumstances keeps evidence seized in good faith by police officers from being used in court against criminals such as drug offenders. Among the bill's most important provisions are those holding drug users accountable for their drug abuse. The American people have zero tolerance for illegal drugs.

If the Senate will act swiftly on the drug bill, we can enact this year a bill that will give us the tools to achieve the drug-free America we all seek.

## Informal Exchange With Reporters Prior to a Meeting With Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze

*September 23, 1988*

*Q.* Mr. President, did the Minister bring you new proposals for START or arms control?

*The President.* We have only just met and come out here for this particular purpose, and then we're going back in and start the meeting.

*Q.* But—must know; hasn't he given you a clue?

*The President.* We haven't had any conversation yet.

*Q.* Mr. President, what do you think you've accomplished in improving the relationship over these years? Excuse me. What do you think you've accomplished? What is the most important thing that you've accomplished since your first meeting with Minister Shevardnadze?

*The President.* I know we haven't time to

have a press conference here, but I think I can answer that by simply saying that I think on virtually every subject that we have discussed, we have made sizable progress.

*Q.* Minister Shevardnadze, how would you assess the relationship now after these years of working with Mr. Shultz and President Reagan?

*The Foreign Minister.* We have a very good relationship, and we have been able to achieve very much over the last few years.

*Q.* Mr. President, do you see any—

*The President.* I think he got cut off, and then we'll come back to you.

*Q.* Mr. President, do you see any advantage to the U.S. point of view in interim arms control agreements with the Soviets?

*The President.* This is something that we haven't had an opportunity to discuss either, and will be discussed.

*Q.* What message did Mr. Gorbachev send you?

*The President.* We haven't had the meeting yet. I am expecting a message, a letter from him. I haven't seen it yet, because we haven't had the meeting.

*Q.* Mr. Shevardnadze, what's the message?

*The President.* What?

*Q.* I'm asking Mr. Shevardnadze. He apparently knows—

*The Foreign Minister.* It's a long letter.

*Q.* —a breakthrough on conventional arms? Would you like to see a breakthrough on conventional arms?

*The Foreign Minister.* There is in the letter suggestions on all areas—

*Q.* Mr. President, is this your last hurrah for U.S.-Soviet relations, personally?

*The President.* I've got 4 months to go; I'm not going to sit them out. I'm going to stay busy.

*Q.* Senator Byrd believes that you should

not be talking about interim agreements, that you should instead be demanding that the Soviets do something about Krasnoyarsk and about other violations.

*The President.* Everything you're mentioning are things that we continue to talk about. But I think we had better get back and start the meeting.

*Q.* Why don't you come and see us after you've talked to him? Maybe you could answer some of these questions.

*The President.* I think the Secretary of State will be talking to you.

*Q.* Will you be sending a letter back to Mr. Gorbachev?

*The President.* It's possible.

*Q.* Do you think you'll see Mr. Gorbachev again before you leave office?

*Q.* Perhaps in Oslo?

*The Foreign Minister.* It's a good possibility.

*Note: The exchange began at 3:34 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. The Foreign Minister spoke in Russian, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter.*

## Joint Statement on Soviet-United States Relations September 23, 1988

Proceeding from the agreed goal of continued development of the U.S.-Soviet dialogue, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze met September 22–23, 1988, in Washington for further discussions on the full range of arms control and disarmament, human rights and humanitarian, regional and bilateral issues in U.S.-Soviet relations. The Foreign Minister called on President Reagan at the White House, where they considered the state of relations. He also met with Vice President Bush.

During the two days of detailed and frank discussions, the sides thoroughly reviewed progress in implementing the agreements and understandings reached by President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev at the Washington and Moscow summits. They noted that, although important differ-

ences remain on certain issues, both sides are convinced that solutions are possible. The record of achievement since the November 1985 summit in Geneva attests to this: goals that seemed impossible have been reached, and other important goals have been brought within sight. Continuity of effort, consistency of purpose, and commitment to a process of candid dialogue aimed at finding practical and enduring solutions to problems will be as indispensable in the months and years ahead as they have been over the last three years.

Toward this end, Secretary Shultz and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze agreed that the negotiators and experts of the two sides will continue to seek progress across the agenda set forth by President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev in their Joint Statements from the Washington and

Moscow summits. These statements comprise a detailed and concrete program of action for building a more stable and sustainable relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union, and for contributing, with other nations, to a world at peace.

The Secretary and the Foreign Minister noted the active and serious effort underway to resolve outstanding issues in the Geneva nuclear and space talks. They received updated joint draft texts of a Treaty on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms and its associated documents. They welcomed the further elaboration since the Moscow summit of these drafts. The sides discussed a range of issues including air-launched cruise missiles and the problem of verification of mobile ICBMs and SLCMs. Some further progress was achieved in the first two areas.

The Secretary and the Foreign Minister also reviewed the negotiations to work out a separate agreement concerning the ABM Treaty, in accordance with the joint statements issued at the Washington and Moscow summits. They noted certain progress achieved in the preparation of an associated protocol during the current round of negotiations in Geneva. They instructed their negotiators to intensify their efforts in preparing the Joint Draft Texts of the separate agreement and its associated protocol. They also agreed to continue discussion concerning space-based sensors.

The Secretary and the Foreign Minister instructed the delegations in Geneva to continue intensive work aimed at the ultimate completion of the agreements being negotiated in the nuclear and space talks.

The sides discussed concerns that both of them have in connection with the observance of the ABM Treaty. Discussions on these matters will be continued.

The Secretary and the Foreign Minister noted with great satisfaction that since the Moscow summit, both sides have begun the process of eliminating INF missile systems in accordance with the INF Treaty.

The Secretary and the Foreign Minister welcomed completion of the Joint Verification Experiment (JVE) at the nuclear test sites of the U.S. and the USSR, which demonstrated an unprecedented degree of co-

operation and openness on verification of nuclear testing limitations. They directed negotiators to finish the new verification protocol for the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty, which is nearly complete, and the new verification protocol to the Threshold Test Ban Treaty. They agreed to work for the earliest submission of these documents for ratification, and to continue stage-by-stage negotiations toward the objectives specified by the leaders at the Washington and Moscow summits.

The sides reaffirmed the objective of concluding as soon as possible a global convention on the comprehensive prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons, encompassing all CW-capable states. In reviewing progress toward this goal, the sides exchanged views on such issues as laboratory synthesis of super toxic chemicals for medical and research purposes, bilateral data exchanges and other confidence-building measures. They agreed that the tenth round of U.S.-Soviet bilateral consultations on chemical weapons will take place in Geneva from November 29-December 15. The sides expressed deep concern about the recurrent use of chemical weapons, in particular against civilian populations. They shared the view that the expanding proliferation and use of chemical weapons continue to impart a sense of urgency to their discussions and highlight the absolute necessity of negotiating an effective and verifiable CW ban. They reaffirmed their support for the role of the UN Secretary-General in carrying out prompt investigations in order to ascertain the facts of such use. They further agreed that U.S. and Soviet experts would meet on December 16, 1988, for a new round of talks on measures to halt the proliferation of chemical weapons.

The sides also stated their serious concern about the proliferation of ballistic missile technology and announced that, pursuant to the Moscow summit joint statement, U.S. and Soviet experts will meet on September 26 in Washington to discuss this growing problem.

The sides held a thorough discussion of both progress to date and continuing problems in the area of human rights and humanitarian issues. The Secretary and the

Foreign Minister underscored the value of regular bilateral discussions on these issues and the need further to develop constructive dialogue.

The Secretary and the Foreign Minister expressed the special importance their governments attach to achieving promptly a balanced conclusion to the Vienna Follow-Up Meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), and called on all participating states to work intensively toward this end. They reaffirmed the necessity of an outcome at Vienna which encompasses significant results in all of the principal areas of the Helsinki Final Act and the Madrid Concluding Document and which further strengthens the CSCE process. The Secretary and the Foreign Minister also stressed the importance of the ongoing effort with other states to resolve remaining issues on a mandate in order to begin as soon as possible a new negotiation with the objective of enhancing stability and security in the whole of Europe at lower levels of armed forces and conventional armaments.

The Secretary and the Foreign Minister considered regional issues including Afghanistan, Cambodia, Central America, the Iran-Iraq War, the Korean peninsula, the Middle East, and southern Africa. They affirmed the importance of the Geneva accords on Afghanistan. They also noted encouraging trends in the search for political solutions to

several longrunning regional conflicts; in some cases, existing negotiating efforts have found new vigor, and in others new efforts have emerged. They agreed that the process of a settlement in southwestern Africa is currently at a crucial stage, and noted the importance of sustaining the momentum toward solutions of the problems of Angola and early independence for Namibia in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 435.

The Secretary and the Foreign Minister welcomed the increasingly active contribution of the United Nations to regional conflict resolution, especially the effort to achieve a durable settlement of the Iran-Iraq war. They also favored further efforts aimed at bringing peace to Cambodia. They agreed that U.S. and Soviet experts would continue to meet as appropriate to support the search for peaceful solutions to regional conflicts.

The two sides welcomed the continued development of bilateral cooperation and interchange as set forth in the Moscow summit joint statement, as well as further development of contacts among defense and military officials. They strongly believe that expansion of bilateral ties on the basis of mutual benefit is in the interests of both sides. The Secretary and the Foreign Minister exchanged views on prospects for developing trade and economic relations, and reiterated the goals set forth in this field in the Moscow summit joint statement.

## Proclamation 5864—German-American Day, 1988

*September 23, 1988*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Three hundred and five years ago, 13 families from the city of Krefeld on the Rhine River landed near Philadelphia. In the 3 centuries since then, more than seven million other Germans have followed them to America in search of freedom and a more prosperous future for themselves and their children. Today nearly one in every

four of us can trace our ancestry to German forebears. These facts, and our recognition of everything that Americans of German descent have achieved for our Nation, give all of us ample cause to celebrate on German-American Day, 1988.

Our national character and way of life have been deeply influenced by Americans of German heritage. They have made an indelible imprint on the life, culture, progress, and prosperity of the United

States in areas such as the arts, scholarship, religion, commerce and industry, science and engineering, government, sports, and entertainment. This is why Benjamin Franklin observed long years ago, "America cultivates best what Germany brought forth. . . ."

Today, German-American bonds of international friendship are stronger than ever. As partners in the NATO Alliance, the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany work side by side to maintain peace and freedom. Allied unity and resolve made possible the successful conclusion of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. INF Treaty. As two of the world's great trading nations, the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany share a common, deep-seated commitment to an open and expanding world economy. The personal ties between our nations now extend beyond immigration to include lively foreign exchange programs, booming tourism in both directions, and the presence in the Federal Republic of Germany of American military personnel and their dependents. Our mutual resolve in the common defense of Western liberty is exemplified by the great city of Berlin and its brave residents.

Chancellor Kohl's visit to Washington earlier this year visibly reaffirmed the priority our governments have long assigned to preserving and fostering German-American relations. Common traditions, shared convictions, and mutual interests commit us to strengthening cooperation at every level to

meet the challenges of the future. The recently completed German-American Friendship Garden, which will be dedicated on the Mall in our Nation's Capital this autumn, symbolizes the close and friendly relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States. It also reminds us of the need to cultivate our special ties so they might further prosper.

The Congress, by Public Law 100-392, has designated October 6, 1988, as "German-American Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that day.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 6, 1988, as German-American Day. I urge all Americans to learn more about the contributions of German immigrants to the life and culture of the United States and to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:05 a.m., September 26, 1988]*

*Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on September 24.*

## Radio Address to the Nation on Foreign Policy *September 24, 1988*

### *My fellow Americans:*

In just 2 days, on Monday morning, I will have the honor of representing you and our country when I appear before the General Assembly of the United Nations. This will be my seventh and final appearance as President before the U.N. And on each of these occasions, as with each time I've represented America in my trips overseas, whether to the Berlin Wall or the demilita-

rized zone in Korea, to the canals of Venice or the Palace of Versailles in France, to the Great Hall of the People in Beijing or St. George's Hall in Moscow—yes, whenever I've carried our flag into meetings with foreign leaders—I have felt a special pride. We Americans have so much of which to be proud, so much that others can only dream of, most of all our freedom and our democracy; and we stand for so much that is good

and decent and honorable in the world.

When I step up to the podium on Monday, I will see before me the representatives of nearly all the countries on Earth. Some, like Western European nations, Canada, and Japan, are longstanding democracies, major industrial powers, and good friends. Others, like the Philippines, South Korea, and many countries in Latin America, are fledgling democracies with economies that hold great promise, even if—as is the case in the Philippines right now—those economies are troubled. Others struggle toward democracy or economic strength, or both. And too many others still live in lands that know neither. My message this year to the delegates of the United Nations will be a message of hope.

For 8 years, around our nation and around the world, I've been saying that the key to world peace and human freedom is the strength and determination of the great democracies. This year, as we survey the scene one last time, we can see that our strength has indeed proven to be the engine of peace and hope in the world.

Nowhere is this clearer than in U.S.-Soviet relations. Just 8 years ago, our critics at home were calling our plans to restore America's strength a threat to world peace. These were often the same people who later criticized our rescue mission in Grenada, when we freed that tiny island nation from the grip of a Communist tyranny, or who were to condemn our strike against Qadhafi's Libya. And, yes, in the fall of 1983, when the Soviets walked out of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces talks in Geneva, many of these same critics said we were to blame. Our firm stance in negotiations and the resolve of our allies precipitated the breakdown in the talks, they said. And they criticized our zero-option proposal that called for the elimination of an entire class of U.S. and Soviet ballistic missiles. They said it was unrealistic and a sign that we were not serious about arms reductions.

Well, as you know, we continued to hold

firm; and finally the Soviets returned to the bargaining table. Just a few months ago, Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev and I stood in the gilded splendor of one of the Kremlin's most splendid rooms and exchanged the instruments of ratification for the INF treaty, a treaty that will, for the first time in history, eliminate an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles.

At the U.N. on Monday, I'll talk about this and other successes for our philosophy of peace through strength. A firm show of strength by America and its allies has kept the vital international shipping lanes of the Persian Gulf open and was a key factor in pushing one of the bloodiest wars of this century to a cease-fire. From Cambodia to Afghanistan to Angola, our strength, our assistance to those who would fight for freedom, has given both peace and freedom a new breath of life and given the people of those countries new hope. Yes, the world today is filled with realistic hopes for peace and freedom that would have seemed totally utopian just 8 years ago. After all, 8 years ago, who would have thought that a President of the United States could stand before an assembly of students in the Soviet Union and speak to them about the wonders of freedom?

The great question now is: What next? Where does the world go in the next 8 years and the next 80 years? What are the steps we might take toward a safer, better, freer world? And I'll have some thoughts of my own on Monday.

One thing is certain. If we're to continue to advance world peace and human freedom, America must remain strong. We must turn a deaf ear to those born-again patriots who talk about strength while serving up the same old menu of weakness. If we have learned anything these last 8 years, it's that peace through strength works.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from Camp David, MD.*

## Informal Exchange With Reporters on the Presidential Candidates Debate

September 26, 1988

Q. Mr. President, who won the debate last night? Who won the debate?

*The President.* I think the Vice President was excellent. I think that he was the only one who was really stating facts and truth.

Q. He didn't know which missiles and—how come he didn't know what programs to cut from the defense budget?

*The President.* I didn't hear what you—

Q. He didn't know about the defense budget.

*The President.* What?

Q. He was mixed up on the defense budget.

*Mr. Fitzwater.* Must mean Dukakis, huh?

*The President.* You mean Dukakis? What?

Q. George Bush, on what weapons he would cut from the defense budget.

*Mr. Fitzwater.* Something weapon—I don't know. I don't know what she's saying—something about the defense

budget, but it's hard to tell. I think we'd better go.

*The President.* I think the simplest statement about the defense budget and who is to blame for what is happening is the fact that over a 5-year period the Congress cut \$125 billion from the budgets I've presented, but added \$250 billion to the non-defense spending.

Q. How did Dukakis do?

*The President.* What?

Q. How did Dukakis do in the debate?

*The President.* He didn't thrill me.

*Note: The exchange began at 9:07 a.m. at the South Portico of the White House, prior to the President's departure for New York City. Vice President George Bush and Gov. Michael Dukakis participated in the first Presidential candidates debate on September 25.*

## Address to the 43d Session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, New York

September 26, 1988

Mr. President, Mr. General Secretary [Secretary-General], distinguished delegates: Half a world away from this place of peace, the firing, the killing, the bloodshed in two merciless conflicts have, for the first time in recent memory, diminished. After adding terrible new names to the rolloall of human horror—names such as Halabja, Maidan Shahr, and Spin Buldak—there is today hope of peace in the Persian Gulf and Afghanistan. So, too, in the highlands and coastal cities of southern Africa—places of civil war, places of occupation by foreign troops—talk of peace is heard, peace for the tortured nation of Angola.

Sixty-five hundred miles east, in the Southeast Asian country of Cambodia, there is hope now of a settlement—the removal

of Vietnam's occupying forces. And finally, in this hemisphere, where only 12 years ago one-third of the people of Latin America lived under democratic rule, some 90 percent do so today; and especially in Central America, nations such as El Salvador, once threatened by the anarchy of the death squad and the specter of totalitarian rule, now know the hope of self-government and the prospect of economic growth.

And another change, Mr. Secretary-General, a change that, if it endures, may go down as one of the signal accomplishments of our history, a change that is a cause for shaking of the head in wonder, is also upon us—a change going to the source of postwar tensions and to the once seemingly impossible dream of ending the twin threats of our

time: totalitarianism and thermonuclear world war.

For the first time, the differences between East and West—fundamental differences over important moral questions dealing with the worth of the individual and whether governments shall control people or people control governments—for the first time, these differences have shown signs of easing, easing to the point where there are not just troop withdrawals from places like Afghanistan but also talk in the East of reform and greater freedom of press, of assembly, and of religion.

Yes, fundamental differences remain. But should talk of reform become more than that, should it become reality, there is the prospect of not only a new era in Soviet-American relations but a new age of world peace. For such reform can bring peace, history teaches. And my country has always believed that where the rights of the individual and the people are enshrined, war is a distant prospect. For it is not people who make war; only governments do that.

I stand at this podium, then, in a moment of hope—hope not just for the peoples of the United States or the Soviet Union but for all the peoples of the world—and hope, too, for the dream of peace among nations, the dream that began the United Nations.

Precisely because of these changes, today the United Nations has the opportunity to live and breathe and work as never before. Already, you, Mr. Secretary-General, through your persistence, patience, and unyielding will, have shown, in working toward peace in Afghanistan and the Persian Gulf, how valuable the United Nations can be. And we salute you for these accomplishments.

In Geneva at this very hour, there are numerous negotiations underway—multilateral negotiations at the Conference on Disarmament as well as bilateral negotiations on a range of issues between the Soviets and ourselves. And these negotiations, some of them under U.N. auspices, involve a broad arms control agenda—strategic offensive weapons and space, nuclear testing and chemical warfare—whose urgency we have witnessed anew in recent days. And, Mr. Secretary-General, the negotiators are busy. And over the last few years, they've been

engaged in more than an academic exercise. There is movement. The logjam is broken. Only recently, when the United States and the Soviet Union signed the INF agreement, an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles was eliminated for the first time in history. Progress continues on negotiations to reduce, in massive number, strategic weapons with effective verification. And talks will begin soon on conventional reductions in Europe.

Much of the reason for all of this goes back, I believe, to Geneva itself, to the small chateau along the lake where I and the General Secretary of the Soviet Union had the first of several fireside chats, exchanges characterized by frankness, but friendliness, too. I said at the first meeting in Geneva that this was a unique encounter between two people who had the power to start world war III or to begin a new age of peace among nations. And I also said peace conferences, arms negotiations, proposals for treaties could make sense only if they were part of a wider context, a context that sought to explore and resolve the deeper, underlying differences between us. I said to Mr. Gorbachev then, as I've said to you before: Nations do not mistrust each other because they're armed; they're armed because they mistrust each other.

And in that place, by that peaceful lake in neutral Switzerland, Mr. Gorbachev and I did begin a new relationship based not just on engagement over the single issue of arms control but on a broader agenda about our deeper differences—an agenda of human rights, regional conflicts, and bilateral exchanges between our peoples. Even on the arms control issue itself, we agreed to go beyond the past, to seek not just treaties that permit building weapons to higher levels but revolutionary agreements that actually reduced and even eliminated a whole class of nuclear weapons.

What was begun that morning in Geneva has shown results—in the INF treaty; in my recent visit to Moscow; in my opportunity to meet there with Soviet citizens and dissidents and speak of human rights, and to speak, too, in the Lenin Hills of Moscow to the young people of the Soviet Union about the wonder and splendor of human free-



dom. The results of that morning in Geneva are seen in peace conferences now underway around the world on regional conflicts and in the work of the U.N. here in New York as well as in Geneva.

But, Mr. Secretary-General, history teaches caution. Indeed, that very building in Geneva where important negotiations have taken place—the Geneva accords on Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq negotiations, for example—we see it today as stonelike testimony to a failed dream of peace in another time. The Palais des Nations was the headquarters of the League of Nations, an institution that was to symbolize an end to all war. And yet today—that institution and its noble purpose ended with the Second World War; ended because the chance for peace was not seized in the 1930's by the nations of the world; ended because humanity didn't find the courage to isolate the aggressors, to reject schemes of government that serve the state, not the people.

We are here today, Mr. Secretary-General, determined that no such fate shall befall the United Nations. We are determined that the U.N. should succeed and serve the cause of peace for humankind. So, Mr. Secretary-General, we realize that, even in this time of hope, the chance of failure is real. But this knowledge does not discourage us; it spurs us on. For the stakes are high. Do we falter and fail now and bring down upon ourselves the just anger of future generations? Or do we continue the work of the founders of this institution and see to it that, at last, freedom is enshrined and humanity knows war no longer and that this place, this floor, shall be truly "the world's last battlefield?" We are determined it shall be so. So, we turn now to the agenda of peace.

Let us begin by addressing a concern that was much on my mind when I met with Mr. Gorbachev in the Kremlin, as well as on the minds of Soviet citizens that I met in Moscow. It is also an issue that I know is of immediate importance to the delegates of this Assembly, who this fall commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. That declaration says plainly what those who seek peace can forget only at the greatest peril: that peace rests on one foundation—observing "the in-

alienable rights of all members of the human family." In a century where human rights have been denied by totalitarian governments on a scale never before seen in history, with so many millions deliberately starved or eliminated as a matter of state policy—a history, it has been said, of blood, stupidity, and barbed wire—few can wonder why peace has proved so elusive.

Now, let us understand: If we would have peace, we must acknowledge the elementary rights of our fellow human beings. In our own land and in other lands, if we would have peace, the trampling of the human spirit must cease. Human rights is not for some, some of the time. Human rights, as the universal declaration of this Assembly adopted in 1948 proclaims, is "for all people and all nations," and for all time.

This regard for human rights as the foundation of peace is at the heart of the U.N. Those who starve in Ethiopia, those who die among the Kurds, those who face racial injustice in South Africa, those who still cannot write or speak freely in the Soviet Union, those who cannot worship in the Ukraine, those who struggle for life and freedom on boats in the South China Sea, those who cannot publish or assemble in Managua—all of this is more than just an agenda item on your calendar. It must be a first concern, an issue above others. For when human rights concerns are not paramount at the United Nations, when the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is not honored in these halls and meeting rooms, then the very credibility of this organization is at stake, the very purpose of its existence in question.

That is why when human rights progress is made, the United Nations grows stronger—and the United States is glad of it. Following a 2-year effort led by the United States, for example, the U.N. Human Rights Commission took a major step toward ending the double standards and cynicism that had characterized too much of its past. For years, Cuba, a blatant violator of its citizens' human rights, has escaped U.N. censure or even scrutiny. This year, Cuba has responded to pressure generated by the Human Rights Commission by accepting an investigation into its human rights abuses.

Fidel Castro has already begun to free some political prisoners, improve prison conditions, and tolerate the existence of a small, independent national human rights group.

More must be done. The United Nations must be relentless and unyielding in seeking change in Cuba and elsewhere. And we must also see to it that the Universal Declaration itself should not be debased with episodes like the "zionism is racism" resolution. Respect for human rights is the first and fundamental mission of this body, the most elementary obligation of its members. Indeed, wherever one turns in the world today, there is new awareness, a growing passion for human rights. The people of the world grow united; new groups, new coalitions form—coalitions that monitor government, that work against discrimination, that fight religious or political repression, unlawful imprisonment, torture, or execution. As those I spoke to at Spaso House said to me last June, such movements make a difference.

Turning now to regional conflicts, we feel again the uplift of hope. In the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq, one of the bloodiest conflicts since World War II, we have a cease-fire. The resolution and the firmness of the allied nations in keeping the Persian Gulf open to international shipping not only upheld the rule of law, it helped prevent further spread of the conflict and laid the basis for peace. So, too, the Security Council's decisive resolution in July a year ago has become the blueprint for a peaceful Gulf. Let this war—a war in which there has been no victor or vanquished, only victims—let this war end now. Let both Iran and Iraq cooperate with the Secretary-General and the Security Council in implementing Resolution 598. Let peace come.

Moving on to a second region: When I first addressed the U.N. General Assembly in 1983, world attention was focused on the brutal invasion and illegal occupation of Afghanistan. After nearly 9 long years of war, the courage and determination of the Afghan people and the Afghan freedom fighters have held sway, and today an end to the occupation is in sight. On April 14, the U.S.S.R. signed the Geneva accords, which were negotiated under U.N. auspices by Pakistan and the Kabul regime. We en-

courage the Soviet Union to complete its troop withdrawal at the earliest possible date so that the Afghan people can freely determine their future without further outside interference.

In southern Africa, too, years of patient diplomacy and support for those in Angola who seek self-determination are having their effect. We look forward to an accord between the Governments of Angola, Cuba, and South Africa that will bring about a complete withdrawal of all foreign troops, primarily Cuban, from Angola. We look forward as well to full implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 435 and our longstanding goal of independence for Namibia. We continue to support a growing consensus among African leaders who also believe there can be no end to conflict in the region until there is national reconciliation within Angola.

Mr. Secretary-General, there are new hopes for Cambodia, a nation whose freedom and independence we seek just as avidly as we sought the freedom and independence of Afghanistan. We urge the rapid removal of all Vietnamese troops and a settlement that will prevent the return of the Khmer Rouge to power, permitting instead the establishment of a genuinely representative government—a government that will, at last, respect fully the rights of the people of Cambodia and end the hideous suffering they have so bravely and needlessly borne.

In other critical areas, we applaud the Secretary-General's efforts to structure a referendum on the western Sahara. And in the Mediterranean, direct talks between Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities hold much promise for accord in that divided island nation. And finally, we look to a peaceful solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. So, too, the unnatural division of Europe remains a critical obstacle to Soviet-American relations.

In most of these areas, then, we see progress, and again, we're glad of it. Only a few years ago, all of these and other conflicts were burning dangerously out of control. Indeed, the invasion of Afghanistan and the apparent will among democratic and peace-loving nations to deter such

events seemed to cause a climate where aggression by nations large and small was epidemic, a climate the world has not seen since the 1930's. Only this time, larger war was avoided, avoided because the free and peaceful nations of the world recovered their strength of purpose and will. And now the United Nations is providing valuable assistance in helping this epidemic to recede.

And because we're resolved to keep it so, I would be remiss in my duty if I did not now take note here of the one exception to progress in regional conflicts. I refer here to the continuing deterioration of human rights in Nicaragua and the refusal of the tiny elite now ruling that nation to honor promises of democracy made to their own people and to the international community.

This elite, in calling itself revolutionary, seeks no real revolution; the use of the term is subterfuge, deception for hiding the oldest, most corrupt vice of all: man's age-old will to power, his lust to control the lives and steal the freedom of others. And that's why, as President, I will continue to urge the Congress and the American public to stand behind those who resist this attempt to impose a totalitarian regime on the people of Nicaragua, that the United States will continue to stand with those who are threatened by this regime's aggression against its neighbors in Central America.

Today I also call on the Soviet Union to show in Central America the same spirit of constructive realism it has shown in other regional conflicts—to assist in bringing conflict in Central America to a close by halting the flow of billions of dollars worth of arms and ammunition to the Sandinista regime, a regime whose goals of regional domination, while ultimately doomed, can continue to cause great suffering to the people of that area and risk to Soviet-American relations unless action is taken now.

Moving now to the arms reduction agenda, I have mentioned already the importance of the INF treaty and the momentum developed in the START negotiations. The draft START treaty is a lengthy document, filled with bracketed language designating sections of disagreement between the two sides. But through this summer in Geneva, those brackets have diminished. There is every reason to believe this process

can continue. I can tell this Assembly that it is highly doubtful such a treaty can be accomplished in a few months, but I can tell you a year from now is a possibility—more than a possibility. But we have no deadline. No agreement is better than a bad agreement. The United States remains hopeful, and we acknowledge the spirit of cooperation shown by the Soviet Union in these negotiations. We also look for that spirit to be applied to our concerns about compliance with existing agreements.

So, too, our discussions on nuclear testing and defense and space have been useful. But let me here stress to this General Assembly that much of the momentum in nuclear arms control negotiations is due to technological progress itself, especially in the potential for space-based defensive systems. I believe that the United States determination to research and develop and, when ready, deploy such defensive systems—systems targeted to destroy missiles, not people—accounts for a large share of the progress made in recent years in Geneva.

With such systems, for the first time, in case of accidental launch or the act of a madman somewhere, major powers will not be faced with the single option of massive retaliation but will instead have the chance of a saner choice: to shield against an attack instead of avenging it. So, too, as defensive systems grow in effectiveness, they reduce the threat and the value of greater and greater offensive arsenals. Only recently, briefings I have received in the Oval Office indicate that progress toward such systems may be even more rapid and less costly than we had at first thought. Today the United States reaffirms its commitment to its Strategic Defense Initiative and our offer to share the benefits of strategic defenses with others.

And yet, even as diplomatic and technological progress holds out the hope of at last diminishing the awful cloud of nuclear terror we've lived under in the postwar era, even at this moment another ominous terror is loose once again in the world, a terror we thought the world had put behind, a terror that looms at us now from the long-buried past, from ghostly, scarring

trenches and the haunting, wan faces of millions dead in one of the most inhumane conflicts of all time: poison gas, chemical warfare. Mr. Secretary-General, distinguished delegates, the terror of it! The horror of it! We condemn it. The use of chemical weapons in the Iran-Iraq war, beyond its tragic human toll, jeopardizes the moral and legal strictures that have held those weapons in check since World War I.

Let this tragedy spark reaffirmation of the Geneva protocol outlawing the use of chemical weapons. I call upon the signatories to that protocol, as well as other concerned states, to convene a conference to consider actions that we can take together to reverse the serious erosion of this treaty. And we urge all nations to cooperate in negotiating a verifiable, truly global ban on chemical weapons at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva. It is incumbent upon all civilized nations to ban, once and for all, and on a verifiable and global basis, the use of chemical and gas warfare.

Finally, Mr. Secretary-General, we must redouble our efforts to stop further proliferation of nuclear weapons in the world. Likewise, proliferation in other high-technology weapons, such as ballistic missiles, is reaching global proportions, exacerbating regional rivalries in ways that can have global implications. The number of potential suppliers is growing at an alarming rate, and more must be done to halt the spread of these weapons. This was a matter of discussion last week between Secretary Shultz and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. Talks between American and Soviet experts begin on this today. And we hope to see a multilateral effort to avoid having areas of tension like the Middle East become even more deadly battlegrounds than they already are.

But in most of these areas, we see not only progress but also the potential for an increasingly vital role for multilateral efforts and institutions like this United Nations. That is why, now more than ever, the United Nations must continue to increase its effectiveness through budget and program reform. The U.N. already is enacting sweeping measures affecting personnel reductions, budgeting by consensus, and the

establishment of program priorities. These actions are extremely important. The progress on reforms has allowed me to release funds withheld under congressional restrictions. I expect the reform program will continue and that further funds will be released in our new fiscal year.

And let me say here, we congratulate the United Nations on the work it has done in three areas of special concern. First, our struggle against the scourge of terrorism and state-sponsored terrorism must continue. And we must also end the scourge of hostage taking. Second, the work of the World Health Organization in coordinating and advancing research on AIDS is vital. All international efforts in this area must be redoubled. The AIDS crisis is a grave one. We must move as one to meet it.

And so, too, is the drug crisis. We're moving now toward a new anti-drug-trafficking convention. This important treaty will be completed in December. I am confident other strong U.N. drug control programs will also follow. The American people are profoundly concerned and deeply angered. We will not tolerate the drug traffickers. We mean to make war on them, and we believe this is one war the United Nations can endorse and participate in.

Yes, the United Nations is a better place than it was 8 years ago, and so, too, is the world. But the real issue of reform in the United Nations is not limited just to fiscal and administrative improvements but also to a higher sort of reform, an intellectual and philosophical reform, a reform of old views about the relationship between the individual and the state.

Few developments, for example, have been more encouraging to the United States than the special session this body held on Africa 2½ years ago, a session in which the United Nations joined as one in a call for free-market incentives and a lessening of state controls to spur economic development. At one of the first international assemblies of my Presidency, in Cancún, Mexico, I said history demonstrates that, time and again, in place after place, economic growth and human progress make their greatest strides in countries that en-

courage economic freedom; that individual farmers, laborers, owners, traders, and managers are the heart and soul of development. Trust them, because where they're allowed to create and build, where they're given a personal stake in deciding economic policies and benefiting from their success, then societies become more dynamic, prosperous, progressive, and free. We believe in freedom. We know it works.

And this, Mr. Secretary-General and distinguished delegates, is the immutable lesson of the postwar era: that freedom works—even more, that freedom and peace work together. Every year that passes, everywhere in the world, this lesson is taking hold, from the People's Republic of China to Cameroon, from Bolivia to Botswana, and, yes, in the citadel of Marxism-Leninism itself. No, my country did not invent this synergy of peace and freedom, but believe me, we impose no restrictions on the free export of our more than two centuries of experience with it. Free people blessed by economic opportunity and protected by laws that respect the dignity of the individual are not driven toward war or the domination of others. Here, then, is the way to world peace.

And yet we Americans champion freedom not only because it's practical and beneficial but because it is also just, morally right. And here, Mr. Secretary-General, I hope you'll permit me to note that I have addressed this assemblage more than any of my predecessors and that this will be the last occasion I do so. So I hope, too, I may be permitted now some closing reflections.

The world is currently witnessing another celebration of international cooperation. At the Olympics we see nations joining together in the competition of sports, and we see young people who know precious little of the resentments of their elders coming together as one. One of our young athletes from a home of modest means said that she drew the strength for her achievement from another source of wealth. "We were rich as a family," she said, about the love she was given and the values she was taught. Mr. Secretary-General, I dare to hope that, in the sentiment of that young athlete, we see a sign of the rediscovery of old and tested values: values such as family,

the first and most important unit of society, where all values and learning begin—an institution to be cherished and protected; values, too, such as work, community, freedom, and faith. For it's here we find the deeper rationale for the cause of human rights and world peace.

And our own experience on this continent—the American experience—though brief, has had one unmistakable encounter, an insistence on the preservation of one sacred truth. It is a truth that our first President, our Founding Father, passed on in the first farewell address made to the American people. It is a truth that I hope now you'll permit me to mention in these remarks of farewell, a truth embodied in our Declaration of Independence: that the case for inalienable rights, that the idea of human dignity, that the notion of conscience above compulsion can be made only in the context of higher law, only in the context of what one of the founders of this organization, Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld, has called devotion to something which is greater and higher than we are ourselves. This is the endless cycle, the final truth to which humankind seems always to return: that religion and morality, that faith in something higher, are prerequisites for freedom and that justice and peace within ourselves is the first step toward justice and peace in the world and for the ages.

Yes, this is a place of great debate and grave discussions. And yet I cannot help but note here that one of our Founding Fathers, the most worldly of men, an internationalist, Benjamin Franklin, interrupted the proceedings of our own Constitutional Convention to make much the same point. And I cannot help but think this morning of other beginnings, of where and when I first read those words: "And they shall beat their swords into plowshares . . ." and "your young men shall see visions and your old men shall dream dreams . . ." This morning, my thoughts go to her who gave me many things in life, but her most important gift was the knowledge of happiness and solace to be gained in prayer. It's the greatest help I've had in my Presidency, and I recall here Lincoln's words when he said only the most foolish of men would think he could con-

front the duties of the office I now hold without turning to someone stronger, a power above all others.

I think then of her and others like her in that small town in Illinois, gentle people who possessed something that those who hold positions of power sometimes forget to prize. No one of them could ever have imagined the boy from the banks of the Rock River would come to this moment and have this opportunity. But had they been told it would happen, I think they would have been a bit disappointed if I'd not spoken here for what they knew so well: that when we grow weary of the world and its troubles, when our faith in humanity falters, it is then that we must seek comfort and refreshment of spirit in a deeper source of wisdom, one greater than ourselves.

And so, if future generations do say of us that in our time peace came closer, that we did bring about new seasons of truth and justice, it will be cause for pride. But it shall be a cause of greater pride, still, if it is also said that we were wise enough to know the deliberations of great leaders and great bodies are but overture, that the truly majestic music—the music of freedom, of justice, and peace—is the music made in forgetting self and seeking in silence the will of Him who made us.

Thank you for your hospitality over the years. I bid you now farewell, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:04 a.m. in the General Assembly Hall at the United Nations.*

## **Appointment of William J. Burns as a Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs**

*September 26, 1988*

The President today announced the appointment of William J. Burns as Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and Senior Director for Near East and South Asian Affairs.

Mr. Burns, a career Foreign Service officer, has served on the National Security Council staff since 1986. His previous assignments include special assistant to the Deputy Secretary of State, staff assistant to

the Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs, and political officer at the U.S. Embassy in Amman, Jordan.

Mr. Burns graduated from LaSalle College and holds a doctorate in international relations from Oxford University. He was born April 4, 1956, in Fort Bragg, NC. Mr. Burns is married and resides in Washington, DC.

## **Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater on Protection of United States-Flagged Shipping in the Persian Gulf**

*September 26, 1988*

After reviewing the current cease-fire in the Persian Gulf, which has been in effect since August 20, and consulting with allies and friends in the region, the President has decided to modify our present method of providing protection to U.S.-flagged ship-

ping in the Gulf. The modification entails a change from a tight escort procedure to an "accompany" regime. In an accompany regime, U.S. forces will be positioned such that they can take appropriate action if U.S.-flagged ships are directly threatened.

In making these adjustments, we would reiterate that the United States intends to maintain in the Gulf the forces required to protect U.S.-flagged shipping and support

our national objectives. These changes in no way alter our commitment to freedom of navigation in the Gulf.

## Proclamation 5865—National Historically Black Colleges Week, 1988

*September 26, 1988*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Americans view with respect and rejoicing the progress and prospects of our more than 100 historically Black colleges and universities. In the past century and more, these institutions have enabled countless students, many of them disadvantaged, to discover and utilize their capabilities and to seize the world of opportunity afforded by higher education. We can be grateful for the alumni of these schools, for their historic contributions, for their continuing achievements, and for the distinction that is theirs in every field of endeavor across our country and around the globe.

We can all be grateful, too, as this observance brings to mind a movement of decisive national significance in which many students and graduates of historically Black colleges and universities played a large role. The courage and witness of thousands of students from these institutions were key components of the civil rights movement. Their words and action sparked America's conscience and helped lead to the ending of legal sanction for racial discrimination and segregation. The spirit and the example of these brave Americans live on today as the work of brotherhood, understanding, equality, justice, and reconciliation continues across our land.

Historically Black colleges and universities now benefit from the broad recognition they have earned and from closer ties with one another, with research centers, and with private enterprise. These institutions have built a base of scholarship and accomplishment that channels a wealth of talent

and creativity into the service of the well-being of Black Americans and the strength of our entire Nation. On the foundation of emancipation in the aftermath of the Civil War, historically Black colleges have erected an impressive edifice of educational experience and excellence. Their legacy of learning and their sustained success will surely remain a tribute to their students, staffs, graduates, and friends and a blessing for every American in the years to come.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 290, has designated the week beginning September 25, 1988, as "National Historically Black Colleges Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning September 25, 1988, as National Historically Black Colleges Week. I urge all Americans to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities to express our respect and appreciation for the outstanding academic and social accomplishments of our Nation's historically Black institutions of higher learning.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:02 p.m., September 28, 1988]*

*Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on September 27.*

## Statement on Signing the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 1989

September 27, 1988

I have today signed H.R. 4867, the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1989. The Act provides necessary funds to manage the natural resources under Federal stewardship, to assist Native Americans, to support cultural institutions, and to assist the Nation's territories and possessions. This is the fifth appropriations bill enacted for the Fiscal Year that begins on October 1.

Although on balance the Act merited my approval, the Congress has not demonstrated the fiscal responsibility with this Act that it exercised with the previous four appropriations Acts for the coming fiscal year. This Act appropriates \$680 million more than I requested and brings the Nation \$198 million closer to a Federal budget sequestration under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law. This congressional overspending cannot continue if the Nation is to avoid the uniform, across-the-board cuts that a sequestration inflicts equally on lower priority programs and on the high priority programs upon which many Americans depend.

I urge the Congress to act swiftly to send me the remainder of the Fiscal Year 1989 appropriations bills—on time and on budget.

The Congress included in H.R. 4867 another extension of the moratorium on granting oil and gas leases for certain areas of the Outer Continental Shelf. The Congress increased the damaging effect of the moratorium by extending it to apply to grants of permits for drilling and exploration activities under leases already granted. For the Congress to prohibit the issuance of such permits to those who already had obtained leases is unfair.

Many provisions of H.R. 4867 reflect a growing and disturbing trend on the part of the Congress to include unconstitutional committee approval or veto requirements in appropriations bills. This Act includes, for example, provisions purporting to require

the approval of congressional committees for (1) changes in Forest Service regional boundaries, or movement or closure of regional offices, (2) changes in the Forest Service appropriations structure, (3) reduction of personnel in the Indian Health Service, and (4) assessments against certain programs and activities.

In granting authority or making appropriations by law, the Congress may not reserve to its committees approval or veto power over the exercise of that authority or the expenditure of those appropriations. The reservation of such power to congressional committees clearly conflicts with the constitutional principles the Supreme Court enunciated in *INS v. Chadha*, 462 U.S. 919 (1983). The Executive branch will continue to provide committees the notification and full consultation that interbranch comity requires in matters in which the Congress has indicated such a special interest.

Finally, two provisions of the Act purport to require the Executive branch to submit requests for supplemental appropriations to replenish certain expended Department of Interior funds. The Constitution grants exclusively to the President the power to recommend to the consideration of the Congress such measures as he judges necessary and expedient. Because the Congress may not by law command the President to exercise in particular circumstances the power that the Constitution commits to his judgment of necessity and expedience, such provisions have been consistently treated as advisory, not mandatory.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
September 27, 1988.

*Note: H.R. 4867, approved September 27, was assigned Public Law No. 100-446.*



## Proclamation 5866—Religious Freedom Week, 1988 *September 27, 1988*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

America's creed of liberty has never been expressed better than in the words of the Book of Leviticus emblazoned on the Liberty Bell, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." The American people have long recognized that the liberty we cherish must include the freedom to worship God as each of us pleases. We can all rejoice in noting that a critical step in the history of this freedom was taken nearly two centuries ago this month.

On September 25, 1789, the Congress proposed and sent to the States for ratification a series of 10 Amendments to the new Constitution. This Bill of Rights would safeguard and perpetuate the rights and liberties for which the American people had fought the War of Independence and the States had ratified the Constitution. Because of the First Amendment's vital clauses—"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; . . ."—the 199th anniversary of the introduction of the Bill of Rights is a fitting time to begin a week in celebration of religious freedom.

The religious liberty described in this Amendment is the protection of religion and conscience from government interference. It creates neither hostility between government and religion nor a civil religion of secularism. The fundamental principle of religious liberty, that government can neither forbid nor force the people's practice of religion, was essential to the founding of our Nation. Our leaders knew that faith blesses men and nations alike as it fosters morality and justice. George Washington stated in his Farewell Address, "Reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle." The Northwest Ord-

nance of 1787, which the Congress reenacted in 1789, similarly stated, "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of learning shall forever be encouraged."

The Founders realized that we must guard freedom of religion with eternal vigilance against tyranny and bigotry. Washington emphasized this in a letter to Moses Seixas of the Hebrew Congregation of Touro Synagogue in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1790. Our first President noted Americans' "liberty of conscience and immunities of citizenship" and said that it was not "by the indulgence of one class of people that another enjoyed the exercise, of their inherent natural rights." Rather, "happily the Government of the United States, . . . gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance. . . ."

President Washington proudly called this policy "enlarged and liberal" and "worthy of imitation." Through the years, Americans of goodwill have echoed these sentiments, seeking freedom, brotherhood, justice, and reconciliation. We will always do so if we continue to revere the First Amendment's protection of religious freedom.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 518, has designated the week of September 25, 1988, as "Religious Freedom Week."

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan*, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week beginning September 25, 1988, as Religious Freedom Week. I urge the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Inde-

pendence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:03 p.m., September 28, 1988]

RONALD REAGAN

## Statement on Signing the Military Construction Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 1989

September 27, 1988

I have today signed H.R. 4586, the Military Construction Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1989. The Act appropriates \$9.1 billion for military construction programs for the fiscal year that begins October 1. The Act funds these programs at responsible levels for fiscal year 1989 that are consistent with the Nation's defense needs and with the need for fiscal restraint. This is the sixth appropriations act that I have approved for the coming fiscal year.

Section 116 of the Act provides that the Secretary of Defense is to inform specified congressional committees of the plans and scope for any proposed military exercise involving United States personnel 30 days prior to its occurring, if amounts expended for construction are anticipated to exceed \$100,000. I have approved H.R. 4586 with the understanding that Section 116 encompasses only exercises where providing thirty days' advance notice is feasible and consistent with my constitutional authority and duty to protect the national security.

Section 125 of H.R. 4586 provides that the Secretary of Defense shall include in

the fiscal year 1990 program a legislative proposal to authorize the installment purchase by the Government of military housing units and that the budget request for fiscal year 1990 shall include a request for sums necessary to implement a pilot program for not to exceed 3,000 units. The Constitution grants exclusively to the President the power to recommend for the consideration of the Congress such measures as he judges necessary and expedient. Because the Congress may not by law command the President to exercise in particular circumstances the power that the Constitution commits to his judgment, such provisions have been consistently treated as advisory, not mandatory.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
September 27, 1988.

*Note: H.R. 4586, approved September 27, was assigned Public Law No. 100-447. The statement was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on September 28.*

## Message to the Congress Transmitting the Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Services Administration

September 28, 1988

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with Section 13 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, I am pleased to transmit the annual report of the Rehabilitation Services Administration. The report, prepared by the Department of

Education, covers activities supported under the Act in Fiscal Year 1987.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
September 28, 1988.

## Message to the House of Representatives Returning Without Approval the Textile Apparel and Footwear Trade Act of 1988 *September 28, 1988*

### *To the House of Representatives:*

I am returning without my approval H.R. 1154, the "Textile Apparel and Footwear Trade Act of 1988," a bill that would have disastrous effects on the U.S. economy. It would impose needless costs on American consumers, threaten jobs in our export industries, jeopardize our overseas farm sales, and undermine our efforts to obtain a more open trading system for U.S. exports.

This bill represents protectionism at its worst. The supposed benefits of the bill would be temporary at best. Protectionism does not save jobs. Only improved competitiveness can truly protect jobs, yet there is nothing in this bill that would encourage domestic industries to become more competitive. At a time when American exports are booming, the United States must not embark on a course that would diminish our trade opportunities.

Moreover, there is no economic justification for the bill. Fibers consumed by U.S. mills were at record levels in 1987. Domestic textile and apparel production, profits, and exports all posted sharp gains in 1986 and 1987, and this trend is continuing in 1988. Capacity utilization in this industry remains well above the national average. Consumer apparel prices, which rose sharply in the first half of this year, would be forced up even faster by the bill. This would break the clothing budgets of many American families.

When I vetoed an earlier version of the textile bill 3 years ago, I directed the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative to renegotiate the Multi-Fiber Arrangement—the multilateral agreement that sets the rules for trade in textiles—in order to strengthen our ability to control textile and apparel imports. That task was accomplished on August 1, 1986. Under this Arrangement, we have negotiated tough, new agreements with our largest textile trading partners. Nearly 1,500 quotas, in addition to textile and apparel tariffs averaging almost 18 percent, make this industry the most protected

sector of our economy. Indeed, textile and apparel imports increased only 2 percent in 1987 and have decreased almost 10 percent during the first 7 months of 1988. There is no need for further protection from imports.

At the same time I am sensitive to the difficulties that families and communities face because of internal restructuring in the textile, apparel, and footwear industries. This bill would not stop these trends. They are the inevitable result of a dynamic, expanding economy. The best way to help displaced workers is to retrain them for new jobs. Thanks to dislocated workers assistance, Trade Adjustment Assistance, and the Worker Readjustment Assistance Program I proposed, many services are now available for workers who must shift jobs as the economy adjusts to competitive challenges. Our goal must be to retrain and move dislocated workers into the industries of the future, not to maintain them in non-competitive and inefficient facilities at all costs.

Our free and fair trade policies have created 17 million new jobs in the past 6 years. The percentage of the working-age population now employed is the highest in our Nation's history. Exports are running at record levels, and our manufacturing industries are stronger and more competitive than they have been in a decade. H.R. 1154 would threaten these gains by setting off a dangerous chain reaction of retaliation and counter-retaliation in the international trade system.

Three years ago I announced an aggressive, growth-oriented trade strategy aimed at opening markets currently closed to American exporters. Since then we have challenged unfair trade practices around the world and negotiated trade agreements that have created significant export opportunities for American firms. In August I signed into law the "Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988," which provides additional tools for prying open closed

foreign markets. And today I am approving legislation to implement the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement, a historic trade pact that will create the world's largest free trade area. The protectionism of H.R. 1154 is the antithesis of the free trade principles of these two laws.

America's export opportunities have never been brighter and our prospects for continued economic growth have never been better. Increased trade means more

jobs and a better standard of living. It would be a tragic mistake to change course now that American businesses have regained their competitive edge and are winning sales around the globe. Accordingly, I am disapproving H.R. 1154.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
September 28, 1988.

## Remarks on Signing the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement Implementation Act of 1988 *September 28, 1988*

*The President.* This is a moment future historians will cite as a landmark, a turning point in the forward march of trade, commerce, and even civilization itself. That's a dramatic statement, I know, but I think everyone here is aware of the historical import of what we do today. Today, September 28, 1988, I am signing into law the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement Implementation Act of 1988.

This agreement brings down the tariff walls between our two nations and, in so doing, creates the world's largest free-trade area. Businesses and consumers in both our countries will have unprecedented freedom to choose among a staggering array of goods and services. It'll mean lower prices for consumers, jobs galore for workers, and new markets for producers. It'll stimulate investment in both economies, which will mean the rapid advancement of new technologies. It means a stronger and freer marketplace for the United States and Canada. There'll be a rich flow of agriculture and energy resources from one country to the other in a way that will profit both. We also deal with the service sectors of our economies, providing for the first time an explicit assurance that in such areas as accounting, tourism, insurance, and engineering our peoples will be free to choose their suppliers.

The U.S.-Canada Free-Trade Agreement, which recognizes the similarities between

our economies and our political systems, also respects our different histories, aspirations, and densities—the reality that Canada and the United States are two distinct variations of a common theme of freedom, democracy, and human rights. As leaders of the free world, Canada and the United States are pointing the way toward the future. Canada's visionary Prime Minister, Brian Mulroney, and its able Ambassador, Allan Gotlieb, understand well that free trade is an idea whose time has come. One of the signs of this change is the very passage of this bill. We must make sure the freedoms we enjoy include the freedom to choose at home and the freedom to be chosen abroad. This nation, which was born to nurture human freedoms, must take the lead in establishing the principle that one of the most important human freedoms is free exchange.

That principle was the animating force behind the sterling work of Ambassador Clayton Yeutter [U.S. Trade Representative] and former Treasury Secretary James Baker. The cooperation among them, the administration, and Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle was decisive. The congressional leadership promised and delivered prompt action, and the result was overwhelming approval by both Houses. They deserve the Nation's thanks for a job well done.

This legislation reflects overwhelming

support for the elimination of barriers to trade between the United States and Canada. It reflects the sound economic principles of free trade that benefit American businesses and workers. The bill is a hallmark of free trade, in marked contrast to the damaging protectionist textiles bills that I vetoed earlier today.

What the United States and Canada are accomplishing on a bilateral basis is an example of what we can and must achieve multilaterally. That is why we look forward to continuing the midterm review of the Uruguay round [multilateral trade] negotiations in Montreal later this year. This agreement is a model for those talks to follow. Just as the pessimists were wrong about this agreement, so will the pessimists be wrong about the Uruguay round. Today we not only commemorate this legislation as the happy conclusion of a bilateral pact but pledge our commitment to the successful completion of the Uruguay round by 1990.

The midterm review will be the most important trade matter in the last months of this administration, and I urge our trading partners to be ready to do business in December. We sure will be.

Let the 5,000-mile border between Canada and the United States stand as a symbol for the future. No soldier stands guard to protect it. Barbed wire does not deface it. And no invisible barrier of economic suspicion and fear will extend it. Let it forever be not a point of division but a meeting place between our great and true friends. This bill is the product of the vision of the American and Canadian people, who are leading the way toward a new era of freedom. Now, I thank you. May God bless all of you. And I shall now sign this agreement.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:36 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. H.R. 5090, approved September 28, was assigned Public Law No. 100-449.*

## Remarks to Office of Management and Budget Staff *September 28, 1988*

*The President.* Before I begin my remarks, I have an announcement to make. I have accepted the resignation of Jim Miller as Director of the Office of Management and Budget, effective October 15th. Deputy OMB Director Joe Wright will take his place.

Now, it goes without saying that I'm sorry to see Jim go. He's made an outstanding contribution to our administration and our nation these last 8 years. He was part of the team that showed up for work on our first day in office. He started at OMB, where he was our first Administrator for Information and Regulatory Affairs and the Executive Director of Vice President Bush's Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief. He then spent 4 years as Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, returning to OMB in October 1985 as Director. In each post, he served with distinction. In his first stint at OMB and as the head of the FTC, he

played a leading role in removing the shackles of excessive regulation from our economy. I believe that a great deal of the credit for our recovery goes to that effort. Since becoming Director of OMB, he has been at the center of our battle to bring the deficit down. And it says something that it's been coming down almost from the day he took over.

Jim, what can I say to an old comrade-in-arms and to your lovely wife, Demaris, but thank you, Godspeed, and God bless you. By the way, Jim will become a distinguished fellow at the Center for the Study of Public Choice at George Mason University, a distinguished fellow with the Citizens for a Sound Economy, and chairman of an advisory board to Washington Economic Research Consultants. He calls this taking a break. *[Laughter]*

It will be hard to fill Jim's shoes, but if there's a man to do it, it's Joe Wright. And

Joe is also what the Navy calls a plank holder. He's been here from the very first day and has been Deputy Director of OMB since 1982. Joe has headed our management improvement programs, which are among the least heralded but, for my money, most important accomplishments of our administration. He has also chaired the board that oversees our inspectors general and their employees. If there's any man who can say that he has saved the American people billions of dollars in our campaign against waste, fraud, and abuse in the Government, it's Joe Wright. And, like Jim, Joe has also been up to his neck in our budget negotiations with Congress. Joe, you're already aboard, so I won't say, welcome aboard, but I will say it'll be great to know that your sure and steady hand is on the tiller at OMB.

Now, for those of you who don't work here, let me say, welcome to the White House complex. White House complex—that's because nothing in Washington is ever simple. But as all of us here know, particularly Jim and Joe, there is nothing in this city of puzzles that is more complex, more obscure, more of a puzzle than the budget process.

And the budget process is why we're here today. You are the ones who are changing this never-ending government game of Dungeons and Dragons—and changing it for good. You are showing those who thought they had a monopoly on Washington wisdom and who said that the budget process was an impossible scrabble and who said that anyone who tried to reform it would do it only at his or her own risk—you are showing them they didn't have a clue. And that's why, in my book, you should go to the head of the class. With your help, we are overcoming, at last, 40 years of government, and particularly congressional, indecision, mismanagement, and delay. The history here is astounding. I doubt that there's 1 American in 10,000 who knows how bad things had become or how hard and long we in our administration and our friends in Congress have fought to fix them.

But let me say that I've never lost faith that we would win in the end, although I know some did, and I can understand that.

After all, there have seemed at times to be so few of us—and so many of those who had an interest in things as they were—well, that sometimes it's reminded me of a scene from an old western. The marshal and his deputy are about to ride into a wild town that they're supposed to clean up. And the marshal turns to the deputy and says: "This place is filled with 2,000 of the worst thieves, gunslingers, and desperadoes in the West. It's you and me against them all, and I'd say the odds are just about even." [Laughter]

But think for a minute of the record of the last 40 years. Since 1948 not once have all of the Government's appropriations bills been passed by Congress, forwarded to the President, and approved by the start of the fiscal year. Only once were all 13 appropriations bills even out of Congress when the fiscal year began, and that was 10 years ago. Some departments have been running with stopgap funding for years. Treasury, for example, has had only one appropriations bill in the last 8 years. For the rest of the time, it was funded entirely through continuing resolutions, a practice which, among other things, can disrupt major contracts and undermine the critical business of the Government.

From the day I was sworn in as President until today, I should have received a total of 91 appropriations bills for signature or veto. Congress has sent me only 37, and only 9 were here by the start of the fiscal year. In fact, until a few weeks ago, it had been a long time since I'd seen any appropriation bills at all, anytime in the year—not since December 12, 1985, to be exact. Ah, for the good old days. [Laughter]

Last January when I delivered my State of the Union Address to Congress, I noted how the entire rickety system had collapsed at the beginning of that fiscal year. We'd had 4 continuing resolutions lasting 41 days the first time, 36 days the second, 2 days the third, and 3 days the last time. And then along came the continuing resolution that contained all the Government's appropriations in one gigantic mountain of a bill. It was 1,057 pages long, weighed 14 pounds, and was 2 months late. Even Congress didn't know what was in it. They sent

it to us so late that we had only a few hours—not days, hours—to sign, or shut down the Government. Now, I know I don't have to remind many of you of that fiasco, because you were among the 300 people on our staff at OMB who had to read it. You have my sympathy. *[Laughter]*

There was, of course, a lot in that bill I didn't like. But I decided to sign it because to do otherwise, it would have closed down the Government. But as I told Congress in January—right after I just about crushed my finger dropping that paper monster on the podium—*[laughter]*—I wasn't fooling when I did that. *[Laughter]* It had been underneath. It was sore for 3 days. *[Laughter]* Well, I told them the next time they sent me a bill like that I won't sign it.

And the warning's been taken to heart. Already Congress has passed and I have signed six appropriations bills: Energy and water, HUD, Labor and HHS, Treasury and Postal Service, Interior, and military construction. I also expect to receive three other bills shortly: Transportation; foreign operations; and Commerce, Justice, and State. And that will leave just three bills with which we have problems. Congress and our administration are working together to iron out the differences and finish the Nation's business when it should be finished. I've said many times that I want to receive all the remaining appropriations bills, ones that I can sign, by this Friday. On our end of Pennsylvania Avenue, we're pulling out all the stops to see that this happens.

And when I sign the last of these bills, I expect that my thoughts will turn to a special American. Forty-one years ago, just before the Government started down the path of never getting its business quite done, a man came to Washington who was destined to become one of our great Senators. Today, on the eve of his retirement, he is chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and second ranking majority member of the Armed Services Committee. He has been a supporter of our drive to restore America's strength. He's working with us as we fight to restore the integrity of the budget process. And that's exactly what the issue is: integrity—making sure all the cards on how the Government is spend-

ing the American people's money are on the table for the American people to see.

Well, John Stennis is a man of integrity, and he is a patriot. He knows how much it means to our nation's future to get the budget process back on schedule. I'm dedicating our drive to finish the budget process on time this year to Senator Stennis. And I hope every Member of the Senate, as well as the House, will think of their votes on timely appropriations bills as a way to salute Senator Stennis and to thank him for 41 years of service to our beloved land.

And to each of you, let me also say thank you. You are the unsung heroes of this momentous change in how Federal business is conducted. Without you, it wouldn't be happening. Because of you, our nation will be stronger in the years to come.

I thank you, and God bless you all.

*Director Miller.* Thank you, Mr. President. Thank you for those nice things you said about me. You can't imagine the importance of your support and confidence in me over the last several years in boosting my morale. I certainly look forward to working with new colleagues: Jim Buchanan, Bob Tollison and Richard Fink, David Kaplan, Mark Crain, and Betty Tillman. But when we talked this morning, I indicated to you this OMB staff is something very, very special in Washington. It is the cream of the crop, and I have been mightily privileged to be associated with them. They work without waver. They work endless hours. They work with enormous loyalty to the Presidency, and they have served you well.

Mr. President, in choosing Joe Wright as my successor, you could not have chosen more wisely. Joe is a loyal, knowledgeable, indefatigable leader, and I am sure that he will provide the best leadership for OMB in the coming months. And I assure you, moreover, Mr. President, of a smooth transition. The transition will be as smooth as a muddy, shallow lake in the calm day in Georgia or in Virginia, either one. *[Laughter]* You won't miss me, Mr. President, it will be so smooth.

Finally, Mr. President, thank you for the challenge and the opportunity to have served you these past years. Eight years ago, before your election, I signed on to the

Reagan-Bush team, and I have cherished every second of that opportunity. It's been the most rewarding of my career. I would not take anything for it. I feel about my experience working for you, Mr. President—and I've drawn this analogy before—it reminds me of when I received my Ph.D. from the University of Virginia, and unlike Joe Biden, I really am the first in my family to have received a college education. [Laughter] And when I received my Ph.D., my mama came up to me and threw her arms around me and said: "Jimmy, this is something no one can ever take away from you." And I feel that about my experience working for you. Thank you, Mr. President.

*Deputy Director Wright.* Well, Jim, let me start out by saying that's not true. We'll miss you a great deal—a great deal. In your 1978 campaign, Mr. President, you stated: "I pledge to you to restore to the Federal Government the capacity to do the people's work without dominating their lives. I pledge to you a government that will not only work well but wisely." That was at the 1980 convention, and you cannot imagine the impact that had on a great number of us that decided: Now, that is the administration that we want to be in. That is the person that we want to come in and work for and follow.

I had the pleasure of spending my first year in your administration under Secretary Mac Baldrige. He was truly a terrific person and a good Cabinet officer. But I had no idea what a wonderful challenge it would be until I joined OMB 6 years ago—in following your policies because at that time we were losing \$1 billion to \$1½ billion a week to the deficit as a result of the recession that you inherited from your predecessor. But the bank that I was in before—if that would have happened, you would have devalued the portfolio of the predecessor and then started fresh. But we couldn't do that, so we started working with diligence to get that deficit down.

As a result of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings bill, the balanced budget agreement, and, Mr. President, your slogan of just say no to tax increases, by golly, we were able to go ahead and make the most significant reduction in the deficit that's happened. And we're still working on it, and we will

win on that deficit. It will come down. During the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings and balanced budget agreements, Jim Miller was right out there in front the entire time. Mr. President, he served you well, with distinction and with results.

But while also doing that, I had the excitement of being your point man, for example, on the welfare reform bill that was just passed. And I think it's absolutely amazing that we could get meaningful work requirements as part of the reform of our welfare system. And we couldn't have done it without you. It's a tremendous achievement. Also on the housing bills, the highway bills—and to also have the true privilege of following your guidance on the Reform '88 management improvement program—as when you said we did not come in here, Joe, to just make changes; we came in here to make fundamental changes in the way the Government operates.

You asked for a cash management system on a \$2 trillion cash flow. It's in place. You asked for a credit management system on a \$1 trillion portfolio. It's in place. And the largest Federal governmentwide financial accounting and control system is going in place right now, Mr. President. It's an important time right now, preparing your last budget and hopefully George Bush's first, working with the National Economic Commission as they come in with their recommendations. I am honored that you selected me for this task, truly honored.

But I've got to say that I've got the most competent group of professional work force and workhorses in front of you that you've got in the entire Federal Government—the professional staff of the Office of Management and Budget. And with that, we will put together a package that you will be very proud of. And it will be the start of the final 3 years of Gramm-Rudman to get the deficit down to balance.

My wife, Ellen, and I—this is my wife, Ellen; say hi—[laughter]—are very pleased to join your Cabinet family. And Jim, I've been riding shotgun for you for 2 years. Okay, you've been guiding the horses. I'll move on over, and I hope I do you proud. I drive the horses straight. Thank you very much.



*Note: The President spoke at 1:04 p.m. in Building, Room 450 of the Old Executive Office*

## **Appointment of Daniel J. Elazar as a Member of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations**

*September 28, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Daniel J. Elazar to be a member of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations for a term of 2 years. This is a reappointment.

Since 1967 Dr. Elazar has been a professor of political science and director of the

Center for the Study of Federalism at Temple University in Philadelphia, PA. Dr. Elazar graduated from the University of Chicago (M.A., 1957; Ph.D., 1959). He was born on August 25, 1934, in Minneapolis, MN. He is married, has three children, and resides in Philadelphia.

## **Nomination of Arthur Albert Brennan To Be a Member of the National Mediation Board**

*September 28, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Arthur Albert Brennan to be a member of the National Mediation Board for the term expiring July 1, 1991. He would succeed Helen M. Witt.

Since 1985 Mr. Brennan has been a labor arbitrator and mediator in Cotuit, MA. Prior to this he was director of representation for the Air Line Pilots Association in

Washington, DC, 1972–1984. He was also staff vice president for industrial relations for Hughes Airwest, 1970–1972.

Mr. Brennan graduated from Boston College (A.B., 1945; M.A., 1951). He was born August 17, 1922, in Boston, MA. He served in the U.S. Air Force, 1942–1944 and 1945–1946. He has three children and currently resides in Cotuit, MA.

## **Nomination of Miguel Rios, Jr., To Be a Member of the National Science Board**

*September 28, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Miguel Rios, Jr., to be a member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 1994. He would succeed Norman C. Rasmussen.

Since 1985 Dr. Rios has been president, founder, and owner of ORION International Technologies, Inc., in Albuquerque, NM. Prior to this he was a member of the tech-

nological staff of Sandia National Laboratories, 1975–1984.

Dr. Rios graduated from the University of Southern California (B.S., 1965), California State University at Los Angeles (M.S., 1967), and the University of Maryland (Ph.D., 1971). He was born July 18, 1941, in El Paso, TX. He is married, has four children, and resides in Albuquerque, NM.

## Nomination of John D. Crawford To Be a Member of the Railroad Retirement Board

September 28, 1988

The President today announced his intention to nominate John D. Crawford to be a member of the Railroad Retirement Board for the term of 5 years from August 29, 1988. This is a reappointment.

Since 1983 Mr. Crawford has been a management member of the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board in Chicago, IL. Prior to this, he served in several capacities with the Chicago & North Western Transportation Co., 1958–1983: as assistant vice president for

labor relations, director, assistant to the vice president, assistant manager, and a labor attorney.

Mr. Crawford graduated from Loyola University (A.B., 1948) and Georgetown University Law School (LL.B., 1951). He was born August 9, 1924, in Chicago, IL. Mr. Crawford served in the U.S. Navy Reserve, 1944–1981. He is married and currently resides in Glenview, IL.

## Proclamation 5867—National Sewing Month, 1988

September 28, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Americans are naturally proud of their practical genius; their love and mastery of domestic crafts, handed down from generation to generation, are among our prime national virtues. Throughout American history, one such craft has been the art of sewing. National Sewing Month, 1988, celebrates the American tradition of sewing in the home and salutes the estimated 90 million citizens who partake of its challenges and rewards.

Home sewing is an enjoyable and productive pastime that serves a variety of useful purposes. For instance, it inspires people to pursue sewing-related occupations; sewing skills learned at home or during more formal instruction help foster lifelong careers in fields such as fashion, pattern-making, retail merchandising, and interior and textile design. Many people find that home sewing is a boon to friendship among neighbors, or a good way for caring citizens to assist their fellowman through volunteer projects. Sewing's closest link to most of us, however, is undoubtedly its familiarity as a part of daily life in the home. That is be-

cause the sewing circle has so often been a link between grandparents, parents, and children; in its pleasures and satisfactions are found both a sense of individual accomplishment and an intuition of a larger human endeavor. In this way, a basic skill of family life is passed on, and an ancient art made new.

These are all very good reasons for America to celebrate National Sewing Month, 1988, with heartfelt appreciation for the talents and achievements of those among us who sew in the home.

In recognition of the importance of home sewing to the United States, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 580, has designated September 1988 as "National Sewing Month" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 1988 as National Sewing Month. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independ-*

ence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:17 p.m., September 29, 1988]

RONALD REAGAN

## Proclamation 5868—National American Indian Heritage Week, 1988

September 28, 1988

*By the President of the United States of America*

### *A Proclamation*

National American Indian Heritage Week, 1988, offers us a fine opportunity to reflect upon the profound, many-sided, and lasting impact of American Indians and their forebears on our Nation, history, and way of life. During this time, we can all join American Indians and Alaska Natives in celebrating their ancient and diverse heritages. We can also thank them for their achievements in every area of endeavor.

Those achievements continue today. Despite past periods of conflict and changes in Indian affairs policies, the government-to-government relationship between the United States and Indian tribes has endured. The Constitution, treaties, laws, and court decisions have consistently recognized a unique political relationship between tribal elected governments and the United States. We look to a future of increasing economic independence and self-sufficiency on Indian reservations, and we support efforts to foster greater Indian control of Indian resources.

May our national observance of this truly special week in tribute to American Indians

inspire us to seek a deeper understanding of our past and a wider hope for the future we must walk together in this great and bounteous land.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 322, has designated the period of September 23 through September 30, 1988, as "National American Indian Heritage Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the period of September 23 through September 30, 1988, as National American Indian Heritage Week, and I request all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:18 p.m., September 29, 1988]

## Proclamation 5869—Polish American Heritage Month, 1988

September 28, 1988

*By the President of the United States of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Immigrants from nearly every nation on

Earth have taken part in the founding, settling, building, and defending of our land. Prominent among the proud list of our forebears and fellow citizens are Polish Americans, and we can all be grateful for the

opportunity given each of us by Polish American Heritage Month, 1988, to recognize their accomplishments.

These achievements have permeated every aspect of American life. The most special characteristic of the Polish people, wherever they may be, has always been a loyal and courageous passion for faith and freedom. Poland's devotion shines so brightly through the centuries, in years of peace and in times of hardship, war, and occupation, that it inspires the people of free nations to a deeper appreciation of their liberty and the people of captive nations to a higher plane of hope.

Poland has given humanity much through the genius of such giants as Copernicus, Madame Curie, Henryk Sinkiewicz, Joseph Conrad, Chopin, and Paderewski. Poland has likewise given America much—through patriotism like that of Pulaski, witness like that of John Cardinal Krol, and the innumerable contributions of generations of Polish immigrants and their descendants. Poland's legacy continues to bless America and all mankind in countless ways today, especially through the leadership and example of Pope John Paul II, Nobel Peace Prize winner and Solidarity Labor Federation leader Lech Walesa, and other lovers of faith and freedom.

The American people feel unwavering

unity with the Polish people, now more than ever. Poland's saga must be our own. The freedom loved and advanced so much through the years by loyal Poles and Polish Americans is on the march in every continent today, because freedom is a universal and eternal cause. As we celebrate Polish American Heritage Month, 1988, we celebrate the promise of freedom, the power of faith, and the best in America's history and future.

The Congress, by Public Law 100-385, has designated October 1988 as "Polish American Heritage Month" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan*, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 1988 as Polish American Heritage Month, and I urge all Americans to join their fellow citizens of Polish descent in observance of this month.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:19 p.m., September 29, 1988]*

## Proclamation 5870—National School Lunch Week, 1988 *September 28, 1988*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Forty-two years ago, just after World War II, America began the National School Lunch Program—a partnership in which State and local governments were to administer Federal food assistance in schools around our country. Today, after more than 4 decades, this program has helped provide good nutrition for millions of American students. National School Lunch Week gives all of us a chance to recognize the vision

and concern of everyone associated with this project through the years and to congratulate the many citizens who continue to make it a success.

We can all be proud of the skills, devotion, and hard work supplied to school lunch programs nationwide by parents, school and community officials, and nutrition staffs. These Americans do everything necessary to make sure that the students of their areas enjoy the sound and satisfying lunches that are so important to the school day. Let us all be sure to express our gratitude and appreciation for these efforts, and

to offer our cooperation as well—during National School Lunch Week, 1988, and always.

By joint resolution approved October 9, 1962, the Congress designated the week beginning on the second Sunday of October in each year as “National School Lunch Week” and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that week.

Now, *Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan*, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning October 9, 1988, as National School Lunch Week, and I call upon all Americans to give

special and deserved recognition to those people at the State and local level whose dedication and innovation contribute so much to the success of the school lunch program.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:20 p.m., September 29, 1988]

## Proclamation 5871—Leif Erikson Day, 1988 September 28, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

On his 11th-century voyage to “Helluland, Markland, and Vinland,” Leif Erikson exemplified virtues universally admired throughout world history. This explorer with a missionary spirit challenged the unknown with courage and faith. He triumphed, and his example has inspired many another to do the same. On Leif Erikson Day, 1988, we recall and revere the achievements of this man and of the Nordic people who have followed him to North America through the centuries.

On Leif Erikson Day we also salute all Americans who have left their homes abroad, arrived on our shores after much struggle, and built a new life in this land of freedom and opportunity. Like Leif Erikson, none of them could be sure of success; but, like him, they were willing to take on and conquer adversity. Through the generations they and their descendants have helped America meet many challenges—the cultivation of the land and the construction of cities, the winning of our liberty and independence, and the defense of our country’s cause.

This year’s 350th anniversary of the first

permanent settlement of Swedes and Finns in North America has given us a special opportunity to celebrate the excellent relations between the United States and these two countries. On Leif Erikson Day this year, we celebrate, too, the friendship between the people of the United States and those of all the Nordic countries. Let us also remind ourselves that a treasured part of our heritage as Americans is the longing to seek the horizon and to cross every frontier with daring and determination like those of “Leif the Lucky.”

In honor of Leif Erikson and our Nordic American heritage, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved on September 2, 1964 (78 Stat. 849, 36 U.S.C. 169c), has authorized and requested the President to proclaim October 9 of each year as “Leif Erikson Day.”

Now, *Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan*, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 9, 1988, as Leif Erikson Day, and I direct the appropriate Government officials to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on that day. I also urge the people of the United States to honor Leif Erikson and our Nordic American heritage by holding appropriate exercises and ceremonies in suitable places throughout our land.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:21 p.m., September 29, 1988]

## Proclamation 5872—General Pulaski Memorial Day, 1988 September 28, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Casimir Pulaski, Polish and American patriot, revolutionary, and hero, gave his life for liberty 209 years ago during America's War of Independence. Leading a cavalry assault at the siege of Savannah, he was mortally wounded. But the cause for which he fought so courageously was to prevail, and his immortal example of service and sacrifice was to inspire lovers of freedom around the globe forever after. America does well to pause in remembrance on the anniversary of General Pulaski's death and to swear eternal allegiance to the principles of liberty and justice he held dear.

Casimir Pulaski had also fought for liberty in Poland, his native land. When victory eluded the brave Polish people, he sought a kindred cause and found it in America. There "the shot heard 'round the world" had sounded warning to tyrants and hope to mankind. Like Polish patriots to this day, Pulaski knew that freedom's call is universal—that a battle for freedom anywhere is a battle for freedom everywhere; that liberty is diminished everywhere as long as tyranny reigns anywhere. In fighting for America, General Pulaski fought also for the unalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—rights that America had boldly declared, rights that God had granted Americans and Poles and all humanity alike.

America's struggle for freedom was victorious, thanks to Casimir Pulaski and to

countless men and women like him. Tragically, freedom has not yet come to some nations, and it has been snatched from others. But freedom is on the move. Just as General Pulaski stood with us, so will we continue to stand for liberty throughout the globe. So will we stand for the people of Poland, in whose hearts faith and freedom and the spirit of Pulaski burn ever brightly. Let our observance of General Pulaski Memorial Day, 1988, remind us of all this Polish hero and his fellow Poles have done for America; let it remind us as well that his work and ours, the cause of freedom, goes on today and every day.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Tuesday, October 11, 1988, as General Pulaski Memorial Day, and I direct the appropriate government officials to display the flag of the United States on all government buildings on that day. In addition, I encourage the people of the United States to commemorate this occasion as appropriate throughout our land.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:22 p.m., September 29, 1988]

## Proclamation 5873—World Food Day, 1988 September 28, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

On World Food Day, the United States joins 150 other nations in reaffirming our determination to end world hunger. We Americans are a generous people, and we are blessed with the liberty and the bountiful natural resources that make prosperity and opportunity possible. Through private and public efforts, we gladly share our abundance in the fight against hunger; we have done so more generously than all other countries combined. This year, we are sending about \$1.4 billion in food commodities abroad to help the hungry.

Some estimates suggest that one third of the people of the developing nations lack enough food to lead active working lives. That must change. Clearly, more needs to be done. Permanent progress in this regard will not be achieved, however, unless, along with remedial assistance, needy nations receive a transfusion of incentive- and market-based ideas. The tide of freedom and democracy now sweeping the globe offers the greatest long-term promise for success in the fight against hunger and economic stagnation.

Finding a lasting solution to world hunger requires agricultural and trade policies with one irreplaceable ingredient: freedom. Freedom alone can build economic progress, cooperation, and stability for nations at every level of development. We need to move toward a time when government intervention no longer distorts individuals' production and trade decisions. We also need thriving international markets to which all farmers have broad access.

That is something for all of us to remember this year especially, when World Food

Day focuses on rural youth. These young people often migrate to the cities. We must develop policies that will encourage and enable them to remain in their agricultural and rural communities and improve their families' food productivity and income. Stabilization of developing countries' agricultural base accompanied by structural reforms to increase farmers' earnings are crucial steps in the drive to conquer hunger worldwide.

This October 16 marks the eighth successive year in which people everywhere have observed World Food Day. It is a day on which all Americans can resolve once again to wage and win the battle against world hunger.

In recognition of the desire and commitment of the American people to end world hunger, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 336, has designated October 16, 1988, as "World Food Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that day.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan*, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 16, 1988, as World Food Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate activities to find and implement ways in which our Nation can better combat world hunger.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:23 p.m., September 29, 1988]*

## Appointment of James L. Johnson as a Member of the President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee *September 28, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint James L. Johnson to be a member of the President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee. He would succeed Theodore F. Brophy.

Since 1988 Mr. Johnson has been chairman and chief executive officer for the GTE Corp. in Stamford, CT. Prior to this he was president and chief operating officer for GTE, 1986-1987. Mr. Johnson has also

served as a senior vice president of GTE and president and chief operating officer of the Telephone Operating Group, 1983-1986.

Mr. Johnson graduated from Texas Technological University (B.S., 1949). He was born April 12, 1927, in Vernon, TX. He served in the U.S. Navy, 1945-1947. He is married, has four children, and resides in New Canaan, CT.

## Statement on Signing the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1988 *September 28, 1988*

I have today approved H.R. 2342, the "Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1988," which in part authorizes appropriations for the Coast Guard for Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989.

During congressional consideration of H.R. 2342, my Administration expressed serious concern about Section 30 of the bill, which might have been misconstrued to call for inappropriate competition by the Coast Guard Auxiliary with private sector towing operations when rendering nonemergency assistance to disabled vessels.

I have approved H.R. 2342 with the understanding, which is clearly supported by the Joint Statement of Managers to accompany the Conference Report on H.R. 2342,

that this section is not intended to affect the Coast Guard's recently announced policy regarding nonemergency assistance. Accordingly, the Coast Guard will continue to implement this policy that, in the words of the conferees on H.R. 2342, represents "an attempt to strike a balance between the needs of commercial and volunteer interests, while still providing the highest level of safety services . . . ."

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
September 28, 1988.

*Note: H.R. 2342, approved September 28, was assigned Public Law No. 100-448.*

## Appointment of Lynn Kartavich as a Member of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation *September 28, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Lynn Kartavich to be a member of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for a term expiring June 10, 1992. She would succeed Bruce Nestande.

Since 1974 Mrs. Kartavich has been president for LK & Associates in Columbus, OH. Since 1987 she has been office administrator in the office of Frederick M. Kape-tansky, M.D., in Columbus, OH. She has



been active politically on State and national levels. Mrs. Kartavich has three children and resides in Columbus.

## Statement on the Fiscal Year 1989 Appropriations Bills and Antidrug Legislation September 29, 1988

The 100th Congress is drawing rapidly to a close. I hope to receive from the Congress the remaining fiscal year 1989 appropriations bills no later than tomorrow, when the current fiscal year ends.

A legislative agenda item of extreme importance to the well-being of the Nation remains unenacted: a bill to strengthen our ability to combat the production, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs.

On September 22, the House of Representatives passed a bill containing a number of essential provisions. Of particular importance, the House-passed bill permits the

Federal death penalty for drug-related murders, significantly improves the search for truth in the criminal justice system by reforming the exclusionary rule, establishes requirements for drug free-workplaces, and increases the accountability of drug users to society for their drug abuse.

The Senate has not scheduled drug legislation for consideration. I strongly urge the Senate to schedule the drug bill for consideration forthwith to ensure that effective legislation to combat illegal drugs is enacted before Congress adjourns. The health and safety of Americans depends upon it.

## Remarks at the Presentation Ceremony for the "C" Flag Awards September 29, 1988

Now, unless someone else has broken the news already, before we begin I'd like to tell you that at 11:37 the space shuttle *Discovery* lifted off at the Kennedy Space Center, and it's now headed into orbit. And America is back in space. We're now looking forward to the successful completion of the *Discovery* mission and the safe return of her five-member crew. We salute the bravery of Rick Hauck, Dick Covey, Pinky Nelson, Mike Lounge, and Dave Hilmers; and we ask God to bless this important voyage. They sure were considerate in their timing—just gave me time to get out here without being late. [Laughter]

Well, after looking down the list of what all your organizations have done, I have to say you are America's good samaritans, and I'm delighted to welcome you to the White House. This is a very special day for me. It's the last time I'll get to present the Presidential Citations for Private Sector Initia-

tives. This is a program that we started here in 1984 to help recognize the outstanding volunteer efforts of business organizations and dedicated people like you. Today there are some 4,500 "C" flags waving across America. And I have to confess: I'm a guy who loves to wave the flag. [Laughter] Partly, that's because Betsy Ross and I were childhood friends. [Laughter]

Now, I'm reminded of a story. Now, I know I've told this story more than once—[laughter]—but at my age people aren't surprised when you start repeating yourself. Of course, I've been repeating myself for so many years now that it would be risky to stop—[laughter]—because then some people would say, "Hey, I guess he's losing his memory." [Laughter]

But early in my first term, at a dinner party at the White House—this is the story—the wife of an ambassador of a European country sitting beside me heard some

talk there at our table about some of the things that were being done here as private sector initiatives. And very quietly she said to me, "Yes, but you're unique." And I said, "Well, what do you mean, unique?" She said, "Yes, in the United States, you do it that way. But," she said, "no place else. In the rest of us, in the rest of the world, we just wait for government to do it."

Well, all of you are the people that she was talking about. She was talking about this country where last year total charitable giving exceeded the combined profits of all the companies on the Fortune 500 list. That's the kind of country America is.

One of the great joys for me during my nearly 8 years in office has been the rare chance I've had to see the American people at their best—their commitment, their compassion, and their concern for one another. These values are so powerful and abundant in our land. America has been blessed in so many ways, but isn't it great that our greatest blessing, really, is that we have each other? There are few things more inspiring than the pure generosity of a neighbor's helping hand, that distinctively American spirit which says: We can; we care. That generous spirit is what the citation program is all about.

And I should say, the ambassador's wife whom I just mentioned would, I know, be very thrilled to see how other countries are joining in. The first International Conference on Private Sector Initiatives was held in Paris 2 years ago. We got a call that they wanted some people to come over and tell them how it's done. Well, last year, during the economic summit in Venice, I had the chance to address the first gathering of Italian business leaders who were developing this concept in their own country. And just this spring, the first British-American Conference on Private Sector Initiatives was convened, with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Prime Minister Thatcher in attendance. So, what you are all a part of has become a different kind of international conspiracy: a conspiracy of compassion. And the work being done by Americans is also changing lives not just in the United States but around the world.

Let me read to you from a letter received by a group called Operation Smile. They

are volunteer doctors, teachers, students, church members, hospitals, and businesses that provide reconstructive surgery to children in developing countries. This letter is from the mother of Edward Rasco, a young boy in Naga City, the Philippines. She wrote: "I couldn't find the exact words on how I can express my thanks and gratitude, but I should not keep myself silent for I owe my son's life to all of you, second to God."

Then she tells the story. She explained that she had asked herself: "How can we pay for this operation, when we could not even make both ends meet for our daily subsistence? So, we really prayed hard and sought His guidance and help. It was January 12, 1986, when we heard of the team Operation Smile coming to Naga City. I'm so happy because my son will be treated. Dr. Magee told me there is a need for Edward to be brought to the United States of America for surgery. When we landed at Norfolk airport, everybody hugged and kissed us as if we were their long-lost relatives. Names were unfamiliar, but for me it sounded like names of angels. Edward's recovery was fast and in 5 days he was released from the hospital. He's back to his normal life, happy and smiling. Thank you for doing a miracle for Edward and for helping me lighten the load on my shoulders, which I have been carrying for a long time."

Well, I can't tell you how much it means to me to know that the work that all of you are doing will continue and expand. You know, in the last 8 years charitable giving in this country has nearly doubled. And more new voluntary programs are being started, literally, every day. Now our Board of Advisors on Private Sector Initiatives is working with our nation's business schools to plant the seed corn for a new generation of corporate support for voluntary programs, and in many instances, it is the students themselves who have taken the first steps. So, thanks to people like you, America's future is one that is bright and filled with generosity and compassion.

Before closing, I want to recognize our Board of Advisors on Private Sector Initiatives for their help and especially to thank

John Phelan for his leadership. Also, I want to thank Eddie Fritts for his support and Bill Taylor for his untiring dedication to this effort. Bill, I know that you and the American Society of Association Executives devoted great time and resources to help administer the citation program and to make it such a success, and I know that under your guidance it will continue.

So, thank you all for your work, and God bless you all. And now let's present the awards.

[At this point, the President was presented with a crystal tetrahedron.]

The President. Well, I thank you very much. You are the ones who have done all the work, and I guess I just thought of

something. [Laughter] But thank you all, and again, God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:51 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to the following members of the space shuttle "Discovery" crew: Capt. Frederick H. Hauck, USN, mission commander; Col. Richard O. Covey, USAF, mission pilot; and John M. Lounge, Lt. Col. David C. Hilmers, USMC, and George D. Nelson, mission specialists. The President also referred to John J. Phelan, Jr., and Edward O. Fritts, Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Presidential Board of Advisors on Private Sector Initiatives, and R. William Taylor, president of the American Society of Association Executives.*

## Executive Order 12653—Amending Executive Order 11183, Relating to the President's Commission on White House Fellowships September 29, 1988

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, and in order to provide flexibility in determining the length of White House Fellowships, it is hereby ordered that Section 3 of Executive Order No. 11183 of October 3, 1964, as amended, is further amended by deleting "12 months, beginning" and inserting in lieu thereof "a period to be set by the Commission, provided that such a period shall not exceed 365 days. Extensions of appointments may be granted by the Commission at any time after appointments are made, but such extensions shall not exceed 90

days. White House Fellows will begin their appointments". This Order is applicable to all Fellows with appointments commencing on or after September 1, 1987, and all such Fellows may be granted extensions of their original appointments so long as such extensions do not exceed 90 days.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
September 29, 1988.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:22 p.m., September 29, 1988]

## Memorandums on the Combined Federal Campaign September 29, 1988

### *Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies*

The Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) allows Federal employees an opportunity to demonstrate their unmatched record of

generosity and concern for the less fortunate. As leaders in the Federal government, it is important that we take visible leadership roles in the Combined Federal Campaign in our agencies.

Your personal interest, visible support, and participation are essential. Thousands of Federal employees participate, but many others remain on the sidelines. Make a special effort to encourage all of your employees, both in the Washington area and in all CFC locations worldwide, to support the Campaign.

Secretary of Energy John Herrington will be our Chairman for the 1988–1989 Combined Federal Campaign of the National Capital Area. I am asking that you support Secretary Herrington by personally serving as Chairman of the Campaign in your agency and appointing a top official as your Vice Chairman. Please advise Secretary Herrington of your willingness to serve and the name of the person you designate.

With your leadership and active involvement, I am sure we can make this Campaign, the last of my Presidency, a resounding success.

RONALD REAGAN

*Memorandum for All Federal Civilian Employees and Military Personnel*

This year's Combined Federal Campaign, the last to begin during my term of office, offers Federal employees the opportunity to continue an unmatched record of generosity and to show our concern for the less fortunate in the United States and around the world.

No matter where we are, whether here in Washington or serving in uniform far beyond our Nation's borders, the Combined Federal Campaign makes it possible for us to demonstrate the generosity that has made the United States of America the world leader in charitable giving.

Your record of generosity and concern for others has been a matter of great pride to me. I am confident that this grand record will continue in this final Campaign during my Presidency.

While the decision to give is personal and voluntary, I'll be doing my part, and I hope you will, too, in wholeheartedly supporting the 1988–1989 Combined Federal Campaign.

Thank you, and God bless you.

RONALD REAGAN

**Proclamation 5874—Child Health Day, 1988**

*September 29, 1988*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

*A Proclamation*

For parents, nothing in life can be as important as knowing that the children God gives them are healthy and free to live and grow up safe from harm. For 6 decades, the American people have set aside Child Health Day each year to remind ourselves and the world that, as individuals and a Nation, we seek to ensure the good health of each and every American child. Our national observance of this day will fulfill that mission so long as we keep in mind our duty to safeguard our children's physical well-being; to shelter their God-given inno-

cence; and to shield the unalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness that are theirs as Americans and as human beings.

These duties are best met in the family, society's fundamental unit. But responsibility for the health and safety of youngsters often requires the assistance of the wider community, including, for example, the members of private groups, voluntary organizations, and religious orders who care for children; and government officials at the local, State, and Federal levels as well. Since the early part of this century, the Federal government has worked in partnership with all of these entities to protect the health and safety of children.

America has stopped many illnesses that once claimed children's lives. We have helped provide basic health care services to poor and underserved children. We have established systems of services for children with special health care needs, such as chronic illnesses, birth defects, and related conditions, so that these young people can remain in their families and take part in community life. We have also focused increased attention on reductions in premature and low-weight births, on nutrition and nutrition education, and on prevention of playground and street accidents.

Child Health Day, 1988, is a time for reflection on what we have achieved—and for rededication to tasks not yet accomplished. We must continue to battle conditions such as family breakup, poverty, and moral confusion that can cause health problems in children. We must also fight infant mortality, drinking and driving, and problems that can affect children both born and unborn, such as the HIV, poor eating habits, smoking, illegal drug use and alcohol abuse.

We must also reduce the incidence of teenage pregnancy—as well as the spread of venereal diseases and the HIV—by giving young boys and girls good example and solid teaching about affirming life and avoiding sexual relations outside of marriage. And teenagers who do become pregnant need our help as individuals, families, and communities, to see them through their difficulties, not to condemn them or abandon them to the dead end of abortion. We must also do a much better job of encouraging adoption as a compassionate alternative to abortion.

Advances in technology continue to help

us save the lives of many fragile infants and to rescue babies whose premature birth would once have meant certain death. We are also more and more able to treat children in the womb for a variety of illnesses and conditions. These developments demonstrate a stark contradiction in one aspect of our national child health policies—the social environment that fosters often heroic efforts to save little ones whose parents want them, but denies legal protection to the unborn whose parents do not want them. We must restore the right to life and our respect for the dignity and worth of every individual.

Our success in caring for all of our children will continue to determine our faithfulness to our heritage and our fate as a Nation. In our every endeavor, let us pray as did the parent portrayed by the poet, "From cut and from tumble, from sickness and weeping, May God have my jewel this day in His keeping."

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, pursuant to a joint resolution approved on May 18, 1928, as amended (36 U.S.C. 143), do hereby proclaim Monday, October 3, 1988, as Child Health Day.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:46 a.m., September 30, 1988]*

## Statement on Signing the Intelligence Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989

*September 29, 1988*

I have today signed H.R. 4387, the "Intelligence Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989." The Act authorizes appropriations to pay for the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Govern-

ment during the coming fiscal year. The legislation will strengthen United States intelligence capabilities.

As the Congress has recognized, secrecy is essential to success in the intelligence ac-

tivities upon which the Nation's security depends. To maintain that essential secrecy, the programs and funding levels for which the Act provides are classified. The Act authorizes appropriations at approximately the level I requested in my Fiscal Year 1989 budget.

Two provisions of the Act raise constitutional concerns.

Section 104 of the Act prohibits the use during Fiscal Year 1989 of funds available to the Central Intelligence Agency, the Department of Defense, or any other agency or entity of the United States to provide assistance to the Nicaraguan Democratic Resistance, except as specifically provided by law. Previous such restrictions in annual intelligence authorization acts applied to Federal entities only if they were involved in intelligence activities. I have signed the Act with the understanding that the extension of the restriction to all entities of the United States Government is not intended to, and does not, apply in a manner and to an extent that would conflict with my constitutional authority and duty to conduct

the foreign relations of the United States.

Section 504 of the Act enacts a new Section 17 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 to require reports to the intelligence committees of the Congress concerning activities of the Inspector General of the Central Intelligence Agency. The provision purports to require inclusion of information in certain reports to the committees that would disclose Inspector General recommendations to the Director of Central Intelligence and opposing views within the Executive branch. Such a requirement would conflict with the constitutional protection afforded the integrity and confidentiality of the internal deliberations of the Executive branch. It would, however, be severable from the remainder of Section 17, which can be properly executed.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
September 29, 1988.

*Note: H.R. 4387, approved September 29, was assigned Public Law No. 100-453.*

## Nomination of Michelle Easton To Be a Deputy Under Secretary of Education

*September 29, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Michelle Easton to be Deputy Under Secretary for Intergovernmental and Interagency Affairs at the Department of Education. She would succeed Peter R. Greer.

Since 1987 Ms. Easton has been Director of Intergovernmental Affairs at the Department of Education in Washington, DC. Prior to this she was director of the Missing Children's Program at the Department of

Justice, 1985-1987. She has also been a private voluntary organizations liaison officer for the Agency for International Development, 1983-1985, and a special assistant to the General Counsel at the Department of Education, 1981-1983.

Ms. Easton graduated from Briarcliff College (B.A., 1972) and American University (J.D., 1980). She was born August 12, 1950, in Philadelphia, PA. She is married, has three children, and resides in Reston, VA.

## Nomination of Charles E.M. Kolb To Be a Deputy Under Secretary of Education

September 29, 1988

The President today announced his intention to nominate Charles E.M. Kolb to be Deputy Under Secretary for Planning, Budget, and Evaluation at the Department of Education. He would succeed Bruce M. Carnes.

Since 1986 Mr. Kolb has been Deputy General Counsel for Regulations and Legislation at the Department of Education in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was Assistant General Counsel at the Office of Man-

agement and Budget, 1983–1986. He has also served as an associate with Foreman & Dyess, 1982–1983, and Covington & Burling, 1979–1982.

Mr. Kolb graduated from Princeton University (A.B., 1973), Balliol College at Oxford University (B.A., 1975; M.A., 1980), and the University of Virginia (J.D., 1978). He was born December 6, 1950, in Salisbury, MD. He is married and currently resides in Washington, DC.

## Nomination of Louis B. Susman To Be a Member of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy

September 29, 1988

The President today announced his intention to nominate Louis B. Susman to be a member of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy for a term expiring April 6, 1991. He would succeed Herbert M. Schmertz.

Since 1981 Mr. Susman has been a senior partner for the law firm of Thompson and Mitchell in St. Louis, MO. Prior to this he was a senior partner of Susman, Stern, Hei-

fetz, Lurie, Sheehan, Popkin and Chervitz, 1971–1981.

Mr. Susman graduated from the University of Michigan (B.A., 1959) and Washington University (LL.B., 1962). He was born November 19, 1937, in St. Louis, MO. Mr. Susman served in the U.S. Army Infantry, ROTC. He is married, has two children, and resides in St. Louis.

## Informal Exchange with Reporters

September 30, 1988

### *Soviet Leadership Changes*

Q. Mr. President, what about Gromyko [Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet]? What about Gromyko?

*The President.* That's an internal matter. I'm not going to talk about that.

### *Appropriations Bills*

Q. —all the appropriations bills?

*The President.* I hope so.

Q. —bill and the abortion provision? Will

you veto it?

*The President.* What?

Q. The abortion bill?

*The President.* I'll have to look at the bill.

### *Democratic Party*

Q. Mr. President, are you calling the Democrats appeasers? You mentioned Munich in your speech today. Are you calling the Democrats appeasers?

*The President.* We can't hear you over there. I'm late. I've got a date in Chicago.

Q. Are the Democrats appeasers? Are the Democrats appeasers?

The President. Well, let's just say I disagree with their position on things like that.

Note: The exchange began at 10:26 a.m. at the South Portico of the White House.

## Remarks at a Luncheon With Community Leaders in Chicago, Illinois

September 30, 1988

Thank you, Jim, and thank you all very much. And I'd like to just say a word myself about the late Al Mazewski. And, yes, I did know I was sitting beside her at lunch. And you all know he was a major supporter of the Polish Solidarity union, and he made such a contribution to our beloved America. Yes, we will always remember him.

Now, I'm also pleased to say that Congressman Jack Davis is here with us today. He's someone who has been in the forefront of our crusade to get tough on illegal drug use. Well, now, what can I say? Mrs. Wozniak and Stan—the food, the music—this is all just wonderful. You know, as a boy growing up in Dixon, Illinois, this was the great city to the east that represented unimaginable levels of action, excitement, and adventure—and that was even before I'd heard of Chicago politics. *[Laughter]*

But actually, I'm very grateful to all of you. With your help, Vice President Bush and I carried Illinois in 1980 and 1984. And as for this year, let's just say that Victory '88 is more than just a slogan. It's a plan. It's a prediction. And come November, I think they'll be saying it was a prophecy.

But today I have to say, it's simply a pleasure; it's a pleasure to be here. As someone who's had the chance to do more than a little traveling, I can easily say Chicago is one of the great cities in the world. What can compare with the vibrance and good humor of Chicago? Frank Sinatra is right: "Chicago is my kind of town." From the sounds of the streets to the tidy homes that have passed from one generation to the next and the churches that anchor your great neighborhoods, you can sit on your front steps and see the world walk by and know that God has been good to America

and that He certainly loves Chicago.

When His Holiness Pope John Paul II came to Chicago 9 years ago, he was met by a vast audience of some 1½ million people. I know that many of you were there that October day in Grant Park. As the wind blew off Lake Michigan, the Holy Father spoke of our ancestors, and he said: "They came from many different countries" and had "thrown their destinies together and now write a common history." Yes, to write a common history—and for the past 8 years we've been writing what is one of its most exciting and remarkable chapters.

We've brought employment to an all-time high and are now in the longest peacetime expansion ever recorded in our nation. But our strength as a nation, as you all know so well, is that we can march into the future, leading the world into a new age of growth, technology, and innovation. But we can do so without leaving behind the vital moral foundation: the basic values of faith and family that make ours a great nation and on which all that we accomplish has been built.

Yes, the family is the bedrock of our nation, but it is also the engine that gives our country life. And it's the reason that we produce. It's for our families that we work and labor, so that we can join together around the dinner table, bring our children up the right way, care for our parents, and reach out to those less fortunate. It is the power of the family that holds the Nation together, that gives America her conscience, and that serves as the cradle of our country's soul.

You know, I've said before, there really are only two things the liberals don't understand: the things that change and the things that don't. The economy, technology—these



things change, and under us for the better. But America's basic moral and spiritual values—they don't change.

Now, I should be careful here because I know that this is a bipartisan gathering. Some of you favor the Cubs, and others favor the White Sox. [Laughter] But in fact, as I watched a certain debate this past Sunday, it struck me that the difference between the liberals and Wrigley Field is that the liberals are still in the dark. You know, after the debate, I had to say, Isn't that just like an ACLU member? He didn't even have a prayer when he needed one. And this is only the beginning; after the next debate, I think we'll be up 2 to nothing.

Well, the truth is that on issue after issue the liberals have, in the words of the writer G.K. Chesterton, submitted to "the modern and morbid weakness of always sacrificing the normal to the abnormal." They've turned principles at the core of our common culture and common history into partisan issues that hang in the balance as we prepare to elect a new President and Congress.

Now, unlike some liberal organizations, we don't believe that separation of church and state requires ending the Catholic Church's tax exemption or removing the words "under God" from the Pledge of Allegiance. And we don't favor the right to retail what they call nonobscene child pornography, nor do we think that the criminal penalties for selling marijuana should be repealed. We don't think tuition tax credits for children in parochial schools are unconstitutional or that prostitution should be legalized or that children should be denied the right to begin their schoolday by joining with their classmates in a voluntary prayer. No, that's not what we believe. And I think it's time for us to say that America's most basic and fundamental values are not unconstitutional.

Now, I'm not saying that all liberals agree with all of these views. But these issues—and there are other examples—raise an important question. You'll recall a few years back, political figures had to disassociate themselves from groups on the right with far-out right views. Well, isn't it now time for responsible people to do the same thing with far-out groups on the left?

Let me tell you what's exciting, what, in fact, is the big news of the 1988 campaign: that this campaign is developing on the issues and the American people are finding out what I said some time back—that the politics of the opposition can be characterized as liberal, liberal, liberal! Now, I'm a former Democrat. But I think you know what I mean when I raise questions about the distinction between rank-and-file Democrats and the liberal leadership of that party in Washington. The liberals may try to mouth some of our words, but when they talk about values and family, they mean something very different. For example, as part of their so-called profamily agenda, they have proposed a Federal child-care assistance program. But under the liberals' program, if you want assistance and wish to leave your child with his or her grandmother that day, Grandma will have to be licensed by the Federal Government.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* One of the liberal congressional staff members behind the bill was asked by a reporter if this was true—that grandmothers would have to get Federal licenses to take care of their own grandchildren? And the reply came from that man, "Yes, of course, it's true." After all, and here's the quote: "How else can you design a program that receives funds?" Licensing grandmothers—can you believe that? [Laughter] Next thing you know, they'll say that grilling kielbasa is an environmental hazard. [Laughter] I don't know about you, but I enjoyed mine very much.

Now, there are other values that we should think about this year. I hope I'm not the only one here old enough to know that today is an important date. Today is the 50th anniversary of the Munich pact, the naive gesture of appeasement that brought us the great nightmare of this century: the Second World War. The vain boast that we had achieved "peace in our time" was followed 5 months later by Hitler's invasion of Czechoslovakia and 6 months after that of Poland. The lesson from Munich is too clear and too important to be forgotten. That sad lesson is that to be weak is to invite war. And that's why I say to you: America must never be weak; we must always be strong.

And George Bush and I will not rest until freedom is restored to all the peoples of Eastern Europe.

But even today there are those who've forgotten the ancient principle of peace through strength. And their innocence and naivete would put in question all that we've achieved since Vice President Bush and I took office, all the progress toward ending the twin evils of totalitarianism and nuclear terror.

Yes, they would break faith with anticommunist freedom fighters. They oppose a strategic defense against nuclear missiles. They would cancel essential defense systems and receive nothing in return. They're against the B-1 bomber, and they would wipe out—their proposed budget would eliminate two carrier battle groups from the Navy. And even when they say they now favor weapons like the new Trident missile and Stealth bomber, listen closely and you hear them whisper that it's just in theory that they favor these systems. They're not prepared to deploy them.

And not long ago, I vetoed a defense authorization bill that Congress sent to me that embodied much of what the liberals want to do to our nation's defenses. Some liberals said I was playing politics. No, I was just defending America, which is what I shall continue to do.

I remember the consequences of weakness, and I know you do, too. When freedom was threatened, it was boys on this block who took off their baseball caps and put on their helmets and donned their country's uniform and went to war. Those who would deny America the means to keep the peace have forgotten their history. They have forgotten our veterans and our war heroes, and they've forgotten the boys on this block. But America must not, and will not, ever forget.

Well, over the last 8 years, America has begun a great enterprise of resurrection. We've worked to recover the bedrock values that you and most Americans never departed from. We have rebuilt our defenses. Our country is at peace, our economy is strong, and our future is bright. When I took office, on any given day, fully half of our military aircraft could not fly for lack of spare parts. Half of our naval vessels

couldn't leave port for lack of spare parts or crew. Well, all that has changed. And incidentally, if you haven't had a chance to see some of them lately, today's young people in uniform—of all the things I'm proud of, I'm more proud of them than anything I've seen.

And there's one last issue, yes, more important than even all the other crucial matters we've already discussed. Ladies and gentlemen, just a few years ago, I wonder how many of us could really have believed then, that so many of our fondest hopes and dreams for America could come true?

And of those things that have happened, how many of us could have imagined 8 or even 4 years ago, that one day a President of the United States would have an opportunity to stand, as I did a few months ago, there in the Lenin Hills at a podium at Moscow State University and tell the young people of the Soviet Union about the wonder and glory of human freedom? And I was talking to the ones I should have been talking to, because they couldn't get all the student body in the auditorium, so they had decided that the ones who could come to hear me were all members of the Young Communist League. *[Laughter]*

Well, what a great moment we have before us, and, oh, how future generations will dishonor us if now, in a moment of sudden folly, we throw it all away. So, let us go forth then, you and I, to tell the American people what really is at stake: the fate of generations to come, a hopeful vision of a world of freedom, and a bountiful future of reverence and peace for our children and all the children of the world.

So, yes, some say that it's time for a change. Well, ladies and gentlemen, let's just remember: we are the change. We started it 8 years ago, and we're going to continue it and extend it to Congress if you do the right thing at the polls on November 8th. I think George Bush had it right at the convention: If you have to change horses in midstream, doesn't it make sense to switch to the one who's going the same direction you are?

I can't leave you without admitting to you that I have a new hobby. I have discovered that the people of the Soviet Union

make up stories, jokes, and tell them among themselves, which reveals they've got a great sense of humor, but also a little cynicism about their way of life. And just as I was coming home from the Moscow summit, I got another new one that was handed to me. This is their story, this is the way they treat it, and it shows a little difference between two systems.

The story has it that I and Gorbachev are in his limousine. And I had the head of our Secret Service unit, and he had his chief security man with him. And we were sight-seeing. And we got out to where there was a waterfall. And we got out of the car to look at the waterfall. And the Secretary General Gorbachev said to my man, "Go ahead, jump. Go over the fall." And my man said, "I've got a wife and three kids." So he turned to his own man and said, "Go

on, jump. Go over the fall." And he did. And my man went down the rocks around the fall to see if he could be of help. And there he was down there wringing out his shirt. And he said, "When he told you to jump and go over the falls, why did you do that?" He said, "I got a wife and three kids." [Laughter]

So, thank you all, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:49 p.m. at Wozniak's Casino. He was introduced by Gov. James R. Thompson. In his opening remarks, he referred to the late Aloysius Mazewski and his wife, Florence, who was seated beside the President. He also referred to Representative Jack Davis; Stanley Wozniak, owner of the casino; and Mr. Wozniak's mother, Theresa.*

## Remarks at a Republican Party Fundraiser in Chicago, Illinois September 30, 1988

Thank you very much. And, Jim, I thank you for that introduction. And thank you, Mike Galvin and Dick Morrow. And I'd like to say hello to Congresswoman Lynn Martin, who happens to be the Congresswoman where my hometown is—or was. And my valued friend and old colleague, Howard Baker. And again, a special thank you to Jim Thompson for that marvelous introduction. Jim, you're a great guy and an even greater Governor and a man who gives new meaning to an old phrase—because unlike some Governors, Jim, you took the Pledge. [Laughter]

Now, they tell me I'm standing right in front of the pork bellies pit here. [Laughter] That's funny, I never knew Congress spent time in Washington—or in Chicago, I should say. [Laughter] They spend time in Washington—and spend it and spend it. [Laughter] Actually, I might have to revise my opinion of Congress if that were true, because anyone with half a brain knows that this is one of the world's great towns. A city that's home to Saul Bellow and Allan Bloom and Ernie Banks and yes, Number

34, Sweetness itself, Walter Payton. Let me tell you something about that town: It ain't no Second City!

Of course, it's not exactly the same place it was in the old days. I remember hearing about a fellow who was assigned to be a precinct watcher on election day here. He saw a fellow walk in and vote and walk out. And then the same fellow came in again, only this time with a different hat on—[laughter]—and voted. And then he came in again, only this time with a different sport coat on, and voted. And the first fellow went up to the precinct captain and said, "Hey, I think that man voted three times already." And the precinct captain said, "Three times? That's impossible. He's not even dead yet." [Laughter]

Seriously, it's a great pleasure to be here on the floor of the Merc because this is a place devoted to the future. And believe me, when you've had as much past as I have, you just love the future. [Laughter] Just think, only a few hours ago traders and brokers were waving their arms, screaming themselves hoarse, betting on the future.

Come to think of it, they were a lot like the crowd in New Orleans during and after one of the finest speeches I've ever heard, given by one of the finest men I've ever known, a fellow by the name of George Bush.

Some people want to talk this year about competence. Well, I say, fine, let's talk about competence. I just happen to think that the youngest flier in the Navy with 58 combat missions, the Texas wildcatter who made his own way in the world, the Republican Congressman from Houston, the chairman of the Republican Party, the de facto Ambassador to China, the Ambassador to the United Nations, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Vice President of the United States has it just about wrapped up in the competence department. We've all seen what a brilliant job he's done in the past, and I can promise you he's going to do an even better job in the future.

Looking ahead to the future is something George Bush has in common with the people who work on this floor. It's also something he has in common with all of you and with the Republican Party as a whole. You know, it used to be that being a Republican in Cook County was a little bit like being Elliot Ness in "The Untouchables"—[*laughter*]-outnumbered in a big way. But more and more Chicagoans are beginning to realize that if you want to go with a future of opportunity, economic growth, and peace through strength, there's only one place to turn: the party of Abraham Lincoln, the Republican Party.

But I'm delighted to see so many new faces in this room, a sign of the change in Republican fortunes in Cook County. And of course, there are two fellows here who really have seen the light, men of vision and tenacity, Jim O'Grady and Ed Vrdolyak. They saw the light and came aboard, which is fine by me. It's no secret I used to be a Democrat before I saw the light, too. Only when I saw the light, I had to ask Tom Edison, "What in heck is that thing, anyway?" [*Laughter*]

George and our party look to the future—a future of continued growth, a future of expanded opportunity, a future of peace. I hear some people say it's time for a change. Well, ladies and gentlemen: We are the

change. We began the change 8 years ago.

Now, let me talk a little bit about that change: We're in the 70th straight month of economic recovery. We've been dedicated to slashing taxes and liberating the American economy from the regulations and confiscations of the "malaise" years. When we came into office, families everywhere were reeling from tax rates that were sapping this nation's initiative. We took that money out of the grasping hands of the Washington bureaucrats and put it back in the wallets of the people from whom they confiscated it in the first place: the working men and women of America.

But you know, I have to interrupt myself right here with just a little anecdote from my previous days as Governor of California. I came into a situation there as Governor that was about the same as I came into in Washington a few years ago. But the difference between the two parties is evidence of this. We began to have surpluses, and about the fourth surplus was the biggest. And each time that we had a surplus, we gave it back to the people by way of the tax system. Well, this fourth one was big enough, and each time I would have to—I'd find out first that we were going to have a surplus so that I could go public and tell the people what we were going to do with it.

I had a Democratic legislature, and then they couldn't quite take on the people after they'd heard that I was giving them back the money. [*Laughter*] And this particular day, a leader—Democratic leader in the senate—stormed into my office and hit my desk. And he said, "Mr. President, giving that money back to the people is an unnecessary expenditure of public funds." [*Laughter*] I think that kind of sums up the difference between our two philosophies.

The result has been astounding. In the past years, we've seen an explosion of hard work and innovation across this country, people putting their shoulders to the wheel and shifting their entrepreneurial energies into overdrive. And now more Americans are at work today, an amazing 62.7 percent of all—this is what is considered to be the potential employment pool—of all Americans, male and female, from age 16 and up. And 62.7 percent of that group have jobs.

But we didn't stop there. We've gone to work ourselves on the educational system, encouraging the return to basics and demanding nothing less than excellence. Excellence isn't just a good grade: It's a philosophy that says, "You must do your best because that is what it means to be an American." Excellence—that's our goal, and we're going to get it!

We've gone to work on our judicial system, appointing serious-minded judges who respect the Constitution and know the meaning of the word punishment. Violent crime has fallen significantly since 1981 because we put America's crooks on notice: Make a false move, and the next sound you hear is the clang of a jail cell slamming shut.

We've gone to work on our nation's defenses. We're once again respected in the world. Our Armed Forces are strong, and America is at peace. We and our NATO allies stood firm in the face of Soviet missiles pointing at the heart of Europe and Asia. And Mr. Gorbachev got the message. He did business because he knew we meant business; and we still mean business!

America has traveled such a remarkable distance in the last 8 years that the memory has faded of the economic and foreign policy crises that we faced when Vice President Bush and I took office. The last time so many things went wrong all at once was right after Mrs. O'Leary's cow decided to do the cancan. *[Laughter]*

Yes, let's take a little journey back to the years before George Bush and I were sent to Washington. In just one year, 1979, Iran, Nicaragua, and Grenada were all lost. Our Ambassador to Afghanistan was murdered by Communist gunmen, and that country invaded by Soviet troops. And add to that what was going on at home.

The misery index—which you determine by adding the rate of inflation to the rate of unemployment. And that had been invented in the 1976 election, and it was used by candidate Carter—or President Carter against Jerry Ford. He used this because the misery index was 13.4, and he said no one has a right to ask to be President with a misery index that big. Well, that was in 1976. In 1980 they never mentioned the misery index, after their 4 years, because it

was now 21 percent.

Well, today it's less than 10 percent, and it's been shrinking faster than Walter Hudson, the 1,200-pound man in New York who just lost 700 pounds. Now, if only we could get Congress to follow Walter's example. Maybe you didn't hear me a moment ago. He's that 1,200-pounder who's lost 700 pounds—if we could get Congress to follow Walter's example and cut the fat out of their diet. I think we ought to put them on a diet, a diet called the line-item veto and the balanced budget amendment. Now, you know when I'm talking about the Congress this way, present company is excepted—*[laughter]*—and a lot of her kind that are there on our side.

Well, back in 1979, Americans were waiting in lines a mile long to buy gasoline. And a President went on television that year to blame it all on the American people, telling them it was all their fault. They were suffering from some kind of malaise. Well, it wasn't the American people: It was the guys in Washington who had the malaise. And come 1980, those guys felt the winds coming in off the lake, and those winds blew them all the way back to Georgia.

Today we have peace and prosperity, and the liberals are trying to pretend those economic and foreign policy nightmares they gave us never happened. They're singing the same song they sang back then, and it sure isn't, "Don't Worry, Be Happy." *[Laughter]* It's more like, "Please Worry, Be Miserable." *[Laughter]*

You can hardly blame them for trying to convince the country that good news is actually bad news. After all, what issues do they have to run on? Take defense—they opposed rebuilding our military defenses. They opposed the deployment of the missiles in Europe to counter the Soviet threat. They opposed the liberation of Grenada. They opposed the raid on terrorist Libya. They oppose our policy of helping freedom fighters advance the cause of liberty around the world. George and I did all those things, and I'll tell you proudly right now: We'd both do every single one of them over again.

Well, now they're trying to get elected, and so they say the Nation's defenses are

safe with us. Well, ladies and gentlemen, I've been Commander in Chief for almost 8 years now, and I've studied their record and their positions. And based on my research, I'm going forth with a message for the American people: When they talk about a strong defense, I don't buy it.

They oppose the death penalty, even for a crack dealer with a machinegun who murders a police officer in the line of duty. George and I fought to protect the noble men and women who protect us, and that means the death penalty for these vicious killers. If you ask me, there are no Americans braver and no citizens more precious than the men and women who guard us: our State and local police.

But the liberals, like their flagship, the ACLU—[laughter]—often seem to concern themselves with the rights of criminals and forget about the rights of the citizens those criminals prey upon. But now they want to get elected, and so they claim they're tough on crime. Well, I've examined that record, and we've all got to go out and tell the American people: When they say they're tough on crime, don't you believe it.

The liberals opposed our tax cuts, our tax reform efforts, our economic program that slashed interest rates in half and put America back to work. Now they say they want to help the American middle class. And what they're planning to do for the American middle class is to tax them. Well, the traders on this floor would understand what they're doing, and it's a message we all have to bring to our fellow Americans: The liberals are selling the middle class short.

The liberals have been slashing away at our nation's defenses while passing budget-busting bills through Congress—\$87 billion here, \$23 billion there; and as Everett Dirksen might have said, pretty soon you're talking about real money. [Laughter] Every time they see a problem, they think a big government program run by bureaucrats in Washington is the solution—the same bureaucrats who do so much to stifle individual initiative and economic growth.

I brought with me to Washington a little memory of what I had learned about a gentleman who had a job in Washington. He sat at a certain place, and documents and bills and so forth came to his desk. And he

decided which department they should go to and initialed them and sent them on. And one day a classified paper came to his desk marked "secret." And he initialed it and sent it on. In 24 hours it came back to him with a memorandum attached that said, "You weren't supposed to see this. Erase your initials and initial the erasure." [Laughter] Well, now the liberals are talking about fiscal responsibility and how they'll pay America's debts. Well, once again, we've got to go out to the American people with a message: Don't look to a big spender to pay America's bills.

There's a solution to the spending crisis. That solution is so simple only a liberal could miss it. [Laughter] We just have to spend less. But big spending is as seductive as anabolic steroids, and it's time the big spenders were disqualified. We can accomplish that by giving George Bush what he needs to do the job: a new Congress, a better Congress, a Republican Congress. And people in this area can help get the job done by reelecting a terrific first-term Congressman from the Fourth District. He's got a tough race, but he's a tough-as-nails guy: Jack Davis. Send him back there.

We're working hard to solve the drug crisis in this country, but we're facing some resistance. Guess where? With the liberals on Capitol Hill, that's where. The House has passed a drug bill with a lot of good and tough provisions. But now that bill is stalled in the Senate. I tell you this: If the Senate were controlled by Republicans today, we'd already have signed into law that drug bill, and dealers and users everywhere would know this country stands united behind two powerful words: zero tolerance.

What it all comes down to is a clash of principles, of values, of visions. The liberals look at this country and see problems, woes, gloom and doom. And you know, that's the kind of thinking that can turn into a self-fulfilling prophecy. We look at this country, and we see expanded opportunities, a glorious future, a future in which this nation is strong, protected by land and sea and air and, yes, space—courtesy of the Strategic Defense Initiative. We look to the future and see a nation healthy, a nation strong, a nation at peace. I know all of you want to

send the Chicago Bears to the Super Bowl. Well, on November 8th, the American people will be sending the gloom-and-doom liberal bears into hibernation. [Laughter] And why? Because they know that we are bullish on America.

So, let us go then. Let's bring our messages and our optimism to every man, woman, and child across this great State and across this great nation. Let them know that a vote for us is a vote for peace, a vote for prosperity, and, yes, a vote for the future.

And I think I've kept you from dinner too long. I just want to say a thank you to all of you not only for your warm reception but also for what you're doing. And God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 7 p.m. on the trading floor of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. He was introduced by Gov. James R. Thompson. In his opening remarks, the President referred to Michael Galvin, Illinois Bush/Quayle campaign finance chairman; Richard Morrow, chairman of the reception; Howard H. Baker, Jr., former Chief of Staff to the President; writers Saul Bellow and Allan Bloom; former Chicago Cubs baseball player Ernie Banks; and Chicago Bears football player Walter J. Payton. The President also referred to James O'Grady, Cook County sheriff, and Edward R. Vrdolyak, Republican candidate for Cook County Circuit Court clerk.*

## Message to the Congress Reporting Budget Deferrals September 30, 1988

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith report 10 deferrals of budget authority now totalling \$2,024,171,278.

The deferrals affect programs in Funds Appropriated to the President, and the Departments of Agriculture, Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services, Justice, State, and Transportation.

The details of these deferrals are contained in the attached report.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
September 30, 1988.

*Note: The attachment detailing the deferrals was printed in the "Federal Register" of October 14.*

## Informal Exchange With Reporters September 30, 1988

*The President.* I have a short statement here. I had hoped that we'd mark the end of the dog-ate-my-homework era of congressional budgetry, but it was not to be. I'd hoped to return tonight to sign the last of the required 13 appropriations bills, but they're not all here. So, Congress is going to have to stay and work so that all remaining bills will be complete and in a form I can

sign. So, goodnight, and pleasant dreams.

*Q.* Do you think you'll be able to sign them all by tomorrow?

*Q.* Are you disappointed?

*The President.* Yes.

*Note: The exchange began at 10:48 p.m. on the South Lawn of the White House.*

## Message to the Congress Reporting a Budget Deferral September 30, 1988

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith report one revised deferral of budget authority now totalling \$20,134,291.

The deferral affects programs for the Department of State.

The details of this deferral are contained in the attached report.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
September 30, 1988.

*Note: The attachment detailing the deferral was printed in the "Federal Register" of October 14.*

## Radio Address to the Nation on the Federal Budget October 1, 1988

*My fellow Americans:*

In the past few weeks, you and I and all Americans have won some major victories here in Washington. These victories didn't come easily, but each will help shape our nation in the years ahead.

One of the most important has to do with the Federal budget. Only once since 1948 has all of the budgeting of the United States Government been approved by Congress and signed by the President on or before the beginning of the fiscal year. And too often, when the budget process has reached an impasse, appropriations have been dumped into massive continuing resolutions. The worst of these came along last year. Congress poured all of the Government's appropriations into a single bill. The bill was 1,057 pages long, weighed 14 pounds, and arrived over 2 months after the fiscal year began. Not even Congress knew what was in it. I said in January that the next time Congress pulled such a stunt—well, never again.

Well, I'm happy to report that today, October 1st, marks the beginning of the fiscal year. And at this hour, for the first time in years, all the Government's budgetary work is done. The last of the Government's 13 appropriations bills have been delivered to me, and I have signed them. It was tough and go for a while whether we would actu-

ally meet the deadline. The appropriations bill for the District of Columbia provided financing of abortions, long after most other Federal abortion financing has stopped. We said public money should not be used for abortions; many liberals said it should be. We won.

The Defense appropriations bill was also a close call. As you know, many liberals are opposed to our Strategic Defense Initiative. Why they would want to deny America a defense against nuclear missiles, a defense that the Soviets have been candid enough to say they're building for themselves—why the liberals would want to do that, I don't know. They had, through various devices, restricted how we spent money on SDI research and development. These restrictions could have crippled critical parts of the program. But early this week, we got the restrictions removed from all bills, and research will go forward to find a way to end the nightmare of nuclear terror.

I hope the last 24 hours prove historic and mark the end of the "Perils of Pauline" budget games Congress played for so long. Another recent historic accomplishment is passage of a bill implementing the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement. When similar legislation is enacted in Canada, North America will be on its way to becoming the world's largest open market. Thanks in part



to our successful policy, begun the day George Bush and I took office, of opening markets around the world to American goods, America is today in the longest peacetime economic expansion on record. Canada is also growing strongly. Opening our mutual border to uninhibited commerce will help that unprecedented expansion continue into the next decade and the next century.

This week we won one other major victory in Congress, and took a giant step toward reforming a welfare system that is a trap for too many of our fellow citizens. I've often said that genuine welfare reform must be geared to making people independent of welfare; and that means, among other things, that those who receive welfare must be required to work. Too many liberals have fought this idea every step of the way. But yesterday we prevailed, and the welfare reform legislation that will arrive on my desk shortly includes a work requirement.

Even as we can take pride in these great victories, a couple of other legislative battles continue to rage over the textile bill—which I vetoed this week—and the drug bill. On the textile bill, the problem is that the bill is protectionist and would draw for-

eign retaliation against American products. With America exporting more than ever, protectionism means destroying American jobs, and I won't allow it. The House-passed drug bill provides for a Federal death penalty for drug-related killings. Liberals in Congress oppose the death penalty and other necessary improvements in the law and plan to kill the bill in the Senate. They've also recently cut funding for the Federal agencies that enforce our drug laws.

It's time the liberals realized that the fight against drugs is not "Pee Wee's Big Adventure" but a serious and dangerous business. And our law enforcement officers should have all the tools they need to do their job. I urge the Senate to follow the House's lead and give America a strong drug bill. I urge Congress to act swiftly this week to restore full funding to drug law enforcement. With your help, in the end, what is best for the Nation will win out. It has in many ways in the past few days. Let's hope Congress will do what's right on the textile and the drug bills.

Until next week, thanks for listening and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from the Oval Office at the White House.*

## Proclamation 5875—National Day of Recognition for Mohandas K. Gandhi, 1988

*October 1, 1988*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

The message of Mohandas Gandhi, Indian disciple of nonviolent resistance, was that no society based on the denial of basic liberties can endure. He died 4 decades ago—but before his death and after, and across the oceans and continents, he gave enduring witness to all who seek, often in desperate and unequal contests, to secure the inherent rights that belong to every human being without exception. Today freedom

and the desire for human rights and democracy are on the march everywhere, and Gandhi's example and inspiration offer us reason to observe a day of recognition for him.

The force at Gandhi's disposal was that of nonviolent persuasion. He understood the ideas of many of America's thinkers, such as Emerson and Thoreau. He demonstrated the power of those ideas and created a legacy that was to offer courage and hope to America's civil rights movement and many other Americans from that day to this.

Though today's United States differs in countless respects from the India of the 1930's and 1940's, nevertheless we continue to feel a kinship for many of the ideas Mohandas Gandhi represented, such as the reconciliation he championed in the search for freedom and justice. May our observance of this day in his honor be suffused with a like and lasting spirit.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 169, has designated October 2, 1988, as a "National Day of Recognition for Mohandas K. Gandhi" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, Presi-*

dent of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 2, 1988, as a National Day of Recognition for Mohandas K. Gandhi. I urge the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:09 a.m., October 3, 1988]*

## Statement on Fiscal Year 1989 Appropriations Bills October 1, 1988

I am signing into law the remaining fiscal year 1989 appropriations bills to fund Federal programs for Defense; Agriculture; Foreign Operations; Legislative branch; the District of Columbia; and Commerce, Justice, and State activities. Congress deserves a pat on the back for completing all 13 separate appropriations bills for a fiscal year. They worked long and hard to meet this year's deadline.

I feel compelled to add that these bills are by no means perfect. Congress did not fully fund my budget request for drug enforcement activities. I urge the Senate to return to this issue and to give our law enforcement agencies the support they need. Our campaign for a drug-free America is simply too important for Congress not to act before adjournment. Similarly, the reforms enacted for the Legal Services Corporation are inadequate, and questions exist about whether they are structured so that they can be achieved. I am sorry to say that other provisions are inconsistent with the Constitution, including provisions purporting to allow a single House of Congress or a congressional committee to change the law, provisions that would undermine the separation of powers, and provisions that would compromise my authority in the conduct of foreign affairs and the defense of the

Nation. Finally, the nonlethal funding of the Nicaraguan democratic resistance is minimal and does not respond adequately to the need to protect and sustain the resistance.

Nevertheless, simply getting timely congressional action is a great achievement. So, in conclusion, let me express again my thanks and that of the Nation to the Members of both Houses for their conscientiousness in making this historic break with the recent past.

*Note: H.R. 4781, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1989, was assigned Public Law No. 100-463. H.R. 4784, Rural Development, Agriculture, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1989, was assigned Public Law No. 100-460. H.R. 4637, Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1989, was assigned Public Law No. 100-461. H.R. 4587, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1989, was assigned Public Law No. 100-458. H.R. 4776, the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 1989, was assigned Public Law No. 100-462. H.R. 4782, the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1989, was assigned Public Law No. 100-459.*

## Remarks at Georgetown University's Bicentennial Convocation October 1, 1988

Thank you, Father Healy, Father Freeze, and Jeane Kirkpatrick, and thank you all very much. It is indeed a great privilege in these, the closing days of my service in Washington, to receive an honor such as this and a welcome such as the one that you've just given me.

It puts me in mind of a story about a remarkable man—a classic scholar, a scientist, a humanitarian—who once received an honorary degree from a great institution of higher learning. And the fellow introducing him said, "We are about to hear from a great man, a noble man, a man of courage, a man of honor, yes, a man to whom the entire world owes a debt of gratitude." And the man rose from his chair and took the podium, as I just did, and the crowd cheered. And he looked out at the audience, and then he turned back to the other fellow and said, "How come you didn't tell them about how humble and modest I am?" [Laughter]

Well, unlike him—[laughter]—the greeting you've just given me really does make me feel modest and humble, and so does the degree you've bestowed upon me today. It certainly would have pleased my blessed mother. She always wanted me to be a doctor. [Laughter] But it also means a great deal to me.

We're celebrating the bicentennial of Georgetown University. I have a great affection for Georgetown. After all, it's one of the few things in this country that are older than I am. [Laughter] In the year that Georgetown first came to be, the political system designed by our Constitution was inaugurated as well, and our first President was chosen. Georgetown is the oldest Catholic university in this country. And the political system of the United States has been the world's most stable over the course of the past two centuries. But only in the eyes of men are they old. In the eyes of

God, these past two centuries have been but the briefest moment in the onrush of time whose meaning is truly known to Him alone. I would hope that He would be pleased with America and Georgetown, and would view both with the special fondness and, perhaps, the occasional exasperation that any precocious child invokes in his father.

For the truth is, both Georgetown and these United States are in their infancy, experiments that test what is best and noblest in us. There was reason to imagine that the American experiment could not last; and that there were moments when men of good will thought the experiment was doomed, as during those tragic Civil War years, when American fought against American and tore this country asunder so that it could be reassembled as a freer and better place. There have been other experiments as well during these centuries—terrible, awful experiments that demonstrate just how unyielding is God's commitment to the covenant he made with Abraham. For there must have been times, in the showers of Treblinka or on the killing fields of Cambodia or in the forests of Katyn, when men and women in their anguish and despair must have expected that the great flood would once again sweep away the sinning nations. Or they might have been seized with the same sentiment as the poet Yeats when haunted by the sight of a world in which "The best lack all conviction, while the worst are full of passionate intensity." "Surely," Yeats wrote, "some revolution—revelation," I should say, "is at hand; surely the Second Coming is at hand."

Well, yesterday we commemorated a dark day in the course of our century: the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Munich pact. On this day 50 years ago, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain returned to Britain and proclaimed that he

had brought "peace in our time." And 11 months later, Nazi Germany invaded Poland, hurling that nation into a nightmare from which it has yet to awake and throwing the world into war. And yet, just at the very moments that the worst seemed destined to defeat the best, the best pulled something out of themselves and were not consumed. Three barbaric governments were eliminated, and Germany, Italy, and Japan became inseparable allies to those whom they had fought only a few years before.

And though millions and millions still live under the yoke of communism, they have proved that the human spirit cannot be consumed either. There have been men and women who make us gasp with wonder at the greatness thrust upon them when oppression proved too much to tolerate. I think of the sight of Natan Shcharanskiy still in the dominion of his KGB captors, zigzagging his way across the tarmac after they ordered him to walk a straight line from the plane that had carried him to freedom. It was one of those moments when laughter and tears commingle, and one does not know when the first leaves off and the second begins. It was a vision of the purest freedom known to man, the freedom of a man whose cause is just and whose faith is his guiding light.

At its full flowering, freedom is the first principle of society; this society, Western society. Indeed, from Abraham to Plato, Aristotle to Aquinas, freedom is the animating principle of Western civilization. Freedom comes in many guises: in the noble words of the Declaration of Independence and in the noble souls of people like Shcharanskiy. And yet freedom cannot exist alone. And that's why the theme for your bicentennial is so very apt: learning, faith, and freedom. Each reinforces the others, each makes the others possible. For what are they without each other?

Learning is a good thing, but unless it's tempered by faith and a love of freedom, it can be very dangerous indeed. The names of many intellectuals are recorded on the rolls of infamy, from Robespierre to Lenin to Ho Chi Minh to Pol Pot. We must never forget that wisdom is impossible without learning, but learning does not—not by the

longest measure—bring wisdom. It can also bring evil. What will faith without a respect for learning and an understanding of freedom bring? We've seen the tragedy of untempered faith in the hellish deaths of 14-year-old boys—small hands still wrapped around machineguns, on the front lines in Iran.

And what will be wrought by freedom unaccompanied by learning and faith?—the license of Weimar Germany and the decadence of imperial Rome; human behavior untempered by a sense of moral, spiritual, or intellectual limits—the behavior G.K. Chesterton described as the "morbid weakness of always sacrificing the normal to the abnormal." And when freedom is mangled in this way, what George Orwell would have called unfreedom soon follows.

So, we like to believe, and we pray it will always be so, that America is different, that America is what she is because she is guided by all three: learning, faith, and freedom. Our love of knowledge has made this nation the intellectual and technological center of the world. Our commitment to protecting and preserving the freedoms we enjoy is unshakable. And our faith is what supports us. Tocqueville said it in 1835, and it's as true today as it was then: "Despotism may govern without faith, but liberty cannot. Religion is more needed in democratic societies than in any others."

Americans know the truth of those words. We still believe in our Creator. We still believe in knowledge. We still believe in freedom. We're committed to providing the world with the bounties we enjoy, and we're sickened by those societies that do dishonor to humankind by denying human beings their birthright. We grieve for the millions who have perished even in this decade because their freedoms were denied, and we must not dishonor them by allowing those who follow us on this Earth to say those millions died for nothing, that we lived in an age of barbarism.

No, ladies and gentlemen, I believe that if we hold fast and true to our principles our time will come to be known as the age of freedom. There are signs—and they're only signs—that suggest the rulers who enslave and victimize the people of the Earth are

on the ideological defensive. Their claims for the superiority of failed and terrible philosophies are sounding ever more hollow. The societies they designed to be utopias have not, to put it mildly, turned out as planned. To save themselves, those rulers are beginning to cast their eyes toward the democratic societies they used to revile. There are signs, only signs, that these rulers are beginning to understand the secret to our prosperity: We prosper economically only because people are free, free not only to speak and read and think but also to create and build and barter and sell.

Now, we're fast approaching a turning point in the history of this age. It'll determine whether history will deem our time the age of freedom or the age of barbarism. We have been steadfast and unapologetic about our defense of our beliefs and our defense of our societies. We learned the lesson of Munich. When we were told that the time had come to accept Soviet nuclear superiority in Europe, we said we would never accept it; when we were told that the time had come to accept the Soviet domination over Afghanistan, we said we would never accept it; and when we were told that we had no chance to dislodge Soviet proxies in Angola and Nicaragua, we said we would never accept it.

And you all know what has happened. In the last 8 years, not an inch of ground has fallen to communism. Indeed, we liberated the island of Grenada from the "mere anarchy" it had fallen into under Communist rule, and set it on the road to democracy. And we helped save a country from communism and watched it flower into a democracy in the midst of a civil war: the Nation of El Salvador. Yes, at every point on the map that the Soviets have applied pressure, we've done all we can to apply pressure against them. And now we're seeing a sight many believed they would never see in our lifetime: the receding of the tide of totalitarianism.

Now, I want to tell you all one thing. Contrary to some of the things you've heard, I'm the same man I was when I came to Washington. I believe the same things I believed when I came to Washington. And I think those beliefs have been vindicated by the success of the policies to

which we held fast. But now—just at the moment when we're required by history to hold the line, to hold true to our principles, and to apply the lessons of our learning, our faith, and our freedom—some of our most distinguished and thoughtful people have taken a look at the world today and determined that America is in decline.

America in decline? Orwell once said that some ideas were so foolish only intellectuals could believe them. [*Laughter*] Well, this is perhaps the most foolish idea of the present day. We live in the most prosperous, the freest society the world has ever known; and yet they say we're in decline. We've had almost 6 years of uninterrupted economic recovery, and yet they say we're in decline.

They say we're in decline because they believe we're spread too thin around the globe, that our military commitments are too vast and too difficult and that we suffer from a condition called overstretch. Overstretch? Well, consider these truths. In 1955 we spent around 11 percent of our gross national product on defense. In 1988, around 6 percent—not quite enough, in my view, but still substantial. Some overstretch! In 1955 we had more than 3 million Americans in uniform. Today we have about 2 million Americans in uniform. Some overstretch!

And despite what you've heard, let the Commander in Chief assure you of one thing: We have not been accumulating nuclear weapons. In fact, the number of weapons in our nuclear stockpile was maybe a third higher 20 years ago. Today our weaponry is leaner, more accurate, and better equipped to keep the peace by keeping us strong. Some overstretch!

I was given the honor of manning the Nation's helm these past 8 years, so I think I speak with some authority when I tell you, ladies and gentlemen, that the United States of America is not in decline. No, America is still young, still full of promise, and ready to fulfill that promise. She has not reached her apex. It's sad to say, but the false prophets of decline have needlessly lost faith at a moment when they should be talking faith. They should be taking faith in the ideas that have led us here: faith in

the determination of men to be free and faith in the destiny our Maker has written for us. And, yes, ladies and gentlemen, with all my heart I believe that this is the age of freedom.

I want to thank you all for what you've given me. I want to thank Georgetown University for what she's given all of you. And all I want to say to close is, God bless you all, and may God bless America.

*Note: The President spoke at 2:48 p.m. on Healy Lawn at the university. In his opening remarks, he referred to Fathers Timothy S. Healy and J. Donald Freeze, president and provost, respectively, of Georgetown University, and Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the Thomas and Dorothy Leary university professor and former U.S. Representative to the United Nations. During the convocation, the President received an honorary doctor of humane letters degree.*

## Remarks to Participants in the Yale University-Moscow State University Exchange Project October 3, 1988

*The President.* Well, it's a pleasure to greet such an impressive group of U.S. and Soviet young people. I hope those of you from Moscow are enjoying your visit to the United States and that you are finding it an exciting as well as an educational experience. I had only 5 days in Moscow this summer, but my visit to your university was a highlight I'll always remember.

And it's great to see those of you here from Yale. I also had an opportunity a few years back, to visit your campus as a Chubb fellow. It's a warm memory, particularly when contrasted with some of my visits to other campuses back in the 1960's, which were, shall we say, even warmer. [*Laughter*] But that's all history, and we don't want to give our Soviet friends the wrong impression.

But perhaps some of you have already told your Russian friends that Yale was founded 75 years before our Republic was. And its motto, "Lux et veritas," sprang from a belief by Yale's founders that not only the pursuit of knowledge but also the spiritual insights of religion were an important part of education. That's why Yale added "lux" on to Harvard's motto, which was simply "veritas." And they've been trying to lick Harvard ever since. [*Laughter*]

And so, I'm delighted this exchange could be taking place between two such important centers of learning in the world. Be-

lieve me, having Yale and Moscow State University students here today fulfills a longstanding goal of this administration and a personal wish of mine. Some of you may remember what I said to the Nation before I left for that first summit with General Secretary Gorbachev in Geneva: that if Soviet youth could attend American schools and universities they could learn firsthand the spirit of freedom that rules our land and understand fully that we do not wish the people of the Soviet Union any harm.

And if American youth could make similar visits, they would gain firsthand knowledge of life in the U.S.S.R. and, most important, a better realization that we're all God's children and, all of us, brothers and sisters in peace. Everything that's happened since then convinces me we were right about this. In the 3 years since Geneva, where we concluded a new exchange agreement, we've had an explosion of people-to-people contacts. American musicians and farmers and baseball players visit the U.S.S.R., and Soviet musicians and farmers and hockey players visit America.

Less than 2 weeks ago, more than 200 Americans from all walks of life spent 5 days mingling and interacting with Soviet citizens in Tbilisi. Youth exchanges have blossomed more than any others. The university pairing program, from which your project was the model, now includes some 20 pairs of universities. And last week in

Moscow, we reached an agreement to begin a high school pairing project that will enable even younger Soviets and Americans to visit and experience each others' countries.

Perhaps some of you who heard me speak at Moscow State University on May 31st may recall what I said then: that as important as these people-to-people exchanges are, they still require official interference or coordination. Nothing would please me more than to see official sanctions become unnecessary, to see travel between East and West become so routine that Soviet university students could take a month off in the summer, put packs on their backs, and like so many American students do, travel from country to country in Europe or North America with only a passport check in between. Today this is a dream, but it's not an impossible dream. It's a dream for your generation to seize upon and transform into reality.

Well, in any case, it's wonderful to see all of you here today. And I can look at you, and I can't tell which are which. Last week at the United Nations I noted the strides that have been made by that organization in addressing such concerns as human rights and regional conflicts. And I think exchanges such as this can assist dramatically in that same process, and I want all of you to know how much we're pulling for the success of this program.

And by the way, I've heard that Mark Twain is a very popular writer in the Soviet Union. And I am reminded he once said, "It is better to be a young June bug than an old bird of paradise." Well, you young June bugs are getting together, and frankly, some of us older birds think that's just fine. So, welcome to the White House, God bless all of you. And now I understand that you have chosen two, Dimitri and Alex, to say a

few words.

*Mr. Ptchelintsev.* Mr. President, we have brought with us our best recollections about your recent visit to Moscow and about our experience of listening to you personally when you spoke before our students in the university. And we are very glad to observe the improvement in relations between our countries, and on our part, we pledge to do our best to maintain this positive process in our relations. Thank you, Mr. President.

*The President.* Well, that's very good to hear. Thank you.

*Mr. Ptchelintsev.* Thank you.

*The President.* Alex?

*Mr. Mishkin.* Mr. President, on behalf of Yale University, all the students there, and students around the country, I'd like to thank you personally for what you've done to improve relations between our country and the Soviet Union. And I think that on cultural exchanges such as these, all of us have collected memories that we will treasure for the rest of our lives. And finally, if you are ever in the area of New Haven, you are certainly more than welcome to come back to Yale. [Laughter]

*The President.* All right. Well, thank you. And again, I must leave and go back to work. But I just want to tell all of you here—I've said repeatedly, and you can all be missionaries with regard to the experience that you've all had among your colleagues and the other young people in each of our countries—and that is, I've said if all the young people of the world could get to know each other, there'd never be another war. So, carry on, and God bless all of you. Thank you.

*Note: The President spoke at 10:55 a.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. Dimitri Ptchelintsev and Alexander Mishkin were participants in the exchange project.*

## Proclamation 5876—National Employ the Handicapped Week, 1988 October 3, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

The American creed of opportunity for all has proven rich soil for the growing realization that everyone gains when people with disabilities are employed. Disabled people with jobs contribute to prosperity, take a more active part in their communities, and lead more satisfying lives; and their employers gain productive employees. Since the end of World War II, America has celebrated National Employ the Handicapped Week in recognition of the many achievements of workers with disabilities and of those who employ them. During this week we also reaffirm our desire and determination to continue fostering employment opportunities for Americans who have disabilities.

Each year we remove more barriers that have prevented people with disabilities from taking jobs. New technology, job training and placement programs, an increasingly accessible working environment, and greater public understanding all contribute to disabled people's competitiveness in the job market.

More remains to be done, though, as we seek to ensure enhanced employment opportunities for the disabled. Only one-third of working-age Americans with disabilities are employed, so we must keep on opening up more ways for them to gain job skills and overcome job discrimination and transportation, communication, and physical bar-

riers to employment. We are all enriched immeasurably when everyone who wants to work can and does find employment and every citizen is free to follow the path to full and equal participation in the life of our communities and country.

The Congress, by Joint Resolution approved August 11, 1945, as amended (36 U.S.C. 155), has called for the designation of the first full week in October of each year as "National Employ the Handicapped Week." This special week is a time for all Americans to join together to renew their dedication to meeting the goal of increased opportunities for people with disabilities.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning October 2, 1988, as National Employ the Handicapped Week. I commend and urge all governors, mayors, other public officials, leaders in business and labor, and private citizens to continue to help meet the challenge of ensuring equal employment opportunities and full citizenship rights and privileges for disabled Americans.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:52 a.m., October 4, 1988]*

## Proclamation 5877—National Job Skills Week, 1988 October 3, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

During National Job Skills Week, 1988,

every American can reflect on the good news that our economy is far along in its sixth year of uninterrupted growth, employment is at an all-time high, and the average unemployment rate this year is the lowest



in 14 years. Our economy, unlike that of many of our international competitors, is creating several million new jobs each year and helping meet the challenges of greater economic competition and rapid technological change.

Our celebration of a week in recognition of all who foster, teach, and learn job skills should include awareness that jobs now being created demand capabilities and higher levels of literacy. A recent report by the Secretaries of Commerce, Education, and Labor, "Building a Quality Workforce," reminds us of these demands and the concomitant need for improved skills among entry-level workers. We can address workplace requirements in a changing economy if business, labor, educators, community groups, and all levels of Government cooperate to strengthen workers' skills and adaptability.

The Federal Government is doing its part in this regard by supporting education, training, and employment programs for disadvantaged and dislocated workers. These programs include adult basic education, vocational education, and dropout prevention efforts; the summer youth employment program; an expanded adjustment program for dislocated workers; and training assistance through a \$1.8 billion Job Training Partnership Act block grant. The JTPA has been particularly effective in reintegrating citizens into the work force, by stressing private sector involvement and concentrating on skills actually needed in localities across our land. The new Economic Dislocation and Worker Adjustment Assistance Program

will build upon JTPA to provide Federal grants to States, offering rapid response to dislocation and a comprehensive approach to education and employment assistance for workers affected by plant closings or large layoffs.

Let us observe National Job Skills Week, 1988, with greater understanding of the skills, needs, and devotion of America's workers and with continued appreciation and support for private and public job training efforts in their behalf.

To focus national attention on the role of job training in maintaining a competitive work force, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 333, has designated the week of October 9 through October 15, 1988, as "National Job Skills Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan*, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of October 9 through October 15, 1988, as National Job Skills Week, and I urge all Americans and interested groups to observe this week with appropriate programs and activities.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:53 a.m., October 4, 1988]*

## Remarks on Signing the Columbus Day Proclamation October 3, 1988

I hope that welcome was for Christopher Columbus. *[Laughter]* Well, Secretary Carlucci, Secretary Verity, and distinguished international guests: We are here today for the signing of the Columbus Day proclamation. It's on this day we revisit the enduring lessons of his courage and leadership. Columbus, of course, has always held a proud

place in our history not only for his voyage of exploration but for the spirit that he exemplified. He was a dreamer, a man of vision and courage, a man filled with hope for the future and with the determination to cast off for the unknown and sail into uncharted seas for the joy of finding whatever was there. Put it all together and you

might say that Columbus was the inventor of the American dream.

Of course, we recognize others besides Columbus today. For just as Columbus, a son of Italy, inaugurated the age of European exploration in this hemisphere, so too, have millions of Americans of Italian descent contributed to the building of this nation of aspirations on this continent of hope. Over the years, millions have left that country for these shores, often carrying scarcely more than the prayers in their hearts and the determination in their souls. And as they've come, they have brought with them the richness of the heritage of their homeland, and given its richness and strength to our land.

Spain also claims Columbus and his achievements. And millions of Americans of Spanish heritage have also followed in his wake. Like immigrants from all over the world, they have lived the American dream and made it a reality for themselves and their children and the generations that followed.

Yes, Columbus Day is an American holiday, a day to celebrate not only an intrepid searcher but the dreams and opportunities that brought so many here after him and all that they and all immigrants have given to this land.

In the next few years Columbus' voyage will take on a heightened significance. The year 1992 will mark the 500th anniversary of his sailing. It is called the quincentenary, and it may take another 500 years before I can say that easily. [Laughter] But it will be a time when Americans from all backgrounds look back on all that that voyage has meant to mankind over the past half millennium. We're already getting ready for the big celebration. Three years ago, I appointed a commission, the Christopher Columbus Quincen—[laughter]—Quincentenary Jubilee Commission, to recommend ways for the Nation to mark this milestone. The Commission has submitted its report, which I have sent to Congress. Recommendations include educational programs to enhance the knowledge of history, geography, foreign languages, and international affairs among our young people. The Commission

will be raising money from the private sector in order to plan and coordinate projects for the anniversary. The members of the Commission are with us today, so let me recognize them and say thank you to all of them for their efforts to make sure that the Quincentenary—[laughter]—is a success.

Now, before I sign the proclamation, with all the celebrations we've seen having over the—or been having over the last decade or so—the Revolution, the Constitution, now Columbus' voyage, I can't help being reminded of an old story. That's what happens when you reach my age. [Laughter] You can't ever help being reminded of old stories. [Laughter] And if you've heard me tell this one before, well, you're just going to have to hear me tell it again.

It's about a man who wanted to become an opera singer in the worst sort of way. And he became an actor in Hollywood. And he was an actor only until he could put together enough money to travel to Milan to study. And he studied in Italy for 2 years and then finally was rewarded with being invited to sing at La Scala, the very spiritual fountainhead of opera. They were doing "Pagliacci." And he sang the beautiful aria "Vesti la giubba."

And when he had finished singing, the applause from the orchestra seats and the galleries was so sustained and so strong that he had to repeat the aria as an encore. And again, the same sustained, loud applause; and again, he sang "Vesti la giubba." And this went on until finally he motioned for quiet. And he tried to tell them what this welcome meant to him on this, his first appearance in opera. But he said, "I've sung 'Vesti la giubba' now nine times. My voice is gone. I cannot do it again." And a voice from the balcony said, "You'll do it till you get it right." [Laughter]

And now it's time for signing.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:34 a.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his opening remarks, he referred to Secretary of Defense Frank C. Carlucci and Secretary of Commerce C. William Verity.*

## Proclamation 5878—Columbus Day, 1988

October 3, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

We Americans proudly set aside time as a Nation each October to pay tribute to Christopher Columbus, whose voyage to the Americas in 1492 inaugurated communication between worlds old and new. Today, nearly 500 years after his epochal discoveries, Columbus remains for us a giant of exploration and of the human spirit—a man whose faith, vision, courage, and perseverance have won him an imperishable place in the history of America and the world.

The qualities Columbus exhibited so well have always made him a kindred soul to pioneering and individualistic Americans, who to this day confidently set sail in their own way toward far horizons in every area of achievement. Not for us the discouraging word, but rather the desire to do and to dare for a great good. Generations of Americans recall the lines of Joaquin Miller's poem, "Columbus": "'Now speak, brave Adm'r'l, speak and say'—He said: 'Sail on! sail on! and on!'" and its final lines, "He gained a world; he gave that world its grandest lesson: 'On! sail on!'" That was the spirit of Columbus, and it is the American spirit.

Today, our homage to Christopher Columbus includes recognition of the accomplishments of the many Italians who have followed him to America and of the achievements of their descendants. Columbus remains an inspiration for them and for all Americans, and a source of comity between the peoples of Italy and the United States.

The same is true for Americans of Spanish descent. Support by the Spanish monarchs Ferdinand and Isabella made the discoveries of Columbus possible and led to Spain's later cultural and economic contri-

butions to the New World and the development of the heritage we share with our Spanish-speaking neighbors throughout the Western Hemisphere.

As we approach the 500th anniversary of the first voyage of Columbus to the New World in 1492, observances in his honor are growing in number and significance. The Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission, a group of Americans assisted by representatives from Spain, Italy, and the Bahamas, has made recommendations for our Nation's celebration of the Quincentenary. The Commission is planning educational and commemorative programs that will take place across our land. We can all look forward to an appropriate, enjoyable, and truly memorable jubilee.

In tribute to Christopher Columbus, the Congress of the United States, by joint resolution approved April 30, 1934 (48 Stat. 657), as modified by the Act of June 28, 1968 (82 Stat. 250), has requested the President to proclaim the second Monday in October of each year as "Columbus Day."

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Monday, October 10, 1988, as Columbus Day. I invite the people of this Nation to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies in honor of this great explorer. I also direct that the flag of the United States be displayed on all public buildings on the appointed day in honor of Christopher Columbus.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this 3rd day of Oct., in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:54 a.m., October 4, 1988]*

## Message to the Congress Transmitting the Report of the Council on Environmental Quality

October 3, 1988

### *To the Congress of the United States:*

All over the world, America is known as a "land of liberty." For the settlers who first came to America by ship in the 17th century, this new land promised a New World, and a new chance to make possible the oldest of dreams—the dream of personal liberty. The early settlers and explorers found an abundance of land—virgin forests, untouched meadows, bountiful streams, and sweet-smelling air—that vastly exceeded anything the kings of the old world could have ever imagined. In his first inaugural address, Thomas Jefferson spoke of a country with land sufficient to "the thousand thousandth generation." There was so much land in America that there was no way to restrict it to a privileged few. Instead of locking it up for the exclusive use of royalty, the Founding Fathers made possible the widespread ownership of the lands west of the original colonies by anyone brave enough to take the risk, to grasp the main chance, and to hope for a better tomorrow.

The settlement of this great and generous land and the development of its resources created a diverse and expansive American republic of hope, opportunity, experimentation, mobility, and personal freedom. Americans created so much wealth, and shared it so widely, that eventually ordinary men and women could afford to travel West just for pleasure. Americans' fascination with the West, and advances in transportation, education, and science, contributed to a successful popular movement to restore and beautify cities with public parks, arboreta and gardens, and to preserve other places of natural beauty or curiosity. The Federal government began to set aside wondrous places "for the benefit and enjoyment of the people," such as Yellowstone in 1872, when the Congress established it as the first national park. Today the National Park Service manages 341 units on 76 million acres preserved as parks, monuments, historic, cultural, and recreation sites. A philosophy of conservation and wise use was

championed by Theodore Roosevelt, who signed legislation in 1905 that created the Forest Service and brought about the national forest system that today includes 191 million acres of national forests and grasslands, managed under multiple-use principles.

The first unit of the modern National Wildlife Refuge System dates back to President Roosevelt's designation in 1903 of Florida's three-acre Pelican Island as a refuge for colonial nesting birds. Popular interest in the conservation of native birds at that time led to the establishment of independent Audubon societies in many States, and a national association was formed in 1905. By 1910, most States had an agency protecting wildlife and fisheries. The Migratory Bird Act of 1918 authorized international agreements and Federal management for migrating waterfowl and other birds. Today the Fish and Wildlife Service manages 443 refuges on nearly 90 million acres, and administers the Endangered Species Act of 1973, that further protects native animal and plant species whose survival is threatened or endangered. Private organizations dedicated to the restoration of viable populations of such species, to the conservancy of rare habitats, or to the protection of wetlands that are critical to waterfowl have continued to enlarge their contribution to the preservation of natural systems. In recent years, the idea of protection of natural habitat has also been extended to marine environments through the establishment of marine sanctuaries.

Earlier in our Nation's history, the cause of liberty was well served by the government making a rapid and flexible divestiture of its land, out of which our people created a prosperous and generous nation of communities. The preservation of parks, wilderness, and wildlife has also aided liberty by keeping alive the 19th century sense of adventure and awe with which our forefathers greeted the American West. Many laws protecting environmental quality have

promoted liberty by securing property against the destructive trespass of pollution. In our own time, the nearly universal appreciation of these preserved landscapes, restored waters, and cleaner air through outdoor recreation is a modern expression of our freedom and leisure to enjoy the wonderful life that generations past have built for us.

This Administration has understood the necessary relationship between freedom and opportunity, between opportunity and growth, between growth and progress, including progress in restoring and maintaining the quality of the human environment. The same spirit of creativity and innovation that has created 17 million jobs has also benefited the land itself, making America the beautiful more beautiful still.

The accompanying report of the Council on Environmental Quality, which I am pleased to transmit today, provides an accounting of the natural systems and resources that Americans have accorded special protection by government agencies and by private voluntary associations active in States and communities all over this country. No other nation in the world has done more to preserve and improve its natural environment. We are a people who take pride in America, and in the environmental quality of the communities we helped to build, and who will continue to build our future as we did our past, in freedom.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
October 3, 1988.

## Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Reporting on the Cyprus Conflict *October 3, 1988*

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. Chairman:)*

In accordance with Public Law 95-384, I am transmitting to you this bimonthly report on progress toward a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus question.

On August 24, 1988, Turkish Cypriot community leader Denktash and Cypriot President Vassiliou met for the first time. The meetings were hosted by U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar in Geneva and, as noted in an official U.N. statement, the leaders of the two sides had an opportunity "to become acquainted and to exchange views on the Cyprus problem."

The statement also noted that the two leaders "expressed their readiness to seek a negotiated solution through the efforts of the Secretary General. They acknowledged that this would require a determined and sustained effort by both sides, as well as the creation of an atmosphere of mutual confidence. They recognized the need to show respect for each other's concerns and to discuss with good will how these concerns could be met. The two leaders expressed

their willingness to meet without any preconditions and to attempt to achieve by 1 June 1989 a negotiated settlement of all aspects of the Cyprus problem."

As agreed at Geneva, talks between the two sides are continuing in Nicosia, with further meetings held September 15, 16, 21, and continuing into the week of September 26. There will be another meeting in late October with the Secretary General in New York to review progress.

We have been actively encouraging resumption of a meaningful negotiating process. Shortly before the August 24th talks, I sent a message to the Secretary General commending his persistent and patient engagement over many years in the effort to assist the parties to achieve peace. I also transmitted oral messages to both leaders with my best wishes for their attempt to reach a lasting, mutually acceptable solution of the Cyprus problem. As I noted in the letter to the Secretary General, the United States will continue to support strongly the

effort to achieve a settlement of this tragic conflict.

On August 1, I met with President Vassiliou in Washington and discussed our mutual hopes for resolution of the Cyprus problem as well as the excellent state of our bilateral relations. I reiterated my strong confidence in the U.N. Secretary General and was pleased to hear him echo that thought and to express his sensitivity to the needs and concerns of the Turkish Cypriot community. In the course of his visit, he also met with the Vice President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, the U.S. Trade Representative, and other high-ranking officials, private individuals, and groups.

We have continued frequent consultations with the two parties, the U.N., and other interested countries and individuals

during the past 2 months. In August, the U.N. Secretary General's Special Representative for Cyprus, Oscar Camilion, visited Washington and met with Assistant Secretary of State Ridgway, Assistant Secretary of State Williamson, and the Special Cyprus Coordinator. Special Cyprus Coordinator Wilkinson also visited Cyprus in mid-July and met with the leaders of both sides and numerous other interlocutors. In all of these meetings, we reiterated our strong commitment to assisting in the search for a peaceful settlement to the Cyprus problem.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

*Note: Identical letters were sent to Jim Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Claiborne Pell, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.*

## Appointment of Steven J. Adamowski as a Member of the Intergovernmental Advisory Council on Education

*October 3, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Steven J. Adamowski to be a member of the Intergovernmental Advisory Council on Education for a term expiring July 27, 1992. He would succeed Gonzalo A. Velez.

Since 1987 Dr. Adamowski has been superintendent of schools for Chatham, NJ. From 1983 to 1987, he was superintendent of schools for Norwich, CT. Dr. Adamowski was assistant superintendent of schools for

Portland, ME, 1979–1983, and principal of Union Elementary School in Connecticut, 1976–1978.

Dr. Adamowski graduated from Southern Connecticut State College (B.S., 1972), Trinity College (M.A., 1975), and the University of Connecticut (Ph.D., 1987). He was born December 9, 1950, in Derby, CT. Dr. Adamowski is married, has one child, and resides in Morristown, NJ.

## Appointment of Becky Norton Dunlop as a United States Commissioner of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission

*October 3, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Becky Norton Dunlop to be a Commissioner of the U.S. section of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission. She would succeed William P. Horn.

Since September 1988 Mrs. Dunlop has been Assistant Secretary-designate for Fish and Wildlife at the Department of the Interior. Prior to this, she served as Deputy Under Secretary at the Department of the

Interior, 1987–1988; Senior Special Assistant to the Attorney General for Cabinet Affairs, 1985–1987; and Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of Presidential Personnel at the White House, 1983–1985.

Mrs. Dunlop graduated from Miami University of Ohio (B.A., 1973). She was born October 2, 1951, in Minneapolis, MN. Mrs. Dunlop is married and resides in Arlington, VA.

## Remarks to the National Drug Policy Board *October 3, 1988*

*The President.* But now, I don't have to tell anyone here that every family in America has a stake in what all of you on this board—what you do. You're the command team for our fight against drugs. And this is Dick Thornburgh's first meeting, so, Dick, welcome aboard. You have my full confidence. And with Doc Bowen at your side and the other members of this board, the fight against drugs couldn't be in better hands.

The time remaining in our administration is short, but the work before us is great. I expect this board to redouble its commitment to the vital work of achieving a drug free America. And this is another in which I want a sprint to the finish line. No letting up; drive as hard as you can. This administration has no more solemn commitment than the one it has made to families across our land to fight drugs.

I wish I could say the same for Congress. But when it comes to fighting drugs, Congress looks more and more like all talk and no action. They've cut funding for the

major agencies that enforce our drug laws, and liberals in the Senate are trying to kill the House-passed drug bill. And that bill provides a Federal death penalty for drug-related killings, a modification of the exclusionary rule so that relevant evidence obtained in good faith can be used in court, and other needed changes in the law. It's time for Congress to end its dependency on the liberal agenda and to give our law enforcement officers the tools they need. And it's time for the Senate to pass a strong drug bill.

In conclusion, let me say that this board—believe me, you have my fullest confidence. And you have a great responsibility, but you're equal to it. So, Dick, good luck.

*Attorney General Thornburgh.* Thank you, Mr. President.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:17 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. In his opening remarks, he referred Secretary of Health and Human Services Otis R. Bowen.*

## Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater on the President's Meeting With Prime Minister Edward Philip George Seaga of Jamaica *October 3, 1988*

President Reagan today informed Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga that the United States would provide a long-term package of disaster assistance relief totaling \$125 million to help with the aftermath of

Hurricane Gilbert. The U.S. Government immediately provided emergency equipment and supplies to Jamaica after the hurricane hit on September 12–14, causing more than 25 deaths and millions of dollars

in property damage.

The President also expressed his thanks for Jamaica's drug eradication efforts.

Prime Minister Seaga thanked the United States for its assistance. He said the hurricane was the greatest natural disaster to ever hit Jamaica. Prime Minister Seaga sum-

marized the reconstruction program and showed the President pictures of destruction on the island. One picture showed an entire housing complex with no roofs. Another showed a banana and poultry farm completely wiped out.

## Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater on the Space Shuttle *Discovery* Mission October 3, 1988

The President joined the Cabinet in applauding the touchdown of space shuttle *Discovery*. The group watched the touchdown on a television set in the Cabinet

Room. The President expressed his gratification by the success of the mission and pledged his support for the continued exploration of space.

## Informal Exchange With Reporters Prior to a Meeting With Republican Congressional Leaders October 4, 1988

### *Hostages in Lebanon*

*Q.* Mr. President, why do you think Dr. Singh was released and by whom? Whose intervention? And did we have any background, behind-the-scenes role?

*The President.* No. And as I say, we've done no negotiating on that at all, and I'm not going to hazard any guesses as to why they turned him loose, not as long as we've still got hostages there.

*Q.* Are you pleased that he's out, sir?

*The President.* Of course.

*Q.* Do you have any hopes that we'll have additional hostages within the next few days or so? Any indications?

*The President.* I haven't seen any indication of that.

*Q.* Mr. President, what should the next step of the United States Government be to build on whatever signal might have been inherent in the release of Mr. Singh?

*The President.* I can just tell you that this has been—it's been a great problem for us and something that's very much in our minds, and we're not engaged in any nego-

tiations with the captors.

*Q.* But surely, you must know who was intervening.

*The President.* I just can't talk any further about it.

*Q.* Are they trying to manipulate the American election, do you think sir?

*The President.* What?

*Q.* Are they trying to manipulate the American Presidential election, sir?

*The President.* Do I think—

*Q.* Do you believe that the terrorists are trying to manipulate the American Presidential election in some way through the hostages?

*The President.* Well, if they are, I hope they're on the right side. [Laughter]

*Q.* What's the right side? [Laughter]

### *President's Leadership*

*Representative Michel.* Mr. President, forgive me for my brashness, but this would appear to be maybe the last leadership meeting that we're going to have during your Presidency here, at least to discuss legislative agenda. And as one of those who



have been here now for 8 years, for the entire period of time, around this table, I just have to tell you what a rewarding experience it's been for those of us who have been privileged to sit around this table, have you give us our charge each week or every other week or so, and then go out there and do the best we can.

Now, Bob [Dole] can speak from a little bit different perspective when they were the majority, but we in the House have always been in the minority. Let me tell you, Mr. President, the only leverage we have had in the House of Representatives in the last 8 years has been your leadership and what you've been able to do by supporting that valiant minority that we have in the House of Representatives.

I just want to express my personal appreciation and thanks to you for what you've done by way of giving us the inspiration and esprit de corps to do the best we could, even in the minority role. And of course, Bob can speak for himself from the Senate vantage point. But that's our view from the House. We thank you, Mr. President, for what you've done.

*The President.* Thank you very much.

*Senator Dole.* And I just say, Mr. President, America's a better place because you've been here. And we're all proud to have been part of it, and we'd go the extra

mile for you anytime, just as you've done for our country.

*The President.* I might consider adjourning the meeting. [Laughter] Well, no, I've got to start the meeting. [Laughter] And I am most grateful for what I've heard. And I've been very proud of the relationship that we have all had for these several years. And now that the 13 annual appropriations bills have been enacted—and I commend all of you for that achievement—I think it's time for Congress to go home. [Laughter]

But before you do, I want to urge the Senate to pass a responsible drug bill. The House passed a good bill 12 days ago to strengthen our fight against drugs, but it's been sitting on the Senate calendar for days. And I urge the Senate to pass the drug bill so that it can be quickly conferred and enacted, and then I'll wish the 100th Congress a very hardy adieu.

*Senator Thurmond.* And get some judges approved, too! [Laughter]

*Note: The President spoke at 9:35 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. Mithileshwar Singh was kidnaped by the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine on January 24, 1987, at the Beirut University College, where he was chairman of the business administration department. Mr. Singh was released on October 3, 1988.*

## Remarks at the Presentation Ceremony for the Minority Enterprise Development Week Awards

October 4, 1988

Secretary Verity and Jim Abdnor, ladies and gentlemen: I know you were expecting the Rose Garden—this isn't the Rose Garden. [Laughter] It's a little drier than the Rose Garden. But thank you very much, and welcome to the White House.

It's an honor to be a part of the Minority Enterprise Development Week and to recognize your contributions to this nation. This year's theme, "Business to Business: Strategies for the Future," reminds us that the national as well as the global marketplace offer great growth potential to all

businesses, but especially to minority enterprises.

You all know that I used to work in Hollywood. That's some place some people call the Dream Factory. Well, the days of the Hollywood dream factory are long over, but this nation is full of dream factories; they're your businesses. For you take your dreams and make something tangible out of them. You employ people to make the things you sell, and that fulfills their dreams; and you sell the things they make to others and fulfill their dreams.

Now, we know that there are Americans, unfortunate Americans, who've lost the capacity to dream. These souls may live in neighborhoods where they must fear to walk. Their children go to schools where the teachers fear the students, and when they walk down the hallways of their apartment buildings, they hear the crunching of crack vials beneath their feet. Well, like all Americans, they hope for a better life. They hope for a better life for their children, but somehow it seems that better life never comes. And then the hopes fade and the dreams die. And when that happens, disappointment turns into despair, and despair becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy.

And that's where you minority business leaders come in. For you prove to those who are less fortunate, who need examples of success if they're to hope for better, that, yes, there is hope and; yes, there's a chance; and, yes, this is a nation of bounties. You prove that hard work and determination overcome all obstacles and that despair is unnecessary. What is necessary is self-esteem and self-confidence. You can teach

them the ability to see that the future is contained within the present, that work itself is its own reward, and that with work comes dignity and, eventually, the fulfillment of your dreams.

During Minority Enterprise Development Week, and throughout the year, we can all be deeply thankful for the economic freedom that enables all American business men and women to seek their vision of a better future for themselves, their children, and their country. So, thank you, America's minority business men and women. Thank you for what you've done for yourselves, what you've done for the economy, and what you've been doing and will keep doing for the Nation as a whole. Thank you, and may God bless you all. And now, Bill and Jim, I guess we have a few awards to present.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:49 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his opening remarks, he referred to Secretary of Commerce C. William Verity and James Abdnor, Administrator of the Small Business Administration.*

## Nomination of Francis J. Duggan To Be an Assistant Secretary of Labor

October 4, 1988

The President today announced his intention to nominate Francis J. Duggan to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor (Congressional Affairs) at the Department of Labor. He would succeed William John Maroni.

Since 1987 Mr. Duggan has been a senior legislative manager at the Department of the Treasury in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was assistant vice president for taxation at the Association of American Railroads, 1978-1987. He was also an executive assistant to Senator Charles C. Mathias, Jr.,

1977-1978; executive assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Labor Management Relations, 1976-1977; and a consultant in the Office of the Secretary of Labor, and executive assistant to the Under Secretary of Labor, 1976.

Mr. Duggan graduated from St. John's College (B.A., 1959). He was born April 15, 1938, in Brooklyn, NY. He served in the U.S. Navy Reserve, 1959-1961. Mr. Duggan has three children and resides in Alexandria, VA.

## **Nomination of Herbert Stuart Okun To Be a United States Representative to the 43d Session of the United Nations General Assembly**

*October 4, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Herbert Stuart Okun to be a Representative of the United States of America to the 43d Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations (September 20 to December 1988).

Mr. Okun, a Minister-Counselor in the Senior Foreign Service, has been serving as Deputy U.S. Representative to the United Nations in New York City since 1985. He was a Representative for the U.S. delegation to the United Nations General Assemblies, 40th, 41st, and 42d Sessions, 1985–1987. Mr.

Okun served as Ambassador to the German Democratic Republic, 1980–1983; deputy head of the U.S. delegation to the trilateral negotiations on a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty; and deputy chairman of the U.S. delegation to SALT. He entered the Foreign Service in 1955.

Mr. Okun graduated from Stanford University (B.A., 1951) and Harvard University (M.P.A., 1959). He served in the U.S. Army, 1952–1954. He was born November 27, 1930, in New York, NY. Mr. Okun has three children and resides in New York City.

## **Appointment of Edward E. Allison as a Member of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation**

*October 4, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Edward E. Allison to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation for the remainder of the term expiring October 26, 1990. He would succeed Michael R. Gardner.

Since 1984 Mr. Allison has been a political consultant for Heron, Burchette, Rucker and Rothwell in Washington, DC. Prior to

this he was an administrative assistant for U.S. Senator Paul Laxalt, 1979–1984. In 1973 Mr. Allison opened the public relations firm of Allison & Associates in Reno, NV.

Mr. Allison graduated from the University of Nevada (B.A., 1961). He was born January 9, 1940, in Denver, CO. He is married, has two children, and resides in Great Falls, VA.

## **Nomination of W. Scott Thompson To Be a Member of the Board of Directors of the United States Institute of Peace**

*October 4, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate W. Scott Thompson to be a member of the Board of Directors of the United States Institute of Peace for a term expiring January 19, 1993. This is a reappointment.

Since 1969 Dr. Thompson has been a pro-

fessor of international politics at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University in Medford, MA. He has written and published numerous articles on foreign policy. He has also served as an assistant to the Secretary of Defense while serving as a White House fellow, 1975–1976.

Dr. Thompson graduated from Stanford University (B.A., 1963) and Oxford University (Ph.D., 1967). He was born January 1,

1942, in Providence, RI. He is married, has three children, and resides in Ammisville, VA.

## Statement on the Veto of the Textile and Apparel Trade Act of 1988

*October 4, 1988*

I am pleased that the House of Representatives sustained my veto of the protectionist textiles bill. With the defeat of this protectionist legislation, we remain committed to expanding the business, investment, and consumer opportunities for Americans. The decision of the House today continues the protrade progress we have made in this

Congress with the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act and the U.S.-Canada Free-Trade Agreement Implementation Act. By sustaining the veto, the House has once again reaffirmed America's commitment to the free market and free international trade.

## Remarks at the Republican Governors Club Dinner

*October 4, 1988*

I have a news flash for you. That got you, didn't it? Well, at some time, not more than an hour ago, the Congress started voting on a measure that was of great interest to me. As you know, I vetoed what I thought was a terribly protectionist measure, the textile bill. The vote in the attempt to override was 272 to 152, which means my veto was sustained.

Well, I'm delighted to see so many of you here tonight. This is a great time of year because it gives me an opportunity to get out and around and spread some gospel. And from what I've been told by Mike Castle and Terry Branstad, many of you in this room have been instrumental in making it possible to get the good word out to the people of all our 50 States. Believe me, everything you've done through the Republican Governors Association has been much appreciated—in the past, yes, but especially this year. Your generosity has made possible so much good work for the party and our all-important statewide races.

And you know, whenever I come to one of these fundraisers, I think of the couple that never once during the long years of

childrearing took a vacation. But then in retirement, they wanted to take a trip to Florida, and they asked their sons for some money. And the first son was a lawyer, and he said, "No, I can't do it. I'm just fitting out a new law office and sending my son to an expensive camp." So, they asked their second son, a doctor. But he said, "No, I'm sorry. I can't. I've just bought a new house, and my wife is putting in a new kitchen." Then they asked the third son, who was an engineer. And he replied, "It just would be impossible for me to do it. I've just bought a big boat for the family and am remodeling our summer home on the lake."

Finally the father pleaded, "Look, we've worked all our lives, not 1 day of vacation. We never had any money except what we saved for your education. In fact, do you realize that your mother and I were so busy working, trying to save money, that we never took the time out to get a marriage license?" [Laughter] "And, father," said all the three sons in unison, "do you realize what that makes us?" He said, "Yes, and cheap ones, too!" [Laughter]

Well, the fact you're here tonight means

some of you have anything in common—none of you I should say—[*laughter*—have anything in common with those ungrateful sons. But, ladies and gentlemen, I've been thinking your continued generosity is going to make a difference. And I'm starting to think perhaps a bigger difference than any of us could have realized. As I said, I've been out on the campaign trail lately, and I'm just starting to wonder if this year there isn't something in the air.

When you step back and look at it, it's been quite a couple of months. We've seen George Bush come from way behind and then go into the lead—a movement of about 25 points in the public opinion surveys. And that's some kind of movement. In fact, it leaves you a bit speechless, sort of like the cowboy who stumbled one day into the Grand Canyon and said: "Wow, something sure happened here!" [*Laughter*]

Something has been happening. You know, when this race began, we knew that our record gave us a big advantage on the key issues of peace and prosperity that are normally decisive in a national campaign. We've also seen the emergence of a whole range of social issues from the Pledge of Allegiance to school prayer, to the radical agenda of some far-left legal groups. And when you compare our positions with those of the other fellas, you begin to see a dramatic difference not just on these individual issues but on basic values and fundamental perspectives.

Well, you and I are aware of these very clear distinctions. The fact of the matter is that while someone decided to put the wishes of the Massachusetts Legislature out on furlough and refused to sign a certain bill, Governor Jim Thompson—who has plenty of legal experience, by the way—decided he could sign the Pledge of Allegiance bill sent to him by the Illinois Legislature. And it's incidents like that that are making it easier for the American people to perceive the fundamental difference between the two sides.

At first, of course, there was the difference on taxes and spending; a difference that we drove home in the 1984 campaign. We were against big government and more regulation and higher taxes, and the liberals in the other party couldn't stop talking

about how good a tax increase and more government would be for us. And then the people told the liberals exactly what they thought of that bit of castor-oil economics. Maybe you remember—in 1948 [1984], 49 States spoke up and said no to liberalism.

Now, I think the American people are beginning to see that this consistent difference in how the two sides approach government springs from deeper convictions about the nature of society and the rights of the individual. So, too, on the social issues, we believe in certain basic values that give a sense of order to our free society. And it's these values the average American also readily identifies with. The public agrees with us when we say we are for the death penalty, school prayer, tough law enforcement, and against liberal organizations like the ACLU that always seem to be searching for technicalities to exonerate criminals.

So, what does all this mean? Well, it's way too early to say that this is the realignment election. But I do think many rank-and-file Democrats are getting in a mood to say to their party leadership: "You've gone too far to the left. Return to the political mainstream. And just to make sure you know how deep our dissatisfaction is, this year we're voting Republican in State races and congressional races."

Now, remember we did see signs of this happening back in 1984, when Republicans made unexpected gains in States like Texas and North Carolina. And I'm just thinking that some of this is going on out there in the heartland and that this campaign may be starting to break out as a referendum on liberalism itself, a referendum on the direction in which the liberals have taken the once-proud Democratic Party.

Now, of course, some of you know how tough it is to get people to give up old loyalties. There's plenty of disenchantment out there with that other party, but we have to realize that people are still a little cautious about our party.

In fact, when I was out in Missouri just a few weeks back, I told some students down in Cape Girardeau—and they seemed to enjoy the story—about the fellow who was running for office as a Republican in a heavily Democratic State. He stopped by a

farm to do some campaigning. And when the farmer heard he was a Republican, his jaw dropped, and he said, "You wait right here while I get Ma. She's never seen a Republican." [Laughter] So, he got Ma. And while they were gone, the candidate looked around for a podium from which to give his speech.

And the only thing he could find was a pile of that stuff that Bess Truman took 35 years trying to get Harry to call fertilizer. [Laughter] So, he got up on that mound, and when they came back, he gave his speech. At the end of it, the farmer said, "That's the first time I ever heard a Republican speech." The candidate said, "That's the first time I've ever given a Republican speech from a Democratic platform." [Laughter]

Well, ladies and gentlemen, the American people are beginning to fit it all together. They're beginning to realize that under the leadership of the liberals the once-proud Democratic Party, a party of hope and affirmation, has become a party of negativism, a party whose leadership has changed it from the party of "yes" to the party of "no"—"no" to the balanced budget amendment and the line-item veto, "no" to holding down taxes and spending, "no" to the death penalty and the school prayer amendment, "no" to adequate defense spending and a Strategic Defense Initiative.

The American people are beginning to understand that in all these ways the liberal leadership has been saying "no" to rank-and-file Democrats. Now, rank-and-file Democrats are going to say "no" to the liberal leadership by saying "yes" to George Bush and the Republican Party. Now, let's move in on that. Let's point out that the other party has had enough control of Congress to say "no" to the American people on all these issues because of gerrymandering. And that's why, with congressional reapportionment coming up in 1991, your statewide races take on a special importance.

But in addition to drawing attention to the liberal bender the opposition party has been on, let's also talk about our own record of success in the States. And here again, we see fundamental differences. Our policy of taking power away from the Federal Government and returning it to State

and local authorities has been a smashing success. The recently passed welfare reform bill that drastically overhauls the existing Federal welfare system is true to this principle by relying heavily on State participation and involvement. But federalism is more than just a policy; it's a philosophy of government. People in Washington have a tendency to look out at America and see a sea of distant faces, all of which are a little fuzzy. But when a Governor looks at the people of his or her State, he or she sees them in all their variety, and he or she hears their voices.

Each State has different characteristics, each has different greatnesses, and each has different problems. And you, the Republican Governors, can see all these things and act to help where help is needed. And when you're successful, you show us all how we can do better to help. I think of Governor Tom Kean's innovative ideas for helping the disadvantaged in his State, which have been models for some of the things we've been trying nationwide. I think of Governor Ed DiPrete's investment in job-training programs to build a more positive work force. I think of Governor John Ashcroft's efforts to improve the education in his State and compel those who provide education to be accountable to parents and school boards. And there are more, many more, but time prevents my listing them all here.

The Federal Government is so large and its mandate so very broad that when programs are instituted, flexibility and ability to adapt to local circumstances are very limited. And that's another way the States have it all over the Federal Government. You're low to the ground, you're flexible, you can change speeds and directions as nimbly as a high-performance sports car when you find out what works. The virtue of innovative programs at the State level is when they work you know it quickly and you can expand them, and when they don't you can rechannel the energies that went into them and look for new solutions.

If there was one thing I learned when I was working as a Republican Governor, it was to take heart when we began to look into a problem area. Often it was like turn-

ing on a switch in a pitch-black room: The entrenched interests had gotten so used to the dark they were blinded by the light. I know you've all heard those moans. They go like this: "No, that's not the way we do things. The way we do things is the only way. Who do you think you are, coming in here and fooling around with our program?" That's when I knew we were doing well. *[Laughter]* Because, of course, programs do not belong to bureaucrats, and they do not belong to politicians. They belong to the voters, the people who hire us and watch us like a hawk to make sure we're doing what we promised.

And there's something we ought to promise them: After the 1990 census, it will be time for the reapportionment of all your States and all the States in the Union. We must go to the voters now. We must tell them that never again must they permit the kind of obscene redistricting plans that we saw in 1981 in places like California, where the map was shattered like a pane of glass and each district was a different shape. We've got to let them know how it was done, why it was done, and why it must never be done again.

I want to thank all of you for what you've done these past 8 years. You've made my job easier. And after November 8th, I know you'll be there to make George's job easier, too. Some of these things that I've talked about here, perhaps you're not aware of just the extent of some of them. This redistricting, this gerrymandering; it's been a case of cramming as many Republicans as they could into as few districts as possible. And the result was that in California we saw where more people in California voted for Republican Congressmen in the last election, but the Democrats elected 60 percent of the candidates because of the way they had compressed us into the fewest possible districts.

Well, that isn't the way reapportionment was supposed to be. So, we've got to get back to where we're in charge. And you know something, I'd be awful proud if when we got back to where we were in charge instead of doing it, now that it was our turn—the way they've been doing it—if we would change the system and maybe have a bipartisan citizen's committee—blue

ribbon citizen's committee—that did the reapportioning instead of the way it's done now, where there's such a conflict of interest on those that are doing it.

Well, that's one thing. This thing—what the gerrymandering has meant to us—are you aware that in the 58 years from 1931 through 1988 the Democrats have held the House of Representatives in Washington for 54 of those 58 years? And they've held both Houses of the Congress for 48 of those 58 years. The others being the 6 years that we had a majority in the Senate in this administration. Now, we're back the other way. We couldn't have done the things that we've done or accomplished them if we hadn't had that one House, the Senate. And so, this is just part of what's at stake in this coming election.

Now, you know that in 1976, when the Democratic candidate beat Jerry Ford, our candidate for President, he made great hay with the thing he invented called the misery index. And the misery index was adding the rate of inflation and the rate of unemployment, and it came out around 13 percent. And he claimed that no one had a right to ask to be President that had such a big misery index. Well, along came 1980, and they never mentioned the misery index. I did—*[laughter]*—because by that time it was over 21 percent. And now it's down to less than 10 percent and still going lower. And we'll keep getting it lower.

I know that I'm keeping you from your dinner, but you've just got to humor me on one more thing. I have a new hobby, and I impose it on people like you. I'm collecting jokes that I find are invented by the people of the Soviet Union. They make them up and tell them between themselves. I only collect the ones I can prove are their stories that they tell. And I brought one home on the last summit there—from Moscow.

The story was to the effect that I was in Gorbachev's limousine with him. And the chief of my Secret Service unit was with me, and his head security man was with him. And we were sightseeing. And as the story goes, we came to a waterfall. We all got out to look at the waterfall, and Gorbachev said to my Secret Service man, "Jump. Go over the fall." And my man said, "I got

a wife and three kids." So, he turned to his own man. He said, "You, jump. Go over the fall." And he jumped. My man scrambled down the rocks around to the base of the falls there, wanted to see if he could be of any help, and he found the guy was all right. He was wringing out his shirt. And he said, "When he told you to jump, why did you jump?" He said, "I got a wife and three kids." [Laughter]

Thank you again, all of you, for what

you're doing. God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 6:20 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom at the J.W. Marriott Hotel. In his remarks, the President referred to Governors Michael N. Castle of Delaware, Terry E. Branstad of Iowa, James R. Thompson of Illinois, Thomas H. Kean of New Jersey, Edward DiPrete of Rhode Island, and John D. Ashcroft of Missouri.*

## White House Statement on the Release of Mithileshwar Singh in Lebanon

October 4, 1988

We are pleased at the announcement that Mr. Singh has been freed by his captors. We are obviously happy for him, his family, and friends. Our pleasure at his release is tempered by the knowledge that nine innocent Americans are among those still held hostage in Lebanon.

*Note: Mithileshwar Singh was kidnaped by the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine on January 24, 1987, at the Beirut University College, where he was chairman of the business administration department. Mr. Singh was released on October 3, 1988.*

## Statement on Signing the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act Amendments of 1988

October 5, 1988

Today I have approved H.R. 1223, the "Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act Amendments of 1988." This Act will assist in furthering Administration efforts to transfer the development and operation of programs from the Federal Government to Indian tribes. Tribal self-governance allows tribes more freedom to design programs to serve the specific needs of their members.

A provision in section 205 of the Act states that the Secretaries of the Interior and Health and Human Services shall reduce funding to Indian tribes if so directed by a statement from a Member of Congress that accompanies a conference report. Because this provision purports to authorize a process altering the legal duties of Executive branch officials, without participation

by both Houses of Congress and the President, it does not conform to the requirements for presentment and bicameralism articulated in the Constitution and enunciated by the Supreme Court in *INS v. Chadha*, 462 U.S. 919. I want to stress, however, that this unconstitutional provision is severable from and does not affect the otherwise constitutional provisions of this Act.

Section 205 of the Act also purports to require the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the Congress a report with legislative recommendations on the use of funds allocated to Indian tribes and their members. Because the Constitution grants the President authority to recommend such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, this provision must be construed



as advisory rather than mandatory.

Section 305 of the Act requires the Secretary of the Interior to submit to the Congress a semiannual report for 5 years on the relative costs and benefits of the new Tribal Self-Governance Project. The report is to be based on "baseline measurements" jointly developed by the Secretary and participating tribes. While the Congress can establish constitutional offices to assist the President, the obligation to faithfully execute the laws cannot be shared with "participating

tribes." Accordingly, this provision must be construed as a nonbinding request that the Secretary consult with the tribes in developing the relevant measurements.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
October 5, 1988.

*Note: H.R. 1223, approved October 5, was assigned Public Law No. 100-472.*

## Remarks at the Site of the Future Holocaust Memorial Museum *October 5, 1988*

Ladies and gentlemen, good morning. We gather here today, as we have been so eloquently told here, for a solemn, profound, saddening, and yet triumphant occasion. It's an occasion that commemorates all we've lost—the irreplaceable humanity whose monstrous end will ever testify to the hellish depths of human evil. But it's an occasion that commemorates something else as well, it commemorates the seriousness of our intention—as human beings, as Americans, and, in the case of many here today, as Jews—to keep the memory of the 6 million, fresh and enduring.

We who did not go their way owe them this. We must make sure their deaths have posthumous meaning. We must make sure that from now until the end of days all humankind stares this evil in the face, that all humankind knows what this evil looks like and how it came to be. And when we truly know it for what it was, then and only then can we be sure that it will never come again.

Some people say evil of this degree is incomprehensible. They say we will never understand it. Some people even say that the word "evil" is insufficient to describe the Holocaust, and instead they use terms like mad, crazy, insane. I think they're wrong. What we saw there, at Treblinka and Belsen and Auschwitz and Dachau, was the image of the inferno. That may have been the ultimate purpose of those who

made the Holocaust: a grotesque effort to hurl the Earth into the very pit of the serpent. I believe the Holocaust is comprehensible. Indeed, we must comprehend it. We have no choice; the future of mankind depends upon it. And that's what we're here for: to lay the cornerstone for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, which will help us understand and make it impossible for us to forget.

The Holocaust Memorial Council is committed to this purpose. It is composed of Republicans and Democrats and independents who understand that partisanship has no place here. There are Jews who serve on it and Catholics and Protestants, who understand that religious divisions have no place here. It is composed of those who came through the flames of the Holocaust and those who did not, for we've required no rules for membership except an unyielding commitment to our mission—to keep the memory alive.

To fulfill that mission, the museum will study the history of the Holocaust, provide an invaluable resource for researchers, and bring together in one place the greatest array of information and knowledge on this necessary subject. It will examine the nature and meaning of the continuing curse that is anti-Semitism. I think all of us here are aware of those, even among our own countrymen, who have dedicated themselves to the disgusting task of minimizing

or even denying the truth of the Holocaust. This act of intellectual genocide must not go unchallenged, and those who advance these views must be held up to the scorn and wrath of all good and thinking people in this nation and across the world.

And yet just as we must challenge it here at home, so, too, we must challenge anti-Semitism abroad. We know that in certain nations an infamous and fraudulent document called the Protocols of the Elders of Zion is still being distributed and, in some cases, taught in school. This, the most profoundly cynical piece of anti-Semitic filth ever produced, is full of libels toward the Jewish people, particularly the horrifying "blood libel." We must send the message out to all the world: A blood libel against the Jewish people is a blood libel against all humankind, and no decent person will stand for it.

We know that the United Nations, whose peacekeepers were honored only last week for their service to the world, has yet to repeal its infamous resolution equating Zionism and racism. We know where such intellectual infamy can lead. The world has learned that when the truth is turned on its head, holocausts become possible.

And there are the subtler forms of anti-Semitism. There is the anti-Semitism that seeks to deny Jews their independent identity. In these days of *glasnost*, we hear talk about liberalizing attitudes toward Judaism in the Soviet Union. But it is still true that a Jew must have courage to rise and say with pride: "Yes, I am a Jew. I wish to study Hebrew, and I wish to emigrate to the homeland of my people." Those who speak those words know what follows them: the despair of waiting for permission to do that which is a basic human right—to go where they will when they choose. There are still tens of thousands—maybe even hundreds of thousands—of Soviet Jews who wait to leave the Soviet Union so that they may live free as Jews.

And here, as we lay this cornerstone and vow that the Jewish people will never stand alone against tyranny, I want to ask the Soviet leaders a question: Where are those exit visas? Where are they? And you and I and all Americans of good will are united in the challenge I propose to the Soviet lead-

ers today. I say: Let these people go!

The Jews of silence, Elie Wiesel called them two decades ago, but they're silent no more. They're obeying what the great theologian Emil Fackenheim called the 614th Commandment—the Commandment of Auschwitz—and that commandment is this: "Let there be Jews." That commandment is dear to the hearts of all. The Jewish people were on this Earth at the time of the pyramids. Those structures are still standing, and the Jews are still here. We must make sure that when the tall towers of our greatest cities have crumbled to dust in the turnings of time, the Jewish people will still be on this Earth to cast their blessings and remind all of us that this world and the people who live upon it have a history and, yes, even a destiny.

This week we celebrate one of the worst anniversaries of this century. Last Friday, 50 years ago, the European nations met in Munich and accommodated the expansionist designs of Adolf Hitler. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain returned to Britain and proclaimed that he had brought "peace for our time." And 11 months later the Nazi tanks rolled into Poland, and the war began. With the invasion of Poland the West awoke, may God be thanked, and the Nazis were finally defeated. But at what cost? At what cost?

Even to think about the cost makes sleep impossible. Had the West awakened to the meaning of Hitler, would those dead be with us today? Would there even be a need for this museum? It's a question without an answer. But we must never allow ourselves to have to ask that question again. American troops who liberated the concentration camps saw things no human eyes should ever see. But if we in America remain strong—if we hold fast and true to the conviction that, yes, there are things worth fighting for, there are things worth dying for, and we will heed the call if we must—humans will never suffer so nor will others be called upon to save them from such suffering.

Before I go, I'd like to tell those of you who do not know it already about a song that was sung in the camps. It was a Yiddish song, and like many of the camp ballads, it

was not about the hunger and the torture and the dying but about the coming of the Messiah. "What will happen," the song asks, "when the Messiah comes?" And the answer is: "When the Messiah comes, we'll have a banquet." And the banquet the song describes is no ordinary repast. For at that Messianic banquet, the guests will eat of the creature called the Leviathan and will drink the finest and sweetest wines. And they will sit and watch while Miriam the prophetess dances for their entertainment. And then they will sit and listen as King David plays songs for them on his harp. And they will

sit and listen to a lecture given by the wisest of men, King Solomon. And they will sit and study the Torah with Moses.

I hope you'll forgive me if I say that I believe those who perished in the Holocaust have, after long suffering, attended that banquet. I cannot imagine our Lord would deny their request. We here will inscribe their names in human memory, and pray that God may bless us all.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:57 a.m. at Raoul Wallenberg Place.*

## Nomination of Edith E. Holiday To Be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury

*October 5, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Edith E. Holiday to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (Public Affairs and Public Liaison). She would succeed Margaret De Bardeleben Tutwiler.

Since September 1988 Ms. Holiday has been Acting Assistant Secretary and Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (Public Affairs and Public Liaison) in Washington, DC. Prior to this she was chief counsel and national financial and operations director for the Bush-Quayle '88 Presidential campaign and has served as director of operations for George Bush for President. She was also special counsel for the Fund for

America's Future and Executive Director for the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries, 1984-1985. Ms. Holiday practiced law with the firm of Dow Lohnes & Albertson, 1983-1984, and with the firm of Reed Smith Shaw & McClay, 1977-1983. She also served as legislative director for then U.S. Senator Nicholas F. Brady.

Ms. Holiday graduated from the University of Florida (B.S., 1974; J.D., 1977). She was born February 14, 1952, in Middletown, OH. She is married to Terrence B. Adamson and currently resides in Washington, DC.

## Nomination of Charles H. Dallara To Be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury

*October 5, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Charles H. Dallara to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (Policy Development). He would succeed Alfred Hugh Kingon.

Since 1984 Dr. Dallara has been United States Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund and Senior Deputy

Assistant Secretary of International Economic Policy at the Department of the Treasury. Prior to this, he was Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Monetary Affairs, 1983-1985; the U.S. Alternate Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund, 1982-1983; and special assistant to the Assistant Secretary for International

Affairs, 1981–1982.

Dr. Dallara graduated from the University of South Carolina (B.S., 1970) and the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (M.A., 1975; M.A.L.D., 1976; Ph.D., 1986).

He served in the U.S. Navy, 1970–1974. Dr. Dallara was born August 25, 1948, in Spartanburg, SC. He is married, has two children, and resides in Falls Church, VA.

## **Message to the Congress Transmitting the Annual Reports on Highway and Motor Vehicle Safety** *October 5, 1988*

*To the Congress of the United States:*

The Highway Safety Act and the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act, both enacted in 1966, initiated a national effort to reduce traffic deaths and injuries and require annual reports on the administration of the Acts. This is the 20th year that these reports have been prepared for your review.

The report on motor vehicle safety includes the annual reporting requirement in Title I of the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act of 1972 (bumper standards).

In the Highway Safety Acts of 1973, 1976, and 1978, the Congress expressed its special interest in certain aspects of traffic safety that are addressed in the volume on highway safety.

The national outrage against drunk drivers, combined with growing safety belt use and the voluntary cooperation we have received from all sectors of American life, has brought about even more improvements in traffic safety.

In addition, despite large increases in the number of drivers and vehicles, the Federal standards and programs for motor vehicle and highway safety instituted since 1966 have contributed to a significant reduction

in the fatality rate per 100 million miles of travel. The rate decreased from 5.5 in the mid-60's to the 1986 level of 2.5.

The progress we have made is, of course, no consolation to the relatives and friends of those 46,056 people who, despite the safety advances and greater public awareness, lost their lives in 1986. But it is indicative of the positive trend this Administration has established to make our roads safer.

During a time of economic prosperity and lower gas prices, the loss of approximately 126 lives per day on our Nation's highways is still too high. Also, with the increasing motor vehicle travel, we are faced with the threat of an even higher number of traffic fatalities. Therefore, there is a continuing need for effective motor vehicle and highway safety programs.

We will continue to pursue highway and motor vehicle safety programs that are most effective in reducing deaths and injuries. We are convinced that even during these times of fiscal austerity, significant progress in traffic safety can be achieved through the combined efforts of government, industry, and the public.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
October 5, 1988.

## **Nomination of Robert H. Gentile To Be Director of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement** *October 5, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Robert H. Gentile to be

Director of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement at the De-

partment of the Interior. He would succeed Jed Dean Christensen.

Since March 1988 Mr. Gentile has been Acting Director of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement at the Department of the Interior in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was liaison for coal affairs to the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management at the Department of the Interior, 1986–1988. He has also served as chief executive officer for the Ohio River Collieries Co., 1982–1986; and

president of the N&G Construction Co., 1975–1982. From 1970 to 1975, Mr. Gentile was a Foreign Service officer, serving with the Department of State and the Peace Corps.

Mr. Gentile graduated from Franciscan University of Steubenville, OH (B.A., 1966) and the University of Toledo (B.B.A., 1967; M.B.A., 1969). He was born February 5, 1944, in Steubenville, OH. Mr. Gentile is single and resides in Arlington, VA.

## **Appointment of Stephen P. Farrar as Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs**

*October 5, 1988*

The President today announced the appointment of Stephen P. Farrar as Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs at the White House.

Mr. Farrar, who will serve as the National Security Council's Senior Director for International Economic Affairs, has been a member of the NSC staff since March 1986. Prior to joining the NSC staff, he was Chief of the Economic Affairs Branch, International Affairs Division, at the Office of Man-

agement and Budget. He has also served in the Department of Commerce.

Mr. Farrar graduated from Bowdoin College (B.A., 1965) and Georgetown University (M.S. in Foreign Service, 1967). He was a Department of Commerce graduate fellow at the University of Chicago, 1971. He is married to Kathleen D. Clark. They have two children and reside in Springfield, VA. He was born January 27, 1944.

## **Nomination of Julia Chang Bloch To Be a Member of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council**

*October 5, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Julia Chang Bloch to be a member of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council for a term of 2 years expiring October 6, 1990. This is a new position.

Since 1987 Mrs. Bloch has been Assistant Administrator of the Bureau for Asia and Near East at the Agency for International Development (AID) in Washington, DC. Prior to this she was an Assistant Administrator at the Bureau for Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance at AID, 1981–1987. She was a fellow in the Institute of Politics

at Harvard University, 1980–1981, and Deputy Director of the Office of African Affairs at the U.S. International Communications Agency, 1977–1980. Mrs. Bloch also served as a volunteer with the Peace Corps in Sabah, Malaysia, 1964–1966.

Mrs. Bloch graduated from the University of California at Berkeley (B.A., 1964) and Harvard University (M.A., 1967). She was born March 2, 1942, in Chefoo, China. Mrs. Bloch is married and resides in Washington, DC.

## **Nomination of Stanley J. Glod To Be Chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission**

*October 5, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Stanley J. Glod to be Chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission for the term expiring September 30, 1991. This is a reappointment.

Since 1988 Mr. Glod has been Chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was an attorney in Washington, DC., 1969–1987. From 1968 to 1969, he was an associate professor of international and compara-

tive law at the University of Virginia School of Law.

Mr. Glod graduated from John Carroll University (A.B., 1958), Georgetown University Law Center (J.D., 1961), and the University of Munich (S.J.D., 1967). He was born June 28, 1936, in Altoona, PA. He has served in the U.S. Army since 1958. Mr. Glod has four children and resides in Alexandria, VA.

## **Nomination of Gerald E. Galloway, Jr., To Be a Member of the Mississippi River Commission**

*October 5, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Gerald E. Galloway, Jr., to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission. He would succeed Jerome Bernard Hilmes.

Since 1979 Colonel Galloway has been professor and deputy head of the department of geography and computer science at the U.S. Military Academy in West Point, NY. Prior to this he was district engineer in the Vicksburg District Corps of Engineers in Mississippi, 1974–1977. Colonel Galloway

has served in the U.S. Army since 1957.

Colonel Galloway graduated from the U.S. Military Academy (B.S., 1957), Princeton University (M.S.E., 1962), U.S. Army Command and General Staff College (M. Military Arts and Science, 1968), Pennsylvania State University (M.P.A., 1974), and the University of North Carolina (Ph.D., 1979). Colonel Galloway was born November 27, 1935, in Mobile, AL. He is married, has six children, and currently resides in West Point.

## **Nomination of Lance Banning To Be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation**

*October 5, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Lance Banning to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation for a term of 6 years. This is a new position.

Since 1973 Dr. Banning has been an assistant professor in the history department at the University of Kentucky in Lexington.

He was director of graduate studies at the University of Kentucky from 1980 to 1984.

Dr. Banning graduated from the University of Missouri at Kansas City (B.A., 1964) and Washington University (M.A./Ph.D., 1972). He was born January 24, 1942, in Kansas City, MO. Dr. Banning is married, has one child, and resides in Lexington, KY.

## **Designation of Franz Martin Oppenheimer as a Member of the Panel of Arbitrators of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes**

*October 5, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to designate Franz Martin Oppenheimer to be a member of the Panel of Arbitrators of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for a term of 6 years. He would succeed Oscar Schachter.

Since 1984 Mr. Oppenheimer has been a partner with the law firm of Kominers, Fort, Schlefer & Boyer in Washington, DC.

Prior to this, he was a partner with the firm of Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 1959–1983.

Mr. Oppenheimer graduated from the University of Chicago (B.S., 1942) and Yale Law School (LL.B., 1945). He was born September 7, 1919, in Mainz, Germany. He is married, has three children, and resides in Washington, DC.

## **Appointment of A. Wayne Roberts as a Member of the National Commission for Employment Policy**

*October 5, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint A. Wayne Roberts to be a member of the National Commission for Employment Policy for a term expiring September 30, 1991. This is a reappointment.

Since 1986 Mr. Roberts has been executive vice president for the Lake Champlain Chamber of Commerce in Burlington, VT. Prior to this, he was Deputy Under Secretary at the U.S. Department of Education,

1983–1986, and the Secretary of Education's regional representative to New England, 1981–1983. He also served as Deputy Director for Personnel at the White House, 1981.

Mr. Roberts graduated from Babson College (B.S., 1964) and the University of Massachusetts (M.B.A., 1967). He was born February 25, 1944, in Boston, MA. He has three children and resides in South Burlington, VT.

## **Appointment of Albert J. Wohlstetter as a Member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board**

*October 5, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Albert J. Wohlstetter to be a Member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board for a term of 2 years. This is a reappointment.

Mr. Wohlstetter is currently director of research for Pan Heuristics in Los Angeles, CA. He has been president of the European American Institute for Security Research, vice president of the Security Conference

on Asia and the Pacific, and a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University. He is also an author of numerous articles and several books.

Mr. Wohlstetter graduated from City Col-

lege of New York (B.A., 1935) and Columbia University (M.A., 1938). He was born December 19, 1913, in New York City. He is married, has one child, and resides in Los Angeles, CA.

## Informal Exchange With Reporters Prior to a Meeting With Yuriy and Tanya Zieman

October 5, 1988

*The President.* Ladies and gentlemen of the press, we just wanted to come out here for a few seconds and introduce our friends to you—newcomers to our country—the Zieman family and their daughter and son-in-law, who have been living in America. And now the family is reunited. They came out of the Soviet Union and are reunited here in the United States, and we're very happy to have them with us.

### *Hostages in Lebanon*

*Q.* Mr. President, if we're not negotiating with the Iranians as they claim, what do you think their motive is for saying that there are negotiations on the hostages ongoing?

*The President.* I've never been able to explain, Bill [Bill Plante, CBS News], the Iranians and what their strategies are and what they do. But obviously we could not do any negotiating with them unless and until the hostages are released.

### *U.S. Intelligence Activities*

*Q.* Mr. President, did you sign two orders, directive intelligence orders, which appeared to circumvent the assassination directive—ban on assassinations?

*The President.* Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International], I saw that, and I was quite upset by it because—no, back in 1981, I issued a directive that the United States would not permit assassinating anyone in any of the things that we were

doing. And that continues to this day.

*Q.* So, what was the meaning then of that language which says that good faith would not—that nothing would be done to someone who ended up killing someone in good faith? What was the meaning of that language?

*The President.* I don't know what language you're talking about. I'd have to review it. But I do know that following that—reaffirmed that our conduct would be governed by the directive [Executive Order 12333] that I had—

*Q.* Why did you rescind the directives?

*The President.* I didn't rescind it.

*Q.* —'84 and '85?

*The President.* Still in effect.

### *Hostages in Lebanon*

*Q.* Mr. President, has Mr. Singh given the U.S. any encouragement that the other hostages may be coming out soon?

*The President.* I have heard or been told nothing that would indicate that. We desperately are hoping and continuing to try.

*Note: The President spoke at 3:52 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. Mithileshwar Singh was the chairman of Beirut University College's business administration department, who was kidnaped by the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine on January 24, 1987. Mr. Singh was released on October 3, 1988.*



## Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater on the Vice Presidential Debate

October 5, 1988

The President and Mrs. Reagan watched the debate on television in their living quarters. The President felt Senator Quayle was effective and did an outstanding job. The President discussed the debate last Sat-

urday with Senator Quayle. He was gratified by tonight's outcome. President Reagan called Senator Quayle immediately after the debate to congratulate him on a job well done.

## Remarks at the Welcoming Ceremony for President Moussa Traoré of Mali

October 6, 1988

*President Reagan.* Mr. President, it's an honor and a pleasure to welcome you on your first official visit to the United States. You and all the people of Mali are good friends of the United States. In addition to deeply appreciating your support on international issues, we admire Mali as a country where people of different ethnic and religious backgrounds respect each other and live together in peace.

You and your country have also courageously embarked on an economic reform program. As a result, Mali has been one of the major aid recipients in Africa, and we're pleased to have been able to assist you with this program.

Mr. President, we're also pleased by your visit because you represent not only Mali but also the Organization of African Unity, of which you were recently elected chairman. And we ask you to accept our congratulations on your election to this important post. Earlier this year, the OAU celebrated its 25th anniversary. During its history, the OAU has played a vital role in resolving regional conflicts in Africa and has helped African countries to work together to solve problems and promote economic development.

Under your leadership, Mr. President, I'm confident the OAU will continue with these crucial activities. You have already demonstrated your interest in helping to promote regional settlements in southern Africa and the western Sahara. We hope the OAU can

play an even more active role in solving those regional problems and play a key role in promoting development in Africa by encouraging economic reform and cooperation.

Mr. President, I understand there is a Malian proverb that goes: *Bolokoni kelen te bele ta*—One finger cannot lift a rock. I think this proverb expresses perfectly the goal and the strength of the Organization of African Unity. Africans must pull together and work together. And we wish you and the OAU great success in working together to achieve common goals during your time as chairman and throughout the OAU's next 25 years.

Mr. President, we look forward to talking with you over the next few days, not only about bilateral concerns and African regional issues but about concerns we share in other parts of the world. For Africa, I believe—which represents nearly one-third of the member nations of the United Nations—truly has come of age as a participant in the international arena. Let me say again how pleased we are to welcome you to the United States. We wish you an enjoyable and profitable visit. Thank you, and God bless you.

*President Traoré.* Mr. President, I should like on behalf of my delegation and my own name to express my very sincere thanks to you for the kind invitation extended to us to visit this great nation, the United States

of America.

Our visit meets two concerns; first of all, the concern of making even stronger the friendship and solidarity which have been a trademark of relations between our two nations. May I cite in this connection Vice President Bush's memorable visit in Mali on March 8th and 9th, 1985. It was for our people tangible evidence of the unwavering commitment of the United States to the Republic of Mali.

May I now express my honest wish to bring to the American people in my capacity as president of the OAU a message of friendship from the peoples of Africa. Indeed, over and above the worldwide role played by the United States, there are between your nation and the African continent human, cultural, and spiritual relations

becoming stronger every day, to the greatest benefit of the American and African peoples.

I know for a fact, Mr. President, that my visit will give us a chance to discuss together the major issues of common interest. And I am convinced, Mr. President, that our discussions will enable us to make progress in the search for a solution to the problems which are of concern to both our sides. Mr. President, I thank you.

*Note: President Reagan spoke at 10:15 a.m. at the South Portico of the White House, where President Traoré was accorded a formal welcome with full military honors. President Traoré spoke in French, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter. Following the ceremony, the two Presidents met in the Oval Office.*

## Remarks at a Ceremony Commemorating German-American Day October 6, 1988

Members of Congress and distinguished guests and ladies and gentlemen, welcome to the White House on this day of recognition and appreciation of America's German heritage.

In 1683 a small group of German families set out on a journey that took them from the Rhine River in Germany to the Schuylkill River outside of Philadelphia. And there they established what became a rock-steady foundation for the 7 million countrymen to follow. Now, over 300 years later, the United States and Germany stand united as partners, allies, and, most importantly, friends. And today German-American bonds of friendship are stronger than ever.

One magnificent symbol of the bonds that tie our two great peoples together is the German-American Friendship Garden. This symbol of eternally renewing growth and strength will be dedicated this autumn here in the Capital. In its growth, our own commitments to the well-being of America and Germany shall be cultivated and nurtured.

For 40 years, our shared principles of de-

mocracy and liberty have nourished and sustained one another. And due in large part [to] the resolve of the Federal Republic of Germany and the commitment of its people to democracy and freedom, our negotiations with the Soviet Union proved successful, and I was able to sign the INF treaty with Chairman Gorbachev.

Unfortunately, for Germans, as well as Americans, a horrendous scar continues to mar the hopes and prospects of a united Germany, free of totalitarian shackles. I'm speaking of course about the cruel and unnatural division of Europe and Germany, which is symbolized by the Berlin Wall—the wall that stands as a gash dividing those who hope and those who despair, and those who are free to do as they may and those who do only what the state will allow.

About a year and a half ago, I stood at the Brandenburg Gate and called for the removal of this evil wall. And now, once again, I implore those in the East to remove this stain on human decency. The greatest flowering of moral, spiritual, and economic growth ever witnessed by this universe is

being experienced by those who are truly liberated and who are truly free. Release those bonds and some day there will be one united and free Germany. And the United States will be even further enriched by the great German people.

So, I thank you all, and God bless you all.

And now, I think, maybe we could have a few words from President Vogel of the German Bundesrat.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:50 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House.*

## **Appointment of Stephen I. Danzansky as Deputy Assistant to the President for Economic Affairs**

*October 6, 1988*

The President today announced the appointment of Stephen I. Danzansky as Deputy Assistant to the President for Economic Affairs.

Mr. Danzansky has served since 1985 as a Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for International Economic Affairs on the National Security Council Staff, where his duties included coordinating and planning economic summits for the White House. Mr. Danzansky's appointment and the recent appointment of Dan Crippen as Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs completes a functional realign-

ment of economic affairs within the White House. As principal Deputy, Mr. Danzansky will facilitate economic policy coordination within the Executive Office of the President.

Mr. Danzansky graduated from Washington and Lee University and holds a juris doctorate from George Washington University. He was born on July 31, 1939, in Washington, DC, where he currently resides. He is married to the former Joan Winston Cox and has two children, Michael, 19, and Katherine, 14.

## **Toasts at the State Dinner for President Moussa Traoré of Mali**

*October 6, 1988*

*President Reagan.* Mr. President, it's a pleasure to welcome you here this evening. We're honored by your visit to the United States, both as the President of Mali and as the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity. During your visit, we've been discussing issues of concern to Mali, the Organization of African Unity, and the United States. And I'm gratified that you share our concerns about regional stability and economic development in Africa. And we've appreciated your efforts to promote peace and development.

I want you to know that we'll continue to work with you and be as supportive as possible in addressing these areas. But Africans and Americans do not just share a concern

for various international problems. We share a rich cultural heritage as well. One out of six Americans, Mr. President, trace their ancestry to Africa. And indeed all of us are very proud of that African heritage and are eager to learn more about the African cultures from which they came.

I think this points to another common cultural thread between Mali and the United States. Mali has a proud and ancient history. It had three empires before Europeans first settled in what is now the United States. Malian explorers sailed the high seas and may even have visited America. All Americans, even if they know little else about Africa, have heard of the great and historical city of Timbuktu. It once

meant to us a distant place. Your visit has brought both our nations closer. Mali, like the United States, is a country made up of people from different ethnic and religious groups. We admire Mali's respect for diversity that is both in your constitution and in practice. I know you're all amazed at my ability at French. *[Laughter]*

Americans believe that the ethnic diversity of the United States is one of our country's greatest strengths. And I think this is best summed up in one of your proverbs: One person, one thought; two persons, two thoughts. From the ideas of many different people and the freedom to express those ideas comes the strength of a nation.

Mr. President, I look forward to continuing to share ideas with you. By exchanging ideas and working together with the leaders of a great and ancient continent, I believe we can find solutions with a human face to the problems confronting the world. I salute you as a good friend, a great leader of your people, and as the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity. And so, can we raise our glasses, to President Traoré and Madame Traoré.

*President Traoré.* Mr. President, Members of the Congress and Members of the Senate, members of the administration, your excellencies, Ambassadors, ladies and gentlemen: May I on this occasion renew my very sincere thanks to you, as well as the thanks of my delegation for the warm welcome and very cordial hospitality that we have been enjoying ever since we arrived in the United States, this great and beautiful land of freedom.

Mr. President, Mali and the United States have excellent relations in the areas of political, economic, social, and cultural relations. The many agreements for cooperation between our two countries cover all fields of activity, and they fall very clearly within our strategy for development. We seek, first of all, self-sufficiency in food production, control of our water resources, breaking away from the landlocked situation of our country—both domestic and foreign—and training our human resources.

I'm happy to salute here the very valuable assistance that your government has been extending to us in securing these objectives. In order to have a better perform-

ance for our economy, we have undertaken, together with international financial institutions and friendly nations, a very profound and exhaustive reform which touches upon all sectors of development—public finances, state-owned enterprises, developments of the rural area, and private sector. Basically, we are seeking to mobilize all energies and all the creative potential of the people—Mali. The people of Mali, just like the people of the United States, has a very highly developed sense of enterprise.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, concerning Africa, our principal concerns remain the total liberation of the continent and the social and economic development. Recent trends in southern Africa allow us to think that it may soon become a reality that Resolution 435 may soon become implemented helping Namibia accede to independence. The international community must spare no effort and gather all its strength in order to force the governments of South Africa to comply with the requirements of the implementation of this pertinent resolution. Side by side with the fighters of South Africa, the Organization of African Unity will continue to struggle for the taking down of the intolerable system of apartheid. We seek to establish in South Africa a more humane, more just society which has been rid of all forms of segregation.

In this connection, Africa enjoys very much the ever-growing support of the great American people. Your Constitution, your democratic traditions have inspired many people throughout the world.

In the economic area, Mr. President, it is urgent to find a just and lasting solution to the problem of the African debt. Thus, the Organization of African Unity has been calling for the convening of an international conference on that issue. In solving the problem of the African debt, we will have to factor in the issue of raw materials and commodity prices as Africa is a producer because it is only through a just remuneration of their production that the African nations will secure the steady resources necessary to their development and to payment of the debts.

May I, in closing, ladies and gentlemen,

ask you to raise your glass with me to the health of President Ronald Reagan, to the health of Mrs. Reagan, the strengthening of the friendship between our two nations, and closer bonds of cooperation and solidarity among all people of the world. I thank you.

*Note: President Reagan spoke at 10 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House. President Traorè spoke in French, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter.*

## Remarks on the Nation's Economy October 7, 1988

*The President.* Good morning. I hope I can be heard over that, because I have good news. This morning we've received good news of another important step in the march for new jobs in this country. The unemployment rate in September dropped two-tenths of a percent to 5.4 percent for all civilian workers, and 5.3 percent when you include the military.

But these numbers are just shorthand for the more important fact that 255,000 persons got new jobs in September and 18 million new jobs have been created since the recovery began in 1982. We've talked about the record 70 months of economic expansion, but these figures tell the real story that people can understand. They mean paychecks and school clothes and families that can plan a brighter future. And that's what George Bush and Dan Quayle stand for, and it's what the administration has worked for the last 8 years.

Our economy is on a very sound basis. Inflation remains low and under control. We are growing in a sound and sensible fashion and more of our citizens are going to work every day. You all know the litany of high interest rates, high inflation, and high unemployment when our administra-

tion took over. And you know the changes that have been made since then. And there's no truer marker of the total impact of these changes than new jobs and the feeling of confidence that Americans have in our economy, our policies, and our future. End of statement.

### *Hostages in Lebanon*

*Q.* Mr. President, the story persists, sir, that the U.S. is making some sort of deal for the hostages. This time it's through the Koreans, they say.

*The President.* Bill [Bill Plante, CBS News], I can't take any questions. What I'm expecting to see now is for all of you to do what I had to do in several pictures I made as a reporter—turn, run for the phones, and say, "Look, I got a story that will crack this town wide open."

*Q.* I'll make you a deal. We'll use that one if you'll answer one question.

*The President.* I have to go now.

*Note: The President spoke at 10:10 a.m. at the South Portico of the White House, prior to his departure for Sterling Heights, MI. In his opening remarks, the President referred to the noise from the helicopter.*

## Proclamation 5879—National Paralysis Awareness Week, 1988 October 7, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

We should all be aware that spinal cord injuries paralyze some 12,000 Americans each year, adding to the total of nearly half a million citizens whose lives have undergone this sudden and tragic change. Motor vehicle accidents are the chief cause of these injuries, and young men are the most at risk; but spinal cord injuries happen in many ways, and to anyone at any age. War wounds have taken a large toll. Recreational and sports accidents injure many, and so do mishaps in the home. Paralyzed people meet challenges such as physical limitations, rehabilitation, and drains on financial resources with determination, ingenuity, and a positive outlook. We do well to hold a week in recognition of the needs, capabilities, accomplishments, and courage of paralyzed Americans and of efforts in their behalf.

Understanding of paralysis continues to grow, thanks to biomedical research led by scientists supported by the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke. One major advance, with promising applicability to humans, is the realization that injured nerve cells in animals' spinal cords can regrow and may reassume function. Other developments are continuing.

Regeneration of nerve cells appears to hold the best biological hope for paralyzed limbs. Scientifically developed neural prostheses that use electrodes to connect nerve cells to muscle fibers are permitting some restoration of function. Investigators are seeking ways to limit post-injury tissue destruction by controlling substances within the body that ironically damage spinal cord tissue as they relieve trauma-induced pain

and swelling. Such work has provided new research leads that may one day enable people with injured spinal cords to walk again.

The Veterans' Administration has also long been a leader in spinal cord injury clinical and research efforts. The VA operates the largest system of spinal cord injury facilities in the world, serving approximately 20,000 patients each year in 20 centers around our country. The VA also supports some 175 such research projects.

As we continue our national program of basic and clinical research on nervous system trauma, let us take the occasion of National Paralysis Awareness Week, 1988, to resolve to do our share, personally and as communities, to assist, befriend, and learn from paralyzed Americans.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 364, has designated the week of October 2 through October 8, 1988, as "National Paralysis Awareness Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of October 2 through October 8, 1988, as National Paralysis Awareness Week, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11 a.m., October 11, 1988]*

## Remarks to High School Students and Citizens in Sterling Heights, Michigan

October 7, 1988

*The President.* Before I begin my remarks today, I have a very pleasant announcement to make. This morning the unemployment figures for September came out. And once again, unemployment is down to 5.3 percent. That is close to the lowest that it has been in nearly a decade and a half. And last month, America created 255,000 new jobs. America's economy is a Grand Prix racer, and the way to keep it on track is to give George Bush and Dan Quayle a checkered flag in their race in November.

Well, now, I want to thank you, Utica Community Schools and Stevenson High School. And a special greeting to Congressmen Bill Broomfield, Carl Pursell, Bill Schuette, Fred Upton, and Guy Vander Jagt, who are all standing right over there—your Congressmen. And I'd also like to thank Brooks and Pete for their participation this morning. And thanks for that great music—thanks to the Stevenson Marching Band, the Utica Marching Band, the Ford Marching Band, and the Eisenhower Marching Band. Now, in case you're wondering why I've dropped in, I like great teams, and I've heard that for great teams you can't do better than the Titans or the Chieftains or the Falcons or the Eagles.

And now, before I go any further, I have a request I brought with me from my roommate. She wants me to remind you that, please, for your family, for your friends, for your country, but most of all, for yourselves, just say no to drugs and alcohol.

*Audience members.* Just say no! Just say no! Just say no!

*The President.* All right. Okay. I'll tell her. Now, you may not know it, but I've heard a lot about the Utica schools, and I like what I've heard. For example, I've heard that schools here are a family affair, that 2,000 of your parents volunteer their time to help out in your schools. And you know, I can't help wondering: Are any parents here? Raise your hands. Well, I'm sure I speak for your sons and daughters and for the Nation, too, in saying that for all you're doing to

make sure that America's next generation is ready to make the most of the magnificent opportunities America's future has to offer—we all say thank you.

Now, I've also heard that you who are students here care about your community, and that in one of your most popular clubs you visit hospitals and help the sick and those with handicaps, as well as giving of yourselves in many other services to your community. Yes, I've heard that when we talk about that old tradition—old as our country—of Americans volunteering to help neighbors, when we talk about—certain good friend of mine has called a Thousand Points of Light that shine in America's sky, one of the brightest of those lights is the S.O.S. Club of Stevenson High School.

And I've heard something else—about the future—about your future, about America's future—and that you're preparing for it. I've heard, for example, that all four high schools have sent student ambassadors to the Soviet Union, that your schools on all levels have outstanding records for academic achievement, and that in the trade programs you were world class champions in the 1988 Skills Olympics.

Well, I'm here today because I believe you're right to care about the future. I believe America's future and your future hold promises bigger than the sky and more vast than the galaxies—if we have faith and if we're true to the values of family, work, and community that have always been America's guiding stars on the path of history. In the last 8 years we've set our sights once again on these enduring values, and you know the results: more than 18 million new jobs since our expansion began, more new jobs than Europe and Japan combined; an unemployment rate the lowest it's been in 14 years; the greatest flowering of new businesses and new technologies in the history of the world; the longest peacetime economic expansion ever recorded; and more people are at work today than ever before in the history of the United States.

And there's something else, something you don't often read in the papers. Today the highest proportion of our labor force is employed than ever before in the history of our nation. And job for job, the jobs we've created in our expansion pay better than the jobs that existed before our expansion began. How did we do it? By getting government out of the way and letting the American people do their thing.

You know, in my job I visit many schools and factories, farms and communities around our country, and I get to see why our nation is so strong. Again and again I find myself remembering what General George C. Marshall said when he was asked why he was so confident that we would win the Second World War. General Marshall said, "We have a secret weapon: the best blankety-blank kids in the whole world." Well, in our economy, we too have a secret weapon: the best blankety-blank men and women in the whole world.

The growth that our expansion has brought America can be just the beginning. America is entering a new age that will open opportunities for you, opportunities that we in the older generation could not even have dreamed of when we were your age. Here in Michigan, you can see that future in new industries, like the robotics industry, that are springing up; and in old industries, like automobiles, that are coming back strong and getting stronger. That's the future. And you know something—you, with the education in both academics and the trades that you're getting here, will lead America and the world into this future. The only limits will be your imagination and your courage. And are there any limits to those?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* Well, yes, the last 8 years have been great, but I've got a hunch that when you get in the saddle, as someone said in an old movie: Well, we ain't seen nothing yet! But I hope, as you study and work to build America's future and your own, you never forget that prosperity has a purpose. It gives you the opportunity to raise a healthy family in the right way, to reach out to those who need help in your community, to dream, and to make your dreams come true.

Now, I don't want to be too partisan here today. I know this is a bipartisan crowd. Some of you will root for Michigan this Saturday and others for Michigan State. But I am dedicating myself this year to making sure that this future of hope remains open to you. I believe that the decisions we Americans make at the polls this year will determine whether or not the future will be bright. And you may have heard that I kind of like what George Bush said about this election: "When you have to change horses in midstream, doesn't it make good sense to switch to a horse that's going the same way you are?"

Michigan has voted twice for what we stand for, in 1980 and 1984, an honor for which Nancy and I will be forever deeply grateful. But the liberals are now saying that, come January, they will wipe away all that we have been working for. Well, from top to bottom, the election this year is a referendum on liberalism. Will not only the White House but the Congress and the State legislatures be filled with people whose only pledge of allegiance is to more government spending and who have never let taxpayers' dollars out on furlough? Or will we continue on the rising road of peace, opportunity, community, faith, family, and freedom? [Applause]

Now, those of you who can vote, and your parents and friends, will decide that question. And think of what that means. You hold history in your hands if, as I say, you vote. Earlier this year I had the privilege of doing something I had never thought an American President would be able to do.

I spoke to students in Moscow about the glories of freedom. Think of those students. Only if they're very lucky and rise high in the Communist Party will any one of them ever have the influence on the course of their country's history and world history that each of you can have just by going into the voting booth. It's very disturbing to me that America's young people, who with so many years ahead of them have a bigger stake in the future than anyone else—our young people, I have to tell you, vote in lower numbers than everyone else. The comedian Will Rogers once said that the people who are elected are no better and



no worse than the people who elected them. But they're all better than people who don't vote at all. Well, I know that you're better than that. And so, I want to continue talking about that particular trouble, if I can find my note here and get it uncovered.

Let me, before I go, ask you something. Those of you who are eligible to vote this year—I'm asking for a commitment now, and if you say yes, I'll take it as a promise: This November, will you show up at the polls and vote?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* All right. Now, those of you who aren't old enough to vote—you can talk to family and friends you know and make sure they cast their ballots. That can be your way of voting—by getting someone to vote who wasn't so sure that he or she would. So, let me ask you something. And again, I'm asking for a promise, so if you say yes, mean it. Will you make sure that your parents and your friends who can vote will vote? [Applause] All right.

One last thing—next Tuesday, this coming Tuesday, is the deadline for registering to vote. And I'll bet there are some here who are eligible to vote that haven't yet registered. And you know that if you

aren't registered on election day, you can't vote. It's like making the team and then not showing up for the big game. So, let me ask one last thing. Will all of you make sure that any friends who aren't registered get registered by Tuesday? [Applause] Well, that's what I was hoping you'd say. Now, I'm supposed to join some folks in town for lunch. And I bet you're getting hungry, too. So, I'll have to just stop right here. But I just want to tell you, you have inspired me, and this is so wonderful to see all of you out here. From the bottom of my heart, I thank you, and God bless you all. Thank you.

[At this point, the President was given a football jersey.]

*The President.* For those of you too far away, it says "Win one for the Gipper." Thank you very much. Thank you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:05 p.m. on the Adlai Stevenson High School football field. In his opening remarks, the President referred to Brooks Patterson, Oakland County prosecutor, and Peter Secchia, Republican national committeeman. Later in his remarks, the President referred to the S.O.S. Club, a student organization offering community services.*

## Remarks at a Business Leaders Luncheon in Sterling Heights, Michigan October 7, 1988

*The President.* You know, I was going to say when I got up here that before I begin today I have a very pleasant announcement to make, but I have been told that you have already heard me make that announcement—[laughter]—by remote control. So, I won't make you listen to it twice. But maybe I could say just something that might help you sometimes if you're a little confused: that 5.3 percent unemployment rate—but then you'll pick up the paper to read, and it says 5.4 percent. And maybe you don't understand. Statisticians—they've got two figures. One of them is: If you don't count the military, it's 5.4. But if you count

the military as having jobs, it's 5.3. And I happen to think that anybody in uniform is really employed.

Well, thank you Jim, and many thanks to the Macomb County area Chambers of Commerce. And thanks also to Tony, George, and the Penna family for their hospitality today. It's always a delight to be back in Michigan—the people, the land, the lakes. In the Reagan-Bush White House, we use a nickname for Michigan. We simply refer to it as God's country. Now, please don't tell anyone in the Civil Liberties Union that I said that. [Laughter]

Well, here with us today are five of the

people who make Washington tolerable and who keep it from inflicting too much harm on Michigan and the rest of the country: Congressmen Guy Vander Jagt, Bill Broomfield, Carl Pursell, Bill Schuette, and Fred Upton. And let me also mention a few outstanding candidates here with us today: Cal Allgaier and Doug Carl for Congress and Jim Dunn for Senate. They deserve your support.

Now, I'd better be careful here, because I was told that this was a bipartisan gathering. Some of you favor the Wolverines, and others favor the Spartans. *[Laughter]* As for me, I'll just ask for mercy and compassion toward the referees. *[Laughter]*

But with this great reception you've given me, it's hard to believe that once upon a time, to be a Republican around here felt a little like being Gary Cooper in "High Noon"—*[laughter]*—outnumbered in a big way. *[Laughter]* But I remember the story of a fellow who was running for office as a Republican. He was out in rural territory, and he stopped by a farm to get in a plug. And when the farmer heard he was a Republican, his jaw dropped, and he said, "Wait right here while I get Ma. She's never seen a Republican before." *[Laughter]*

And the candidate looked for a podium—while he's going to get his wife—from which he can give a Republican speech; and the only thing he could find was a pile of that stuff that Bess Truman took 35 years trying to get Harry to call fertilizer. *[Laughter]* And so, when they got back, he was up on the mound, and from there he gave a little speech. At the end of it, the farmer said, "That's the first time I ever heard a Republican speech." And the candidate said, "That's the first time I've ever given a Republican speech from a Democratic platform." *[Laughter]*

Well, all that, as they say, is history—or should I say ancient history, which at my age is a subject that I'm regarded as an expert in. *[Laughter]* You know, very briefly, I was regarded as an economics expert. Of course, that was my college major. But very briefly, they labeled our program Reaganomics. And then it became clear that the program was working. The funny thing is, they don't call it that anymore.

*[Laughter]* But, in fact, experts agree the United States economy has made history.

One year ago, our economic recovery became the longest peacetime expansion ever recorded—and it hasn't stopped. This month the expansion enters its unprecedented 71st month. We've created over 18 million jobs, as you were told, and bringing employment to an all-time high. And these are good jobs. More than 90 percent are full-time, and of these, over 85 percent of them pay better than \$20,000 a year. So much for that campaign rhetoric on the other side that these are just menial jobs—flipping hamburgers or something.

Let's remember how in the 1970's inflation and taxes were suffocating families and working people and small businesses, as they tried to make ends meet. I think it's important to note that today—when hard-working people like you put in long days to provide for your family, to give them a better future—the Government lets you keep more of what you've earned instead of confiscating it through higher taxes and runaway inflation.

Since the recovery began, the unemployment rate in Macomb County has fallen by more than half, and statewide, personal income is up by some 40 percent. But back in Washington, the liberals already are saying that they want to raise taxes, and they have all kinds of inflationary spending programs in the works. But I think the people of Macomb County demonstrated in 1984 that you know what to do with the tax-and-spend crowd. That year, in a recall election, you walked into the polling booth, put your hand on the lever, and said, "Read my lips! No new taxes!" *[Laughter]* Well, in 1988 you need to do the same: Let the liberals read your lips. No new taxes!

Since 1981 we've shown that record economic growth, more jobs than ever before, and a greater decline in the unemployment rate than any other major economy not only can be achieved—but that we could do it while also reducing tax rates, slashing inflation by two-thirds, and cutting interest rates in half. And there's something else, something you don't often read in the papers. Today more Americans are at work, and the highest proportion of our labor

force is employed than ever before in the history of this country. And job for job, the jobs we've created in our expansion pay better, as I told you, than the jobs that existed before our expansion began. How did we do it? By getting government out of the way and letting the American people do their thing.

You know, in my job I visit many schools and factories, farms and communities around our country, and I get to see why our nation is so strong. Again and again I find myself remembering what General George C. Marshall said when he was asked why he was so confident that we would win World War II. He said, "We have a secret weapon: the best blankety-blank kids in the whole world." Well, in our economy, we have a secret weapon: the best blankety-blank men and women in the whole world.

And I would add that over the last 2 years, without much help from Washington's big spending liberals, we have also cut the Federal budget deficit by more than a third—continued to reduce the trade deficit. And we've still kept the economic expansion going, and we've done it without raising taxes. Incidentally, with regard to that Federal budget deficit, I get very frustrated at some of the campaign rhetoric about the President's deficit. The President of the United States can't spend a dime. Only the Congress can spend money.

Well, our program so far has helped middle-income families make their paychecks go further. And the drop in interest rates has made home ownership more affordable. The drop in inflation has protected the savings of citizens and helped those who lived on fixed incomes. And our tax reductions have guaranteed that a family's purchasing power will not be eroded by bracket-creep. Imagine where the American family would be today if the liberals had succeeded in their attempts to block our economic reforms.

Of course, the liberals still don't understand how we were able to get rid of their economic crisis, their "malaise," their inflation, their gas lines, and turn this economy around. So, in this campaign, they're treating the good times as if they're a given—they just happen. Their message is: You can take prosperity for granted. It's time for a

change, so take a chance on us, they're saying. *[Laughter]*

You know, that's sort of like someone telling you that you've stored up all the cold beer you could want, so now it's time to unplug the refrigerator. *[Laughter]* But whether it's a well-stocked refrigerator or our progrowth economic policies, you can't unplug what's working and expect things to stay the same.

You know one State, a State that happens to be in New England—*[laughter]*—and to make some very tasty clam chowder—*[laughter]*—has followed economic policies the opposite of those that Vice President Bush and I have implemented. While we have cut taxes, reduced regulation, and limited the growth in Federal spending, this particular State government has, since 1983, increased spending at double the rate of the Federal Government's increase and nearly doubled the State debt. They've added on almost \$200 million in additional State taxes and fees this year, but their budget deficit, much too large this year, is projected to be even larger next year.

And as for jobs: Since 1984, while the number of manufacturing jobs grew nationally, that one State lost more than 95,000 manufacturing jobs. That's a decline of 14 percent. Now, this New England State has a very fine baseball team. They have a shot at the World Series. But come November, that State's political leadership is going to get a different message. The message on election day will be: "Strike three, you're out." *[Laughter]*

You know, speaking of baseball, I had a lot of fun last week at a Chicago Cubs game. I got to throw a couple of balls and call an inning from the broadcast booth. And I have to say, the differences between the liberals and Chicago's Wrigley Field is that the liberals are still in the dark. *[Laughter]*

You see, what we've done with the economy is important, and we must make sure that it continues. But our special strength as a nation, as you all know so well, is that we can march into the future, leading the world into a new age of growth, technology, and innovation; but we can do so without leaving behind the vital moral foundation,

the basic values of faith and family that makes ours a great nation and on which all that we've accomplished has been built.

Yes, the family is the bedrock of our nation, but it's also the engine that gives our country life. It is the reason that we produce. It's for our families that we work and labor so that we can join together around the dinner table, bring our children up the right way, care for our parents, and reach out to those less fortunate. It's the power of the family that holds the Nation together, that gives America her conscience, and that serves as the cradle of our country's soul.

Well, as I've said before, there really are only two things the liberals don't understand: the things that change and the things that don't. [Laughter] The economy, technology—these things change, and under us for the better. But America's basic moral and spiritual values—they don't change.

No, the truth is that on issue after issue, the liberals have, in the words of G.K. Chesterton, submitted to "the modern and morbid weakness of always sacrificing the normal to abnormal." They've turned principles at the core of our common culture and common history into partisan issues that hang in the balance as we prepare to elect a new President and Congress. For example, some liberal organizations believe that separation of church and state requires ending the Catholic Church's tax exemption or removing the words "under God" from the Pledge of Allegiance. Is that what you believe?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* They favor the right to retail what they call nonobscene child pornography and think we should repeal the criminal penalties for selling marijuana. Is that what you believe?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* They think tuition tax credits for children in parochial schools are unconstitutional, that prostitution should be legalized, but that children should be denied the right to begin their school day by joining with their classmates in a voluntary prayer. And I know what you're going to say. Is that what you believe?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* No, that's not what we, or

most Americans, believe. And I think it's time for us to say that America's most basic, fundamental values are not unconstitutional. Now, I'm not saying that all or even most liberals agree with all of these far-out views. But these issues, and there are other examples, raise an important question. You recall a few years back, political figures had to disassociate themselves from groups on the right with crackpot, far-out views. Well, isn't it now time for responsible people to do the same thing with far-out groups on the left?

But let me tell you what's exciting; what, in fact, is the big news of the 1988 campaign: that this campaign is developing on the issues, and the American people are finding out what I said some time back—that the policies of the opposition can be characterized as liberal, liberal, liberal!

And now, I'm a former Democrat. But I think you know what I mean when I raise questions about the distinction between rank-and-file Democrats and the liberal leadership of that party in Washington. The liberals may try to mouth some of our words, but when they talk about "values" and "family," they mean something very different.

For example, the liberals recently proposed a Federal child-care assistance program. But under their program, if you want assistance and wish to leave your child with his or her grandmother that day, grandma will have to be licensed by the Federal Government. One of the liberal congressional staff members behind the bill was asked by a reporter if that was true—that grandmothers would have to get Federal licenses to take care of their own grandchildren. And the reply came: Yes, of course, it's true. After all—and here's the quote—"How else can you design a program that receives Federal funds?" Licensing grandmothers—can you believe that? [Laughter] Next thing you know, they'll say grilling hamburgers is an environmental hazard.

Now, there are other values that we should think about this year—to change the subject here. You know, last Friday was the 50th anniversary of the Munich pact, the naive act of appeasement that brought us the great nightmare of this century, the

Second World War. The vain boast that we'd achieved "peace in our time" was followed 11 months later by Hitler's invasion of Poland. The lesson from Munich is too clear and too important to be forgotten.

That sad lesson is that to be weak is to invite war. And that's why I say to you: America must never be weak. We must always be strong. But even today there are those who have forgotten the ancient principle of peace through strength. And their innocence and naivete would put in question all that we've achieved since Vice President Bush and I took office, all the progress toward ending the twin evils of totalitarianism and nuclear terror.

I know that down the road here is an important defense plant that helps to keep America strong. When I see our tanks, I think of the defense of the free world. Of course, other people now look at our tanks and think of what a Boston newspaper columnist—him, not me—called Pee-Wee's Armored Adventure. [*Laughter*] You see, the liberals would break faith with anti-Communist freedom fighters. They oppose a strategic defense against nuclear missiles. They would cancel essential defense systems and receive nothing in return. They're against the B-1 bomber, and they'd wipe out two carrier battle groups.

And even when they say they now favor weapons like the new Trident missile and Stealth bomber, listen closely and you hear them whisper it's just in theory that they favor these systems; they're not prepared to deploy them. But in a dangerous world, weapons that don't exist don't count. Let's remember, the Soviets did business because they saw that we meant business.

Well, over the last 8 years, America has begun a great enterprise of resurrection. We have worked to recover the bedrock values that you and most Americans never departed from. We've rebuilt our defenses. Our country is at peace. Our economy is strong, and our future is bright. And one thing's even clearer to me after watching the debate Wednesday night: The Bush-Quayle ticket will continue the policies of peace and prosperity that have, as Dan said, made this great nation "the envy of the world."

And there's one last issue, yes, more im-

portant even than all the other crucial matters we've already discussed. Ladies and gentlemen, just a few years ago, I wonder how many of us could really have believed then that so many of our fondest dreams for America could come true. And of those things that have happened, how many of us could have imagined 8 or even 4 years ago that one day a President of the United States would have an opportunity to stand, as I did a few months ago, there in the Lenin Hills at a podium at Moscow State University and tell the young people of the Soviet Union about the wonder and glory of human freedom?

And what a great moment we have before us, and, oh, how future generations will dishonor us if now, in a moment of sudden folly, we throw it all away. So, let's go forth then, you and I, to tell the American people what is really at stake: the fate of generations to come, a hopeful vision of a world of freedom, and a bountiful future of reverence and peace for our children and all the children of the world.

So, yes, some say that it's time for a change. But, ladies and gentlemen, let us just remember: We are the change. We started it 8 years ago, and we're going to continue it and extend it to Congress if you do the right thing at the polls on November 8th. Now is a time for action, not complacency. It's time to keep the progress moving, not to sit tight or slip backwards. I think George Bush had it right at the convention: If you have to change horses in midstream, doesn't it make sense to get on one that's going the same direction you are?

I'm going to annoy some of my people now. I can't get over this—share a little something with you. I have a new hobby. I have been collecting jokes that I know are created by the people of the Soviet Union themselves and told among themselves, revealing a great sense of humor, but also a little cynicism about some things in their system. And I've been collecting these stories. I even told a couple of them to the General Secretary. But there are some I wouldn't dare to tell him. [*Laughter*]

One, the most recent, was the one that I got there at the summit, just as I was coming home. They had me in his limou-

sine with General Secretary Gorbachev and the head of my Secret Service unit and his chief security person. And we were sight-seeing, and we pulled up by a waterfall. And supposedly we got out of the car to look at the waterfall, and Gorbachev said to my Secret Service man, "Go ahead, jump. Go over the fall." And he said, "I've got a wife and three kids." So, he turned to his own man and said, "Jump. Go over the waterfall." And he did. Well, my man scrambled down the rocks around the waterfall to see if he could be of help down there at the bottom and found the fellow wringing out his clothes, and apparently all right. And he said, "Well, when he told you to jump and go over the falls, why did you do that?" He said, "I've got a wife and three kids." [Laughter]

Well thank you all, and God bless you. [At this point, the President was given a model train locomotive which was manufactured in Macomb County.]

*The President.* I'll bet you didn't know when you gave me this that for about 15 to 20 years after World War II, I pledged no more flying and rode trains all over the United States—[laughter]—and mainly to Santa Fe. It was the best way to get out of Los Angeles. [Laughter] Thank you all very much.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:31 p.m. in the Banquet Hall at Penna's Restaurant. He was introduced by James Barrett, president of the Michigan State Chamber of Commerce.*

## Remarks at a Republican Party Fundraising Dinner in Detroit, Michigan

October 7, 1988

Thank you, John Engler and Randolph Agle, Charles Yob, Spence Abraham, and a real chip off the old block, Phillip Fisher. And thank you, Heinz Prechter, for that kind introduction and for the great job you and your team and everyone in this hall have done these past 8 years. You and Michigan came through for our party in 1980. You and Michigan came through, yes, in 1984. And I'd bet my bottom dollar you and Michigan will come through again when November 8th rolls around.

And that's even more true now that someone I know and respect came through for us and all America the other night. I have to say I wasn't surprised. Sure, the Washington establishment was betting against him, but I can tell you the smart money was riding on a great Senator by the name of Dan Quayle. I'll tell you, he got my vote. How about yours? [Applause]

Well, it's a real pleasure to be here for a tribute to a great Detroit, a great Republican, a great American, Max Fisher. To put it simply, the man is a legend. He's been an adviser, a supporter, and a friend not only

to me but to dozens and dozens of others who would not have made it very far without Max's guidance.

You all know that Max Fisher is an important man, but I'm not sure you know just how important. I remember when I was here at the Joe Louis Arena 8 years ago for a little party you all probably remember called the Republican National Convention. At that convention, I was honored to receive the Republican nomination for President, and after I finished delivering my acceptance speech, many of you crowded onto the podium along with my family, my friends, and Republicans who shared in that magical moment. I have to say it was one of the proudest moments of my life.

Now, a friend of mine was sitting in a hotel lounge in California, watching the proceedings on television and feeling kind of moved, he said. And while he was watching, a fellow who was there turned to him and asked, "Say, mister, who are all those people up on the podium with Max Fisher?" [Laughter]

Well, I didn't really mind. After all, Max

is one of the few men who's been around longer than I have. [Laughter] Max is a loyal, longtime Republican. In fact, he saw the light a lot earlier than I did. After all, it's no secret I used to be a Democrat before I saw the light—only when I saw the light I had to ask Tom Edison, "What in the Sam Hill is that thing, anyway?" [Laughter]

Max has always seen Detroit through its ups and downs, and he's lived to see his city fight back and move forward, in no small measure due to his efforts. And today he has every reason to be proud, because if you ask me, Detroit is America's renaissance city.

Max has seen them come and seen them go, like I have, and I'd wager that he was as impressed as I was by a certain speech given a couple of months ago in New Orleans. It was one of the finest pieces of oratory I've ever heard, given by one of the finest men I've ever known, a fellow by the name of George Bush.

Now, some people want to talk this year, I understand, about competence. Well, I say: Fine, let's talk about competence. I just happen to think that the youngest flier in the Navy with 58 combat missions, the Texas wildcatter who made his own way in the world, the Republican Congressman from Houston, the chairman of the Republican Party, the de facto Ambassador to China, the Ambassador to the U.N., the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Vice President of the United States has it just about wrapped up in the competence department.

And that's the kind of competence we need as we move onward. Our party looks to the future—a future of continued growth, a future of expanded opportunity, a future of peace. And after watching the debate the other night, I know the Bush-Quayle ticket will continue the policies of peace and prosperity that have, as Dan said, made this great nation "the envy of the world." I hear some people say we've grown complacent, that it's time for a change. Well, ladies and gentlemen, we are the change. We began it 8 years ago.

Let me talk a little about that change. We're in the 71st straight month of economic recovery. We've been dedicated to slashing taxes and liberating the American

economy from the regulations and confiscations of the "malaise" years. Let me speak a second about those regulations. When I came in and sat in that Oval Office, one of my first chores was to name George Bush as the chairman of a committee to get into how we could reduce and eliminate many of the Federal regulations. Where was George? He was in charge of that commission that today—we estimate that today the regulations that had been reduced have resulted in a savings of 600 million man-hours a year that no longer have to be applied to government-required paperwork.

When we came into office, families everywhere were reeling from tax rates that were sapping this nation's initiative. We took that money out of the grasping hands of the Washington bureaucrats and put it back in the wallets of the people from whom they confiscated it in the first place: the working men and women of America. The result's been astounding. In the past years, we've seen an explosion of hard work and innovation across this country, people putting their shoulders to the wheel and shifting their entrepreneurial energies into overdrive. And soon the American people will be investing in a new option for the American engine. I call it the George Bush turbocharger. [Laughter] And when that happens, all I can say is: Put the pedal to the metal, and watch America go.

We've been doing some work, too. And we don't just talk; we deliver. We've gone to work on our judicial system, appointing serious-minded judges who respect the Constitution and know the meaning of the word "punishment." Violent crime has fallen significantly since 1981 because we put America's crooks on notice: Make a false move and the next sound you hear is the clang of a jail cell slamming shut.

We've gone to work on our nation's defenses. We're once again respected in the world. Our Armed Forces are strong, and America is at peace. We and our NATO allies stood firm when government intermediate-range nuclear missiles were pointed at the heart of Europe and Asia. And Mr. Gorbachev got the message. He did business because he knew we meant business. And we still mean business.

America has traveled such a remarkable distance in the last 8 years that the memory has faded of the economic and foreign policy crises that we faced when Vice President Bush and I took office. The liberals are singing the same song now they sang then, and it sure isn't "Don't Worry, Be Happy." [Laughter] It's more like "Please Worry, Be Miserable." [Laughter]

Remember the misery index? You get it by adding the rate of unemployment to the rate of inflation. Jimmy Carter invented it as a stick to beat Jerry Ford with in 1976. Well, during my predecessor's term that index rose from 13.4 percent in 1976 to 21 percent in 1980. And you know, he never brought it up in the 1980 election—I did. [Laughter] My friends, today it's less than 10 percent, and it's been shrinking faster than Walter Hudson, that 1,200-pound man in New York who just lost 700 pounds. [Laughter]

Now, if only we could get Congress to follow Walter's example and cut the fat out of their diet. [Laughter] And I want you to know when I'm talking here about this there are four of your Congressmen I know here in the audience—and we want them back in Washington—and present company is excepted from the things that I'm saying right here. I think we ought to put Congress on a diet: a diet called the line-item veto and the balanced budget amendment.

Yes, today we have peace and prosperity, and the liberals are trying to pretend those economic and foreign policy nightmares they gave us never happened. Well, they may think they've thrown the past down the memory hole, but there's a reason why the Republican symbol is an elephant. An elephant never forgets. And when you're talking about the "malaise" years, let me assure you the liberals—or let me assure the liberals, I should say, that I haven't forgotten and you haven't forgotten, and they can be sure the American people haven't forgotten either.

Still, you can hardly blame the liberals for trying to tell the country about how terrible everything is. After all, what issues do they have to run on? Take defense—they opposed the buildup of the military. They opposed the deployment of the missiles in Europe. They opposed the liberation of

Grenada. They opposed the raid on Libya. They oppose our policy of helping freedom fighters advance the cause of liberty around the world. George and I did all those things, and I'll tell you how proudly right now we'd both do every one of them over again.

Take crime—the liberals oppose the death penalty. They oppose it absolutely and in every case. We have fought to protect the noble men who protect us, and that means the death penalty for these vicious killers. If you ask me, there are no Americans braver and no citizens more precious than the men and women who guard us: our State and local police. And we say that a crack dealer with a machinegun who murders a police officer in the line of duty should give up his life as his punishment.

Now take the economy—the liberals opposed our tax cuts, our tax reform efforts, our economic program that slashed interest rates in half and put America back to work. That's the trend I'm most proud of, and that's what I see in this great State where the unemployment rate has fallen by a staggering 30 percent in just 9 months. And there's something else, something you don't often read in the newspapers. Today more Americans are at work. And the highest proportion of our labor force is employed than ever before in the history of this country. And job for job, the jobs we've created in our expansion pay better than the jobs that existed before our expansion began. How did we do it? By getting government out of the way and letting the American people do their thing, their stuff.

You know, in my job I visit many schools and factories, farms and communities around our country, and I get to see why our nation is so strong. Again and again I find myself remembering what General George C. Marshall said when he was asked why he was so confident that we would win the Second World War. Well, he said, "We have a secret weapon: the best blankety-blank kids in the whole world." Well, in our economy, we too have a secret weapon: the best blankety-blank men and women in the whole world. They're those kids that grew up since then. Yes, Michigan and America are going gangbusters!

The liberals are saying that they want to



help the American middle class. And what they're planning to do for the American middle class is to tax them and tax them and then tax them some more. Well, if you ask me, the liberals are selling the middle class short. Every time the liberals see a problem, they think a big government program run by bureaucrats in Washington is the solution—the same bureaucrats who do so much to stifle individual initiative and economic growth.

Well, I say if you're not part of the solution, you're part of the problem. And the problem is big spending. The solution is so simple only a liberal could miss it. [*Laughter*] We just have to spend less. What we've learned from hard experience—that big spending is as seductive as anabolic steroids. And I think it's time the big spenders were disqualified. We can accomplish that by giving George Bush what he needs to do the job: a new Congress, a better Congress, a Republican Congress.

Let me just say something about that. In this campaign, coming from one side, I'm getting sick and tired of hearing about my 7 years of deficit spending. The President of the United States can't spend a dime—only the Congress can spend money. And if we want to talk about the deficit and the Congress and all, in the last 58 years, the House of Representatives has been run by the other party 54 of those 58 years. And 48 of those 58 years, they've had both Houses of the Congress. And in the 50 years that ended in 1980, there had only been 8 years in which the budget had been balanced. And when some of us went public and complained about that and the deficit spending, we were told it was part of the Keynesian theory and it was necessary to maintain our prosperity.

Well, you know, they left out one part of the Keynesian theory. It's true he did say deficit spending by government, if need be, in times of recession to bring back the economy—stimulate the economy. But then he said, as soon as you've done that, you pay off the deficit and get back to balanced budgets. That's the part they neglected.

But to have the Congress so dominated—that's not checks and balances. The Democratic Presidents in these last 58 years—they've all had, except for a 4-year period,

Republican Congresses that Republican—or Democratic Congresses—what am I saying? And the Republican Presidents in all of these years—they've only had Republican Congresses for 2 of their years and that was 2 years during Ike Eisenhower's term.

So, you've all got to do everything you can here in Michigan, and that means getting our message out for a tough-as-nails guy who's running a tough-as-nails race and will make a great Senator—Jim Dunn.

What it all comes down to is a clash of principles, of values, and of visions. The liberals look at this country and see problems, woes, gloom and doom. And you know, that's the kind of thinking that can turn into a self-fulfilling prophecy.

We look at this country, and we see expanded opportunities, a glorious future, a future in which this nation is strong, protected by land and sea and air and, yes, space—courtesy of the Strategic Defense Initiative. We're confident that we're right. We're confident that our cause is just. So, let us go then, Let's take our message of optimism to every man, woman, and child across this great State and across this great nation. Let them know that a vote for us is a vote for peace, a vote for prosperity, and, yes, a vote for the future. And let them know that we are the change. And that change will continue if the people go to the polls and do what they should and vote for that ticket of ours and for our House of Representatives, the Congressmen who are here, for our Senatorial candidates, and continue us in charge of this recovery that has been going on. And it is the longest sustained recovery in the history of the United States.

So, I thank you, and I thank again that citizen that you honor here tonight, Max Fisher.

Thank you very much, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 6:42 p.m. in the Renaissance Ballroom at the Westin Renaissance Center. He was introduced by Heinz Prechter, president of American Sun-roof Corp. In his opening remarks, he referred to Senator John Engler, majority leader of the Michigan State Senate; Ran-*

*dolph Agle, president of Talon Corp.; Charles Yob, president of Industrial Belting Supply; E. Spencer Abraham, chairman of the Michigan Republican Party; Phillip*

*Fisher, an investor; and Max Fisher, a philanthropist. Following his remarks, the President returned to Washington, DC.*

## Executive Order 12654—Delegating Authority to Provide Assistance for the Nicaraguan Resistance

October 7, 1988

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1989, Public Law 100-463 ("the Act"), Public Law 100-276, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2151 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, and in order to delegate certain functions concerning the designation of amounts to be transferred from specified accounts, the transfer of funds, and related personnel matters, it is hereby ordered as follows:

*Section 1.* The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, is authorized to perform the functions, vested in the President by Section 9006 of the Act, of transferring unobligated funds from the accounts specified in Section 9011 of the Act.

*Sec. 2.* The Secretary of Defense is authorized to perform the function of design-

ating the amounts of unobligated funds from accounts specified in Section 9011 of the Act for use as specified in Sections 9006, 9008, and 9014 of the Act.

*Sec. 3.* The Director of the Office of Management and Budget is authorized to perform the function of approving the detailing of personnel to the Agency for International Development. This authority is vested in the President by Section 4(d) of Public Law 100-276 and made applicable by Section 9014(d) of the Act.

*Sec. 4.* This Order shall be effective immediately.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
October 7, 1988.

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:01 a.m., October 11, 1988]*

*Note: The Executive order was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on October 8.*

## Radio Address to the Nation on Economic Growth and the War on Drugs

October 8, 1988

*My fellow Americans:*

You're probably just as delighted as I am with the wonderful news about unemployment that we received yesterday. The unemployment rate dropped fully two-tenths of a percent in September to 5.4 percent for all civilian workers and 5.3 percent when you include the military. But behind

these numbers is more good news: 255,000 people got new jobs last month in the non-farm sector, which means that since the recovery began in 1982, over 18 million new jobs have been created. There's nothing more pleasing than watching America move forward with purpose. And the news reminds us yet again that this great nation is,

as Senator Dan Quayle said, "the envy of the world."

Now, I'd like to turn to another subject: the war on drugs. I want all Americans to take heart. This war is not yet won, not by a long shot. But we're doing better, and our nation is united against this scourge as never before.

Right now there's a drug bill on Capitol Hill. It has passed the House but hasn't even come up for consideration in the Senate, and time is fast running out. The House bill has many good and tough provisions that express our national commitment to five simple but powerful words. Those words are "zero tolerance" and "just say no."

When we say zero tolerance, we mean, simply, that we've had it. We will no longer tolerate those who sell drugs and those who buy drugs. All Americans of good will are determined to stamp out those parasites who survive and even prosper by feeding off the energy and vitality and humanity of others. They must pay. We believe that when those who sell drugs are caught they must make redress for the damage they cause.

That's why the administration, personified by the leadership and passion of this administration's point man on drugs, Vice President George Bush, and the national voice of conscience, my wife, Nancy, has advocated tougher measures than ever before to combat the drug runners and the drug dealers. We're doing this by seizing the ill-gotten possessions of drug dealers and their accomplices. Those fancy cars and fancy houses and bank accounts full of dirty money aren't really theirs. They were bought from the sale of illegal blood pollutants. We do not tolerate companies that poison our harbors and rivers, and we won't let people who are poisoning the blood of our children get away with it either.

Those who have the gall to use federally subsidized housing to peddle their toxins must get the message as well. We will not tolerate those who think they can do their dirty work in the same quarters where disadvantaged Americans struggle to build a better life. We want to kick the vermin out and keep them out.

Nor can we allow these people to hide

behind bizarre legal challenges when we do arrest them and work to see them jailed. And that's why we are advocating a change in the law that will allow exceptions in the so-called exclusionary rule to permit the use in court of evidence gathered in good faith by the police. Nor can our vigilance cease once they're behind bars. George Bush has proposed, and I support, drug testing for all who seek early release from jail, to send them this message: You don't go free until you're drug free.

We won't have a drug-free society until we manage to stop the drugs before they get to our shores. We must protect our coasts, and that means using the resources and calling on the noble men and women of the Coast Guard to protect us. We've sought increases in the drug enforcement budget, but in the past we've encountered consistent resistance from Congress. I requested \$538 million for the Drug Enforcement Administration in fiscal '89, but Congress hacked \$33 million away. I think drug enforcement is too important a matter for this kind of political behavior, and I imagine you agree with me.

But there is a way, more vital than all of these, that we can express our revulsion at the violence and degradation of the life of the drug peddler. These people seem to feel nothing—no fear, no remorse, nothing—when they pull out a machinegun and murder a police officer in the line of duty. The bill that has passed the House provides for the death penalty for these vicious killers. We must, we need, and we will, have this law.

Now, there are those who have opposed the House bill because it includes the death penalty. Others oppose it because of the "good-faith" exception to the exclusionary rule. I believe these people are more concerned with the abstract rights of criminals than the right of our society to save itself from those in this country and outside who seek their fortune in our national misfortune. I challenge the U.S. Senate to get that bill passed. The Nation demands it, and there's no time to waste. Compromises on the key provisions are unacceptable. We must let the drug kingpins know: Your days are numbered.

Our cause is just, and we will triumph. Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from Camp David, MD.*

## Nomination of Gregory S. Dole To Be an Assistant Secretary of Transportation

*October 8, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Gregory S. Dole to be an Assistant Secretary of Transportation (Policy and International Affairs). He would succeed Matthew V. Scocozza.

Since 1988 Mr. Dole has been Deputy Assistant Secretary (Policy and International Affairs) at the Department of Transportation in Washington, DC. Prior to this, he was Chief Counsel for the Maritime Administration at the Department of Transportation, 1986–1988; a partner with Brand & Lowell, 1983–1985; a senior legislative af-

fairs representative for Edison Electric Institute, 1982–1983; and a Republican counsel to the House of Representatives, 1977–1982.

Mr. Dole graduated from the University of Pennsylvania (B.S., 1970), Suffolk University Law School (J.D., 1977), and Georgetown University Law Center (LL.M., 1987). He was born December 12, 1948, at McAndrews AFB, Newfoundland. He served in the U.S. Navy from 1970 to 1973. Mr. Dole is married and resides in Chevy Chase, MD.

## Nomination of Harold K. Phillips To Be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation, and Designation as Vice Chairman

*October 8, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Harold K. Phillips to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation for a term expiring September 20, 1994. Upon confirmation, he will be designated Vice Chairman. This is a reappointment.

Since 1985 Mr. Phillips has been president of the Granja Costaricense De Camorones in San José, Costa Rica. He is also an

assistant to the chancellor and professor of business administration at National University in San Diego, CA.

Mr. Phillips graduated from the University of Redlands (B.S., 1963) and Harvard University (M.B.A., 1967). He was born September 1, 1940, in Glendale, CA. He is married, has two children, and resides in San Clemente, CA.

## Statement on the Death of Bonita Granville Wrather *October 11, 1988*

From her earliest days as a child, Bonita Granville Wrather was a figure of beauty and grace in the motion picture business. Many people will remember her for the films she made that endeared her to her audiences and earned her a very special place in our hearts. But more than that, she was a warm and caring friend. For so many years, she enriched our lives with her sparkling personality, her wonderful sense of humor, her loyalty, and her love.

Bunny had a smile that lit up a room and love of life that made everyone who knew her feel special. We have so many warm and special memories of Bunny and Jack, and they live on in our hearts forever. Though we are deeply saddened by her death, we are comforted by the joy that can come only from having known and loved a true, dear friend. Truly, Bunny was more than a friend; she was family. We loved Bunny and will miss her deeply.

## Remarks at a Republican Party Fundraising Reception *October 11, 1988*

Rudy, Bob, thank you for inviting me here tonight. I'm delighted to be with all of you. This is a great time of year because it gives me an opportunity to get out and around and spread some gospel. And from what I've been told, many of you in this room have been instrumental in making it possible to get the good word out to the people of North Dakota and Montana. Believe me, everything that you've done to help us with the crucial battle for the Senate has been much appreciated. Your generosity has made possible so much good work for the party and our chance to once again gain control of the United States Senate.

I've been so impressed with both Conrad Burns and Earl Strinden. He's a nice boy. *[Laughter]* Conrad is a Yellowstone County commissioner who helped balance the budget of the State's largest county when it faced tough economic times. And he did it without raising taxes. Now, that's being true to our Republican philosophy, I'm proud to say. And another thing that Conrad has proven is that he understands agriculture. Conrad is well known by Montanans for delivering farm and ranch news on the Northern AG Network. His entire career has dealt with farming and ranching. And that's the kind of down-to-earth experience that

we need in Washington.

And I want to say a word about Earl as well. Earl has the kind of legislative experience that would allow him to hit the ground running. Earl's been in the North Dakota house for 22 years, 13 of those as minority leader. He's recognized as one of the strongest and most successful legislative leaders in the State's history. In that position, he's had to make tough and sometimes unpopular decisions. I can tell you from personal experience that that's not always pleasant, but it makes me admire Earl all the more.

I see that Jan Strinden is also here tonight and has been introduced to all of us, and I know what a great source of strength and inspiration she is to Earl. Believe me, I don't know what I'd do without my better half.

And you know, whenever I come to one of these fundraisers, I think of the couple that never once during the long years of childrearing took a vacation. But then in retirement, they wanted to take a trip to Florida, and they asked their sons for some money. The first son was a lawyer, and he said, "No, I can't do it. I'm just fitting out a new law office, and sending my son to an expensive camp." So, they asked their second son, a doctor. But he said, "No, I'm

sorry. I can't. I've just bought a new house, and my wife is putting in a new kitchen." Then they asked the third son, who was an engineer. And he said, "It just would be impossible for me to do it. I've just bought a big boat for the family, and we're remodeling our summer home on the lake." Well, finally the father pleaded, "Look, we've worked all our lives—not 1 day of vacation. We never had any money except what we saved for your education. In fact, do you realize that your mother and I were so busy working, trying to save money, that we never took the time out to get a marriage license?" [Laughter] "Father," said all the three sons in unison, "do you realize what that makes us?" He said, "Yes, and cheap ones, too." [Laughter]

Well, the fact that you're here tonight means none of you have anything in common with those ungrateful sons. [Laughter] But, ladies and gentlemen, I've been thinking your continued generosity is going to make a difference; and I'm starting to think perhaps a bigger difference than any one of us could have realized. I've been out on the campaign trail lately, and I'm just starting to wonder if this year there isn't something in the air.

Ladies and gentlemen, the American people are beginning to fit it all together. They're beginning to realize that under the leadership of the liberals, that once-proud Democratic Party, a party of hope and affirmation, has become a party of negativism, a party whose leadership has changed it from the party of "yes" to the party of "no"—"no" to the balanced budget amendment and the line-item veto, "no" to holding down taxes and spending, "no" to the death penalty and the school prayer amendment, "no" to adequate defense spending and a Strategic Defense Initiative. The American people are beginning to understand that in all these ways the liberal leadership has been saying no to them. Now they're going to say no to the liberal leadership by saying yes to George Bush and Dan Quayle and Conrad Burns and Earl Strinden and the Republican Party.

Let's move in on that. All of you know how vital control of the Senate is going to be for the Republican agenda for the future. We couldn't have done any of the

things that we've accomplished in these 8 years had we not had a Republican majority for 6 years. Holding down taxes, stopping the special interest spending, the balanced budget amendment, the line-item veto, getting tough anticrime legislation adopted, getting the right judges confirmed, the prayer amendment, keeping our defenses strong and our foreign policy firm—you know how tough it's going to be to accomplish any of these things if that other party remains in control of the Senate, if Ted Kennedy continues to control the Labor Committee, if Joe Biden keeps his grip on the Judiciary Committee, and if Howard Metzenbaum keeps talking to death our conservative legislation?

Now in 1986, a mere shift of some 29,000 votes would have meant that we retained control of the Senate. But voter interest was low that year, and we lost some races that were so close they were heartbreakers. But I give Rudy Boschwitz and Bob Dole enormous credit, because far from being discouraged, they've realized that with voter interest much higher in this Presidential year there's a real shot at getting back control of the Senate. You see, all the issues that we had so much trouble getting out there in 1986 are automatically there in 1988. The public is beginning to realize that this election is a referendum on liberalism.

And that means two candidates for public office—the opponents of Earl Strinden of North Dakota and Conrad Burns in Montana—are going to have an awful lot of explaining to do. They're going to have to explain why they have, respectively, 92 percent and 71 percent ratings from the American Civil Liberties Union. These two candidates are also going to have to explain why they are ADA allies. That's the, you know, the Democratic alliance. Mr. Burdick has 100 percent ratings in 1984 and 1986, and Mr. Melcher's ratings in those years was 90 percent.

And I don't think I have to tell you that as this administration worked to get our economy back on track and our international stature restored, we couldn't count on the help of these two Members of the Senate. One voted with us only one-third of

the time; the other only 40 percent of the time. They voted against us on vital issues like our drug bill, the balanced budget amendment, the line-item veto, the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Deficit Reduction Act, increased funding for SDI, aid to the *contras*, the MX mobile missile—well, and the list goes on.

Now, let me tell you a secret about the electorate: They tend to vote on the issues. And when the good conservative voters of Montana and North Dakota begin to realize that the opponents of Conrad Burns and Earl Strinden are nothing less than hardcore liberals, Senators who talk conservative back home but who vote liberal in Washington, they're not going to be happy. So, believe me, it isn't going to take smoke and mirrors and magic tricks. It's just a matter of going to the people of Montana and North Dakota and explaining to them how liberal their current representation is in the Senate. And that's what makes what all of you are doing to help two great candidates like Conrad and Earl so important.

Conrad Burns will fight for those great Western values we both hold dear. If you ask me who the people of Montana should vote for, my answer is Conrad Burns. You bet. And Earl Strinden is a fighter with a vision. Earl is North Dakota's best hope for the future. I think you're going to see the people of Montana saying they want a conservative like Conrad Burns in the Senate, not the current fella who votes liberal. And I think you're going to see the people of North Dakota saying they want a conservative like Earl Strinden, not the current fella who votes liberal.

So, I want to thank each of you for helping them. I think we're heading for victory in November. And I know George Bush is looking forward to the support of two great Republicans like Conrad Burns and Earl Strinden in the United States Senate.

Let me just point one thing other out,

some figures that most people tend to overlook. For 58 years, 54 of those—the last 58 years, including this one is the 58th—54 of those years the House of Representatives has been in the hands of the Democrats. For 48 years of the 58, they have had both Houses of the Congress.

And in all those 58 years, when you hear them in this campaign talking about the Federal deficit as if it just started with our administration and as if we're responsible, I think you should know that there were only eight balanced budgets in all those 58 years when they were in charge—just one, and the last—or eight. And the last one was in 1969. So, whose deficit is it?

I remember making speeches all over the country back then, talking about the every-year Federal deficit and pointing out that one day it would get loose and start going wild. Well, along came the War on Poverty back in the middle sixties. Poverty won because they got it passed. From 1965 to 1980, in those 15 years the budget increased to five times what it had been in '65, and the deficit increased to 58 times what it had been in 1965.

I know there are rank-and-file Democrats that if—once the facts are pointed out, they'll do what I did, because I was one of them once, and then I saw the light. As a matter of fact, I could quote the Scriptures: "When I was a child, I spake as a child, I thought as a child. When I was an adult, I put aside childish things." [Laughter]

Well, that's what has brought us all together here tonight, so I'll just finish with that and just say thank you, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 6 p.m. in the Regency Ballroom at the Hyatt Regency Hotel. In his opening remarks, he referred to Senators Rudy Boschwitz and Robert Dole.*

## Message to the Senate Returning Without Approval a Bill Authorizing Private Access Across a Portion of Buffalo National River Park

October 11, 1988

### *To the Senate of the United States:*

I am returning herewith without my approval S. 1259, a bill to grant a right of access across a portion of Buffalo National River Park to a landowner whose property is adjacent to the Park. Located in north-west Arkansas, the Buffalo National River was established in 1972. Buffalo National River, with both swift-running and placid stretches, is one of the few remaining unpolluted free-flowing rivers in the lower 48 States.

Through various efforts in recent years, the landowner has sought a shortcut across Park lands for access to a public road near his land, as an alternative to the means of access across private lands that he already enjoys. The landowner claimed unsuccessfully in court that certain Park land constituted a public road on which he and other members of the public were entitled to travel. The United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas found that he had "no right to use a part of the Buffalo River National Park lands for access to his residence." *Jones v. Gould and the Department of the Interior*, Civil No. 83-3097 (1983), 12. Upon appeal of the case, a unanimous three-judge panel of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit affirmed the decision of the lower court, stating that "the district court's finding that no public road existed is correct." *Jones v. Gould and the Department of the Interior*,

741 F. 2d 220 (1984), 221.

Preservation of America's natural heritage requires careful management of our parklands by the Department of the Interior. The Federal Government has a duty to preserve and protect our National Parks for the benefit and enjoyment of all Americans—both those now living and future generations. This bill permits the special roadway access for the private landowner to diminish the scenic, historic, and other values for which the Park was established, as long as it does not do so "unreasonably." The Park lands across which the landowner seeks access are partly wooded and partly old pastureland that is now returning to its natural condition as a forest. Special roadway access across this land would inhibit its return to that natural condition.

If we begin with S. 1259 to establish by private bills special roadway privileges in our National Parks for the convenience of private landowners fortunate enough to have sufficient influence to secure passage of such bills, we will have begun to squander our national treasure.

Accordingly, I cannot approve S. 1259.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
October 11, 1988.

*Note: The message was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on October 12.*

## Informal Exchange With Reporters October 12, 1988

### *Senator Dan Quayle*

*Q.* Mr. President, Senator Quayle says he's had it with being overmanaged by his handlers. Do you think Senator Quayle should be breaking out?

*The President.* Should be what?

*Q.* Do you believe that Senator Quayle should be breaking out from his campaign handlers?

*The President.* I can't comment on that or



what his thinking is. But very often in a campaign there's going to be debate about what's the right thing to do.

*Q.* Do you think he's being handled well?

*The President.* What's the young lady saying?

*Q.* Do you think he's being handled well?

*The President.* Well, I think he's done fine.

#### *Hostages in Lebanon*

*Q.* —a go-between between Iran and

the Germans?

*The President.* Oh, is that the Genscher statement about Iran? Well, there's an easy way for them to prove it: Turn the hostages loose.

*Note: The exchange began at 9:58 a.m. at the South Portico of the White House, prior to the President's departure for Pennsylvania and New Jersey. During the exchange, the President referred to West German Vice Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher.*

## Nomination of Kenneth D. Whitehead To Be an Assistant Secretary of Education

*October 12, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Kenneth D. Whitehead to be Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education at the Department of Education. He would succeed C. Ronald Kimberling.

Since 1988 Mr. Whitehead has been Acting Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education at the Department of Education in Washington, DC. Prior to this, he was Deputy Assistant Secretary for Higher Education Programs, 1986–1988, and director of

the Center for International Education, 1982–1986. He was executive vice president for Catholics United for the Faith, Inc., in New Rochelle, NY, 1972–1981.

Mr. Whitehead graduated from the University of Utah (B.A., 1955). He was born December 14, 1930, in Rupert, ID. He served in the U.S. Army, 1952. Mr. Whitehead is married, has four children, and resides in Falls Church, VA.

## Nomination of John Train To Be a Member of the Board of Directors of the African Development Foundation

*October 12, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate John Train to be a member of the Board of Directors of the African Development Foundation for a term expiring September 22, 1993. He would succeed Charles G. Wells.

Since 1959 Mr. Train has been president and founder of Train, Smith, Investment

Counsel in New York, NY. Mr. Train graduated from Harvard University (B.A., 1950; M.A., 1951). He was born May 25, 1928, in New York, NY. He served in the U.S. Army Reserve, 1949–1959. Mr. Train is married, has three children, and resides in New York City.

## Appointment of Richard W. Snyder as a Member of the Advisory Committee for Trade Policy and Negotiations

October 12, 1988

The President today announced his intention to appoint Richard W. Snyder to be a member of the Advisory Committee for Trade Policy and Negotiations for a term of 2 years. He would succeed Eleanor Lyons Williams III.

Since 1982, Mr. Snyder has been the founder, chairman, and chief executive officer of SnyderGeneral Corp. in Dallas, TX.

Prior to this, he was corporate vice president of the climate control division for the Singer Co., 1979–1982.

Mr. Snyder graduated from Indiana University (B.S., 1960) and the University of Detroit (M.B.A., 1965). He was born April 12, 1938, in Kansas City, MO. He is married, has three children, and resides in Dallas, TX.

## Proclamation 5880—Veterans Day, 1988

October 12, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Seventy years ago, on November 11, 1918, World War I ended by armistice. On that date each year, America calls to mind the ideals and achievements of U.S. forces in that conflict and throughout our history; and we salute and thank all the veterans of our military for their service, sacrifices, and love of country.

America, the land of liberty, seeks ever to defend freedom and to build the essentials of lasting peace. Experience has taught us that preparedness deters aggression and that weakness invites it. Innumerable Americans have preserved the peace by manning our defenses through the years; and, when we have been called upon as a people to resist the forces of aggression and tyranny, countless brave men and women have donned military uniform to do so. They have known that the defense of our heritage may demand even the supreme sacrifice; and many of them have made that sacrifice for our Nation. We and the generations to come can never forget them. Serving in wartime and in peacetime, our veterans have made us and kept us free and strong.

We can all testify proudly that the same

love of country that inspires America's veterans during their military service remains with them in later years. Across our land, veterans continue to contribute to our Nation—in the private sector; in public office; in volunteer service; in efforts for their fellow veterans, hospitalized or with other needs; in activities for young people; in the patriotic, civic, religious, fraternal, and service groups that cement our communities and country together; and in support of the strong defenses America needs to maintain peace and freedom.

For these reasons and many more, all Americans should proudly pause on Veterans Day to express heartfelt thanks and esteem to the veterans of our land.

In order that we may pay fitting homage to those who have served in our Armed Forces, the Congress has provided (5 U.S.C. 6103(a)) that November 11 of each year shall be set aside as a legal public holiday to honor America's veterans.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Friday, November 11, 1988, as Veterans Day. I urge all Americans to recognize the valor and sacrifice of our veterans through appropriate public ceremonies and private prayers. I also call upon Federal, State, and local government officials to display the flag of the United States

and to encourage and take part in patriotic activities throughout our country. I invite the business community, churches, schools, unions, civic and fraternal organizations, and the media to support this national observance with suitable commemorative expressions and programs.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of October, in the

year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:24 a.m., October 13, 1988]

## Remarks to Area High School Students and Faculty in Upper Darby, Pennsylvania

October 12, 1988

Well, thank you, Gil Minacci. And thanks for that great music to the Upper Darby Marching Royals and the Upper Darby Concert Choir. And someplace in here are two of your Congressmen, Kirk Weldon and Don Ritter, and your former State senator, who is a candidate for the Congress, Ed Howard.

Now, in case you're wondering why I've dropped in—[laughter]—I like great teams, and I've heard that for great teams you can't do better than the Royals, the Friars, and, of course, the Pandas.

Well, now, before I start, I have a request from my roommate. [Laughter] She says: Please, for your family, for your friends, for your country—but most of all for yourselves—just say no to drugs and alcohol. By the way, if you don't know already, maybe I could tell you where that whole idea came from—those three words. It was several years ago, and Nancy was in Oakland speaking to a school class about drugs. And a little girl asked, "What do we do when someone offers us drugs?" And Nancy said, "Just say no." And since then, there are more than 12,000 Just Say No clubs that have sprung up around the country. And is it true what I've heard: that you have one here—one of those 12,000 Just Say No clubs? [Applause]

Now, you may not know it, but I've heard a lot about your schools, and I like what I've heard. I've heard, for example, about your code of values, as well as that you care about the community. I've heard many of

you volunteer in the Delaware County Hospital next door and do other community work. I can't help thinking that when a certain friend of mine talks about "a Thousand Points of Light" in America's sky, when he speaks of the thousands of American communities where neighbors reach out to help neighbors in need, well, one of the brightest of these points of light is a place called Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.

I've also heard that you young people here in Upper Darby care about the future—about your future, about America's future—and that you're preparing for it. I've heard that you've set high standards for yourselves in both your college preparatory and vocational programs and that when it comes to looking to the future you can't beat the students at Upper Darby High, or Monsignor Bonner High, or Archbishop Prendergast High.

Well, I'm here today because I believe you're right to care about the future. I believe that if we have faith in Him who created us and if we're true to the values of family, work, and community that He has taught us and that have always been America's guiding stars on the seas of history, then America's future and your future hold promises bigger than the sky and more vast than the galaxies.

Now, I know that many of you are not yet old enough to vote. And yet you have a stake in this year's election, and you can have a role in it, too. As you know, 8 years ago I visited this school and stood in this

place as a candidate for the high office that I now hold. The students in this school then now have jobs. They're starting families, and they're establishing themselves in community and career. All we've accomplished in the last 8 years is making their lives easier, better, and more hopeful.

In 1 year or 2 years or 8 years, you, too, will have a job and a family and big plans for the future. By making sure that your parents and friends who can vote cast their ballots, you can help make sure that America remains a land fertile with opportunity for all your dreams to blossom. That's what America is like today, and for good reason. In the last 8 years, we have set our sights once again on the enduring values of family, faith, neighborhood, opportunity, and freedom.

The results have been 18 million new jobs since our expansion began, more new jobs than Europe and Japan combined have created in this same period; an unemployment rate the lowest it's been in 14 years; the greatest flowering of new businesses and new technologies in the history of the world; the longest peacetime economic expansion ever recorded; and more people at work today than ever before in the history of the United States of America.

Think of what 255,000 new jobs in America last month alone means to you. When you leave school there will be work, paychecks, and a chance to make your hopes come true. Last month was no fluke. America has created, on average, a quarter of a million jobs a month in the 71 months since our expansion began. And today not only are more Americans at work but a higher proportion of our labor force is employed than ever before in the history of the country. And job for job, the jobs we've created in our expansion pay better than the jobs that existed before our expansion began. What Senator Quayle said the other night I've heard echoed in my talks with leaders of many other nations: Today the United States of America is the envy of the world.

I believe prosperity and economic growth are the products of strong values. In the last 8 years, we've worked to return America's values to all areas of American Government. We've said it's time to return to basics in education, and one of those basics

is that you should be permitted to open your schoolday with a simple, silent, voluntary prayer. If Congress can open each day with a prayer, why can't you? And you know, Congress probably needs it more than you do. We've said it's time to return to basics in reading the Constitution and to acknowledge that the Constitution does not prevent parents from receiving a tuition tax credit when they send their children to parochial schools. And in no way is it meant to deny the right to life. We've said it's time to return to basics in protecting America's neighborhoods. And that means among other things appointing judges who don't only respect the rights of criminals but also those of the victims of crime. And we've said it's time to return to the basics in protecting America itself. We've returned to the fundamental wisdom that the way to peace is not through American weakness but through American strength.

Yes, we've had 8 great years. But some ask: Have we done as much as we can do? Have we gone as far as we can go? You might as well ask Eagles quarterback Randall Cunningham if after his spectacular game Monday night—[*applause*—ask him if he's gone as far as he can go. My answer is the same as I know Randall Cunningham's would be: We've only just begun! From here on in, it's touchdown city. Yes, I believe that the growth that our expansion has brought America can be just the beginning. America is entering a new age that will open opportunities for you and all young Americans, opportunities that we in the older generation could not even have dreamed of when we were your age.

Let me tell you about something I heard the other day. It has to do with the technological revolution that is going on all around us and that many say has already surpassed the Industrial Revolution in changing the way humanity lives in the years ahead. The heart of this revolution is a tiny silicon chip that you can hold on the tip of your finger and still see most of the finger. Today that silicon chip has the incredible computing power of a million transistors; that is, of the biggest computers of the 1960's. Yet according to one of our nation's most prominent research directors, in less than 15 years, he

says the power of a billion transistors will be packed on a chip. That's the power of 20 of today's most advanced computers all in a laptop computer.

Think of what that can mean in the ability of your generation to cure disease, to make the world more productive and opportunity for all peoples more plentiful, to build a strategic defense against ballistic missiles to end forever mankind's nightmare of nuclear terror, and to pursue your dreams wherever they'll take you. That's the future that awaits you. The only limits will be those of your imagination and your courage. And are there any limits to them? So, yes, the last 8 years have been great, but I've got a hunch that when you get in the saddle, as someone said in an old movie: Well, we ain't seen nothing yet.

I hope as you study and work to build America's future and your own, you never forget that prosperity has a purpose—a purpose that is part of His larger plan. It gives each of us the opportunity to raise a healthy family in the right way, to reach out to those who need help in our community, to dream great dreams, and to make our dreams come true. Among life's deepest truths is that all that is done for you is but an opportunity and invitation to do something for others. Bill Bennett, who recently retired as our Secretary of Education, tells of traveling around the country, visiting the 30 schools that he'd identified as exceptional models. He says he was stunned to realize that each school began each day with the Pledge of Allegiance or the Star Spangled Banner. But he soon came to understand that this was no coincidence. To use his words: "The valuable lesson is that there is something greater than yourself that you owe allegiance to, but that is also part of you." I wish a prayer could have gone with those pledges. But one way or another, this sweet land of liberty offers no more precious lesson than: Love God, love family, love country, and love thy neighbor as thyself.

Yes, America's prosperity is both an opportunity and a challenge, and I know that you're up to it. As part of my job, I've visited schools all over the country, and wherever I go, I find myself remembering the words of General George C. Marshall when

asked why he was so confident that we would win the Second World War. "We have a secret weapon," he said. And when asked about that, he said, "It's just the best blankety-blank kids in the whole world." Well, as I look at you and meet young people like you all over the country, I know we still have a secret weapon, and it's the best blankety-blank kids in the world.

I'm dedicating myself this year to making sure that this future of hope built on opportunity and traditional values remains open to each one of you. I believe that the decisions we Americans make at the polls this year will determine whether or not that future will be bright. And as I said before, even if you can't vote you still have a stake, and you can have a role by getting family and friends who can vote, to vote. An awful lot of our people who are registered, citizens and so forth, don't bother to vote. And just so I'm not hiding my cards, I'll let you in on a secret: I do have a favorite. [*Laughter*] And to give you a hint, I'll tell you what I kind of like that George Bush said about this election: "When you have to change horses in midstream, doesn't it make sense to switch to one who's going the same way you are?"

It's not a matter of personality, but of philosophy. For example, it just seems to me that for those who espouse a permissive, liberal judicial philosophy, to turn around and pose as tough on crime is the greatest disguise since monsters inhabited human bodies in the movie "Aliens." [*Laughter*]

Now, if you're talking to friends about getting out and voting and they aren't sure they want to go to the trouble, would you ask them for me to think of what it means to be able to vote? You hold history in your hands. Earlier this year, I had the privilege of doing something I never thought an American President would be able to do. I spoke to students in Moscow, at the state university of Moscow, about the glories of freedom. Think of those students. Only if they're very lucky and rise high in the Communist Party will any one of them ever have the influence on the course of this country's history and world history that each American has just by walking into the voting booth. And not just by casting a vote

for President. Ours is a system of three equal branches of government. Two branches, Congress and the President, are chosen by election, and the third branch, the courts, is chosen by the other two branches. When you vote for a candidate for the Senate or the House, you're voting for the direction of the country and the world as much as when you vote for President.

We hear a lot about the budget deficit these days. But in fact, I've heard my name linked to it. Well, under the Constitution only the Congress can spend money. Yes, the Congress is the only one in government that can spend a dime; the President can't spend a thing. Congress makes the budget. And if you want to see the Federal deficit fall, remember, a vote cast for a Senator or Representative is at least as important as a vote for President.

It's very disturbing to me that America's young people, who with so many years ahead of them have a bigger stake in the future than anyone else—and yet our young people of voting age so far vote in lower numbers than all the other age groups. Perhaps you've heard of Will Rogers, the great American humorist of the 1920's and '30's. Will Rogers once said that the people who are elected are no better and no worse than the people who elected them. But they're all better than people who don't vote at all.

Well, I know you and your friends are better than that. So, before I go, let me ask you something. I'm going to ask for a commitment now, and if you shout yes, I'll take it as a promise. Remember, you can talk to family and friends you know and make sure they cast their ballots. Now, if you're not old enough to vote, that can be your way of voting—by getting someone to vote who wasn't sure that he or she would. And if you're old enough to vote, you can do both: Go to the polls yourself and make sure those close to you vote, too. So, let me ask you now: On November 8th, would you get your family and friends to go to the polls and vote? *[Applause]* You just made my day. *[Laughter]*

In the years ahead, whenever election day rolls around, I hope you won't forget the privilege and honor of being an American and the privilege you have of helping

to govern this great nation, under God, with liberty and justice for all. Yes, America is truly the last, best hope of humanity, a city on a hill, a light unto the nations. I know that you know this. I know that some of you or your friends know firsthand what life without our liberties and our democracy is like and what it means to sacrifice everything to journey against all odds halfway around the world to come to America.

I said at the start I've seen much to like about your schools. I've also seen what some of you who have met oppression face-to-face have written about freedom. And I like that, too. Here's one example: "Freedom reminds me when people left their country they almost died because they wanted a better life." And here's another: "American freedom means to me that every country's people are living together like a family for a new life." And another: "Freedom is the right to be myself, to reach my goals." And finally: "Freedom means I have the power to speak with President Reagan in the White House."

Well, now, let me explain that a little bit. *[Laughter]* I have a new hobby, and that hobby is collecting jokes that I can absolutely prove are created by the people in the Soviet Union and told among themselves. And I've collected quite a number of them. I told a couple of them to General Secretary Gorbachev, and he laughed.

Well, the one I told him about has a little bit to do with what I had just said back there. One of their stories is that an American and a Russian are arguing about their two governments. And the American said, "Look, in my country I can walk into the Oval Office. I can pound the President's desk and say, 'Mr. President, I don't like the way you're running our country.'" And the Russian said, "I can do that." And the American said, "You can?" And he said, "Yes, I can go into the Kremlin, into the General Secretary's office, pound his desk, and say, 'Mr. General Secretary, I don't like the way President Reagan's running his country.'" *[Laughter]*

But now I'll just mention a letter that I received, a letter from a gentleman who said something I'd never thought of before. He said, "You can move to France to live,

but you can't become a Frenchman. You can move to Japan to live; you can't become Japanese." And he went on naming several countries. But he said, "Anyone from any corner of the world can come to America and become an American."

There is just one other thing I'd like to say. I mentioned earlier in my remarks the Constitution. Every country, I think, has a constitution—oh, about most of them that I know of do, including the Soviet Union. Then what is the great difference between theirs and ours? Many of them have some of the same lines in them. The difference is so simple and yet so great it tells the whole story—three words: "We, the people." Those other constitutions are documents in which the Government tells the people what their privileges are and what they can do. Our Constitution is a document in

which we, the people, tell the Government what it can do. And it can't do anything other than what is prescribed for it in that Constitution.

And so, today I would just remind you, in closing, you not only have the power to speak to the President but to pick the President and the Congress and the State legislature—to determine the course of our history and to protect those liberties that have made this good and gentle land, yes, the envy of the world.

And now, thank you, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:25 a.m. in the gymnasium of Upper Darby High School. He was introduced by Gilbert Minacci, the school's principal.*

## Remarks at a Columbus Day Dinner in West Orange, New Jersey October 12, 1988

*The President.* Thank you, Governor Kean, and thank you all very much. And let me offer my special thanks to John Renna, the Italian-Americans of Essex County, and the Italian Tribune for your hospitality here tonight. My friends, *grazia* [thank you]. And thanks also to Bob Franks, Bo Sullivan, and Victory '88 for helping make this dinner possible. It really is great to be here, and you sure know how to make a fellow from out of town feel welcome. When Columbus discovered America, I can't believe that he got as warm a reception as you've given me. And I doubt there was a delicious plate of baked ziti waiting for him, either. Now, contrary to what you may have heard, however, I was not with Columbus on that trip. [Laughter] Certainly, I wanted to go along. But as he was getting ready to depart, he just didn't have the heart to wake me. [Laughter]

Well, that was almost 500 years ago, and few people could imagine where we would be today. Tonight, for example, we're eating a delicious hot meal, sitting on top of an ice-skating rink, listening to a speech by

the President—this could only happen in America.

Now, I also want to give special mention to my friend, Pete Dawkins. He's athlete, scholar, soldier, and businessman. Running for the United States Senate, he shares our values. He has a record of leadership. And New Jersey needs him in Washington. He's one of the finest candidates I've known. And I think he deserves your support, and it sounds like he has it. [Applause]

You know, with this great reception you've given me, it's hard to believe that once upon a time to be a Republican around here felt a little like Gary Cooper in "High Noon"—[laughter]—outnumbered in a big way. But I remember the story of a fellow who was running for office as a Republican once in a rural area. And he stopped in at a farm and thought he'd do a little door-to-door campaigning. And when the farmer heard he was a Republican, his jaw dropped, and he said, "Wait right here till I get Ma. She's never seen a Republican." [Laughter] So, he got her. But while he was going for her, the candidate was

looking around, figured he'd make a little speech, and he was looking for something he could use as a platform. And the only thing he could find was a pile of that stuff that Bess Truman took 35 years trying to get Harry to call fertilizer. *[Laughter]*

So, he got up on the mound, and there they were, and he gave his speech. And at the end of it, the farmer said, "That's the first time I ever heard a Republican speech." And the candidate said, "That's the first time I've ever given a Republican speech from a Democratic platform." *[Laughter]*

Well, all that, as they say, is history—or should I say ancient history, which at my age is a subject that I'm regarded as an expert in. You know, for a short time I was also regarded as an expert in economics. They named an economic policy after me. It was a thing that we had started 8 years ago, and they were making fun of it, and so they called the program Reaganomics. And then it became clear that the program was working beyond anyone's expectations. The funny thing is that they stopped calling it Reaganomics.

But, you know, we are now in the longest peacetime expansion ever recorded. We are now in the 71st month of growth. And since the recovery began, the unemployment rate in the Essex County area has fallen by well over half, down to just 3.6 percent. And statewide, real personal income is up by some 28 percent. We've shown that record economic growth, more jobs than ever before, and a greater decline in the unemployment rate than any other major economy not only can be achieved, but that we could do it while also reducing tax rates, slashing inflation by two-thirds, and cutting interest rates in half. And I would add that over the last 2 years, without much help from Washington's big-spending liberals, we have also cut the Federal budget deficit by a third, continued to reduce the trade deficit, and we've still kept the economic expansion going—and we've done it without raising taxes.

Now, with regard to the Federal budget deficit and all the campaign rhetoric, I think our critics ought to read article I, sections 8 and 9 of the Constitution. Congress passes the budget each year; I don't. The

President of the United States can't spend or borrow a dime; only Congress can do that. And every dime of deficit spending over the last 8 years has been mandated by Congress, line by line. And that's why I want for the President to have what 43 Governors already have: the line-item veto. Let me interject something here. When I said that every dime of deficit spending for the last 8 years—how many of us have stopped to think that in 58 years, including this as the 58th year, the Democratic Party has had the majority in the House of Representatives for 54 of those 58 years and has had both Houses of the Congress for 48 of the 58 years. And in all of that time, there were only 8 scattered years in which the budget was balanced. The last time was 1969. And yet they keep on pretending that somebody else, somebody at this podium, is responsible for the deficit.

Well, you see, our program has helped middle-income families make their paychecks go further. The drop in interest rates has made homeownership more affordable. The drop in inflation has protected the savings of the citizens and has helped those who live on fixed incomes. And our tax reductions and indexing have guaranteed that a family's purchasing power will not be eroded by tax-bracket creep.

I think it's important to note that today when hard-working people like you put in long days to provide for your family, to give them a better future, the Government lets you keep more of what you've earned instead of confiscating it through higher taxes and runaway inflation. But back in Washington, the liberals already are saying they want to raise taxes, and they have all kinds of inflationary spending programs in the works. Well, I think the people of New Jersey know what to do with tax-and-spend liberals. All you need to do is just walk into the polling booth, put your hand on the lever, and say read my lips: No new taxes!

Of course, the liberals still don't understand how we were able to get rid of their economic crisis, their "malaise"—remember that word from back 8 years ago—their inflation, their gas lines, and turn this economy around. So, in this campaign they're



treating the good times as if they're a given, as if they just automatically happen. Their message is: You can take prosperity for granted. It's time for a change, so take a chance on us. Well, you know, that's sort of like someone telling you that if you've stored up all the cold beer you could want, now it's time to unplug the refrigerator. [Laughter] But whether it's a well-stocked refrigerator or our progrowth economic policies, you can't unplug what's working and expect things to stay the same.

And there's another point I want to make here. What we've done with the economy is very important, and we must make sure that it continues. But our special strength as a nation, as you all know so well, is that, yes, we can march into the future, leading the world into a new age of growth, technology, and innovation; but we can do so without leaving behind the vital moral foundation, the basic values of faith and family that make ours a great nation and on which all that we've accomplished has been built. Yes, the family is the bedrock of this nation. But it's also the engine that gives our country life; it is the reason that we produce. It's for our families that we work and labor so that we can join together around the dinner table, bring our children up the right way, care for our parents, and reach out to those less fortunate. It's the power of the family that holds the Nation together, that gives America her conscience, that serves as the cradle of our country's soul.

Well, as I've said before, there really are only two things the liberals don't understand: the things that change, and the things that don't. The economy, technology—these things change, and under us for the better. But America's basic moral and spiritual values—they don't change. No, the truth is that on issue after issue the liberals have, in the words of G.K. Chesterton, submitted to "the modern and morbid weakness of always sacrificing the normal to the abnormal." They've turned principles at the core of our common culture and common history into partisan issues that hang in the balance as we prepare to elect a new President and Congress.

For example, some liberal organizations believe that separation of church and state

requires ending the Catholic Church's tax exemption, or removing the words "under God" from the Pledge of Allegiance. Is that what you believe?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* They favor the right to retail what they call nonobscene child pornography, but think we should repeal the criminal penalties for selling marijuana. Is that what you believe?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* They think tuition tax credits for children in parochial schools are unconstitutional, that prostitution should be legalized, but the children should be denied the right to begin their schoolday by joining with their classmates in a voluntary prayer. Is that what you believe?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* No, that's not what we, or most Americans, believe. And with outstanding judges like Anthony Kennedy, Sandra Day O'Connor, and Antonin Scalia, we're showing that, despite what the liberals may think, America's most basic, fundamental values are not unconstitutional.

Now, I'm not saying that all or even most liberals agree with all of these far-out views. But these issues, and there are other examples, raise an important question. You recall a few years back, political figures had to disassociate themselves from groups on the right with crackpot, far-out views. Well, isn't it now time for responsible people to do the same thing with far-out groups on the left? [Applause]

Let me take a moment to tell you something I've never said before. You know I'm a former Democrat. And it's often said that the once-proud Democratic Party of F.D.R. and Harry Truman is dead and gone; that the Democratic Party has been taken over by the left; that the departure from the mainstream that we began to see at their 1968 convention now defines the party at the national level, especially the liberal leadership in Congress. But there's something you should know.

The party of F.D.R. and Harry Truman couldn't be killed. The party that represents people like you and me, that represents the majority of Americans—this party hasn't disappeared. The fact is we're stronger than

ever. You see, the secret is that when the left took over the Democratic Party, we took over the Republican Party. We made the Republican Party into the party of working people; the family; the neighborhood; the defense of freedom; and, yes, the American flag and the Pledge of Allegiance to "one nation under God." So, you see, the party that so many of us grew up with still exists, except that today it's called the Republican Party. And I'm asking all of you to come home and join me.

You know, I cast my first vote for Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1932. And his platform then was to cut Federal spending by 25 percent, to restore authority and autonomy to the local communities and States from which it had been unjustly seized by the Federal Government, to eliminate useless boards and commissions. Well, now, which party does that represent today? That has to be our party. Those are the things we've been doing and trying to do.

Well, the liberals may try to mouth some of our words, but they often mean something very different. When they talk about "family," they mean "Big Brother" in Washington. When we talk about "family," we mean "Honor thy father and mother." I'll give you an example that at first may sound incredible, but remember, when it comes to the liberal leadership in Congress, nothing is incredible. The liberals recently proposed a Federal child-care assistance program. But under their program, if you want assistance and wish to leave your child with his or her grandmother that day, grandma will have to be licensed by the Federal Government. [Laughter]

One of the liberal congressional staff members behind the bill was asked by a reporter if this was true—that grandmothers would have to get Federal licenses to take care of their own grandchildren. And the reply came, Yes, of course, it's true. After all—and here's the quote: "How else can you design a program that receives Federal funds?" Licensing grandmothers—can you believe it? Next thing you know, they'll say that grilling sausages is an environmental hazard. [Laughter]

What, in fact, is the big news of the 1988 campaign: that this campaign is developing on the issues, and the American people are

finding out what I said some time back—that the policies of the opposition can be characterized as liberal, liberal, liberal! And the darnedest thing about the liberals is no matter how many times you defeat them they just can't take the hint. [Laughter]

You know, I'm reminded of a story. Yes, it's one of my stories. It's about a man who aspired to an opera career, and he got a job in pictures, acting in motion pictures in Hollywood. But he was there just long enough to put money together that he could go and realize his real ambition. And so, he left Hollywood; then he went to Milan to study opera. And he was studying there in Italy for 2 years and then received a very great honor.

He was invited to sing at La Scala, the very spiritual fountainhead of opera. They were doing "Pagliacci." And he, in his part, sang the beautiful aria "Vesti la Giubba." When he finished singing, the applause from the orchestra seats and the balconies and the galleries was so sustained and so thunderous that they couldn't continue the opera until he stepped back and repeated the aria as an encore. And again, the same sustained and thunderous applause. And again, he sang "Vesti la Giubba."

And finally, he motioned for quiet. And he tried to tell them how much this welcome meant to him in this, his first appearance in opera. But he said, "I have sung 'Vesti la Giubba' nine times now. My voice is gone. I cannot do it again." And a voice from the balcony said, "You'll do it till you get it right." [Laughter]

Well, today, as we think about America, as we think about Columbus' discovery of the New World and all that it's meant for mankind, we should realize how our one nation with its special destiny has brightened the hopes and possibilities of every country and people on Earth. From our inception, we have represented the hopes of freedom for all humanity. And we've learned important lessons along the way.

I think many of you know that we recently marked the 50th anniversary of the Munich pact, the naive act of appeasement that brought us the great nightmare of this century—the Second World War. The vain boast that we had achieved "peace in our

time" was followed 11 months later by Hitler's invasion of Poland. The lesson from Munich is too clear and too important to be forgotten. The sad lesson is that to be weak is to invite war. And that's why I say to you: America must never be weak; we must always be strong.

But the liberals would break faith with anti-Communist freedom fighters. They oppose a strategic defense against nuclear missiles. They would cancel essential defense systems and receive nothing in return. They're against the B-1 bomber, and they would wipe out two carrier battle groups with their proposal. And even when they say they now favor weapons like the new Trident missile and the Stealth bomber, listen closely, and you hear them whisper that it's just in theory that they favor these systems; they're not prepared to deploy them.

Well, but in a dangerous world, weapons that don't exist don't count. Let's remember, the Soviets did business because they saw that we meant business. But today there are those who have forgotten the ancient principle of peace through strength. And their innocence and naivete would put in question all that we've achieved since Vice President Bush and I took office, all the progress toward ending the twin evils of totalitarianism and nuclear terror.

You know, when I see our tanks I think of the defense of the free world. Of course, other people now look at our tanks and think of what a Boston newspaper columnist—him, not me—called Pee-Wee's Armored Adventure.

Well, over the last 8 years, America has begun a great enterprise of resurrection. We have worked to recover the bedrock values that you and most Americans never departed from. We've rebuilt our defenses. Our country is at peace. Our economy is strong. And our future is bright.

And there's one last issue, yes, more important than even all the other crucial matters we've already discussed. Ladies and gentlemen, just a few years ago, I wonder how many of us could really have believed then that so many of our fondest dreams for America would come true. And of those things that have happened, how many of us could have imagined 8 or even 4 years ago

that one day a President of the United States would have an opportunity to stand, as I did a few months ago, there in the Lenin Hills, at a podium at Moscow State University, and tell the young people of the Soviet Union about the wonder and glory of human freedom? And they listened and applauded.

What a great moment we have before us, and, oh, how future generations will dishonor us if now, in a moment of sudden folly, we throw it all away. So, let's go forth then, you and I, to tell the American people what is really at stake: the fate of generations to come, a hopeful vision of a world of freedom and a bountiful future of reverence and peace for our children and the children of all the world.

So, yes, some say that it's time for a change. But, ladies and gentlemen, let us remember, we are the change. We started it 8 years ago. They'd had almost 50 years of their policy. We're going to continue it and extend—our policy, I mean—extend that to Congress, if you do the right thing at the polls on November 8th. Now is a time for action, not complacency. It's a time to keep the progress moving, not to sit tight or slip backwards. I think George Bush had it right at the convention: If you have to change horses in midstream, doesn't it make sense to get on one that's going the same direction you are?

New Jersey will be a critical State this year. It could be the key to victory for everything we believe in. We need everyone to turn out to elect George Bush President, to send Pete Dawkins to the Senate, to give us a 1988 Republican landslide across the board, and to send the liberals packing.

Now, before I quit, I'm going to do something. It's become a hobby of mine. I've been collecting stories, jokes, that I can absolutely prove are created by the people of the Soviet Union among themselves and that they tell to each other, and they reveal a great sense of humor and also a little cynicism about how things are there. I've got quite a collection now, and I even told two of them to Gorbachev and got a laugh. There are several others I wouldn't tell him. But I'd just like to close by telling you

one that I did tell him, and he laughed at.

You know, less than one family out of seven in the Soviet Union owns an automobile. Most of the automobiles are driven by the bureaucrats—the Government furnishes them, and drivers and so forth. So, an order went out one day to the police that anyone caught speeding—anyone, no matter who—gets a ticket. Well, Gorbachev came out of his country home, his *dacha*.

He was late getting to the Kremlin. There was his limousine and driver waiting. He told the driver to get in the back seat. He'd drive. And down the road he went. They passed two motorcycle cops. One took out after him. And pretty soon he's back with his buddy. And his buddy says, "Well, did you give him a ticket?" And he said, "No." Well, he said, "Why not?" "Oh," he said, "too important." Well, he said, "We're

told to give anybody a ticket, no matter who it is." "Oh," he said, "no, no. This one was—I couldn't." Well, he said, "Who was it?" He said, "I couldn't recognize him, but his driver was Gorbachev." [Laughter]

Well, thank you all very much. You're sending me out of here, I think, 3 inches taller than I came. God bless you all. Thank you.

*Note: The President spoke at 6:35 p.m. in the South Mountain Arena. In his opening remarks, the President referred to John Renna, chairman of the Republican Party in Essex County; Robert Franks, chairman of the New Jersey Republican Party; and Joseph Sullivan, chairman of the New Jersey Bush for President campaign. Following his remarks, the President returned to Washington, DC.*

## Proclamation 5881—White Cane Safety Day, 1988

October 12, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

More and more visually impaired Americans are attaining independence in their daily lives, and we can all reflect gratefully on the role of the white cane in making this so. Thanks to the white cane and public awareness of it, blind people can travel and conduct daily activities successfully.

The white cane has affected the lives of its users so profoundly that it has come to symbolize freedom and self-reliance for blind citizens everywhere. This simple but effective tool helps many people with visual impairments build fuller lives. Each October, White Cane Safety Day offers all Americans the opportunity to congratulate their friends, neighbors, and fellow citizens who use the white cane to such good advantage for themselves and for our communities and country.

In acknowledgment of the white cane

and all it symbolizes, the Congress, by joint resolution approved October 6, 1964, has authorized the President to designate October 15 of each year as "White Cane Safety Day."

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 15, 1988, as White Cane Safety Day. I urge all Americans to show respect for those who carry the white cane and to honor their many achievements.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:26 p.m., October 13, 1988]

*Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on October 13.*

## Remarks on Signing the Family Support Act of 1988 *October 13, 1988*

I am pleased to sign into law today a major reform of our nation's welfare system, the Family Support Act. This bill, H.R. 1720, represents the culmination of more than 2 years of effort and responds to the call in my 1986 State of the Union Message for real welfare reform—reform that will lead to lasting emancipation from welfare dependency.

It is fitting that the word “family” figures prominently in the title of this legislation. For too long the Federal Government, with the best of intentions, has usurped responsibilities that appropriately lie with parents. In so doing—does anyone have a Stinger? [*Laughter*]

In so doing, it has reinforced dependency and separated welfare recipients from the mainstream of American society. The Family Support Act says to welfare parents, “We expect of you what we expect of ourselves and our own loved ones: that you will do your share in taking responsibility for your life and for the lives of the children you bring into this world.”

Well, the Family Support Act focuses on the two primary areas in which individuals must assume this responsibility. First, the legislation improves our system for securing support from absent parents. Second, it creates a new emphasis on the importance of work for individuals in the welfare system.

Under this bill, one parent in a two-parent welfare family will be required to work in the public or private sector for at least 16 hours a week as a condition of receiving benefits. This important work requirement applies to families that come onto the welfare rolls as a result of the unemployment of the principal wage earner. It recognizes the need for a family's breadwinner to maintain the habits, skills, and pride achieved through work. This work requirement also allows us to expand coverage for two-parent families to all States without dangerously increasing welfare dependency. A key part of this bill is to make at least one of the parents in a welfare family participate in meaningful work while

still getting a needed cash support.

Single-parent families also share in the message of hope underlying this bill. They, too, will know that there is an alternative to a life on welfare. To ensure that they get a better start in life, young parents who have not completed high school will be required to stay in or return to school to complete the basic education so necessary to a productive life. Other parents will be offered a broad range of education, employment, and training activities designed to lead to work.

To provide new employment opportunities to welfare recipients, States will be entitled to receive \$6.8 billion over the next 7 years. They also will receive the funding necessary to provide child care and Medicaid benefits. This financial assistance represents a significant and generous national commitment to enhancing the self-sufficiency of welfare recipients. To ensure that meaningful numbers of recipients actually do benefit from welfare reform, each State must be required to involve increasing percentages of welfare families to participate in employment and training activities over time.

The Family Support Act also contains significant reforms in our nation's child-support enforcement system. These reforms are designed to ensure that parents who do not live with their children nevertheless meet their responsibilities to them. To improve the adequacy of child-support awards, judges and other officials will be required to apply support guidelines developed by their States for setting award amounts. And to help ensure that the child-support awarded actually is paid, child-support payments will be automatically withheld from the responsible parent's paycheck.

Reflecting the concern we all share over the Federal budget deficit, the Family Support Act contains funding provisions to offset the increased new spending in the bill. The single largest source of the funding comes from a temporary extension of current authority for the Treasury to collect

overdue debts owed the Federal Government by reducing Federal tax refunds of individuals not paying those debts on time.

In 1971, when I was Governor of California, we put into law a work-for-welfare requirement similar to the one in the bill before us today. It was called community work experience, and its purpose was to demonstrate to the disadvantaged how ennobling a job could be. And that lesson is as clear today as it was then, and the successes of many fine State programs like that one have made this landmark legislation possible.

As lead Governors on welfare reform for the National Governors' Association, Governors Castle and Clinton consistently presented the interests of the States in getting welfare reform enacted. And that interest has been manifested by many States carrying out their own welfare reform programs. Leaders in this effort are Governors Kean, Tommy Thompson, Moore, and Hunt, who have paved the way for this legislation through unique welfare-reform initiatives in their States. Legislators like Wisconsin's Susan Engleiter were instrumental in

achieving welfare reform and showing Congress how well it works.

Many Members of Congress share the credit for the responsible welfare-to-work and child-support enforcement reforms in the Family Support Act. In particular, Senators Moynihan, Armstrong, Dole, and Packwood, and Bentsen, and Representatives Rostenkowski, Hank Brown, Michel, Frenzel, and Downey played key roles in forging the consensus for this landmark legislation. They and the members of the administration who worked so diligently on this bill will be remembered for accomplishing what many have attempted, but no one has achieved in several decades: a meaningful redirection of our welfare system.

And I think it is time now for me to sign the bill. And I thank all of you, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 2:06 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his opening remarks, he referred to the noise from an airplane flying overhead. H.R. 1720, approved October 13, was assigned Public Law No. 100-485.*

## Nomination of George Tryon Harding IV To Be a Member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences

October 13, 1988

The President today announced his intention to nominate George Tryon Harding IV to be a member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences for the remainder of the term expiring May 1, 1989. He would succeed Francis Carter Coleman.

Since 1975 Dr. Harding has been a clinical professor of psychiatry at Ohio State University College of Medicine in Wor-

thington, OH. He has also served as medical director and chief executive officer for Harding Hospital since 1973.

Dr. Harding graduated from Loma Linda University (B.A., 1949; M.D., 1953). He was born January 13, 1929, in Columbus, OH. He served in the U.S. Army Reserve, 1955-1957. Dr. Harding is married, has five children, and resides in Worthington, OH.

## **Nomination of Jerry D. Blakemore To Be an Assistant Secretary of Labor**

*October 13, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Jerry D. Blakemore to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor (Public and Intergovernmental Affairs). He would succeed David F. Demarest.

Since 1987 Mr. Blakemore has been the Director of the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs at the Department of Labor. Prior to this, he served in several capacities for Illinois Governor James R.

Thompson: Deputy Governor and legal counsel, 1985–1987; counselor and director of the Office of Citizens' Assistance and Consumer Affairs, 1983; and assistant for health and human services, 1980.

Mr. Blakemore graduated from Princeton University (B.A., 1976) and John Marshall Law School (J.D., 1980). He was born July 22, 1954, in Chicago, IL, and resides in Washington, DC.

## **Nomination of Jill Houghton Emery To Be Director of the Women's Bureau**

*October 13, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Jill Houghton Emery to be Director of the Women's Bureau at the Department of Labor. She would succeed Shirley Dennis.

Since 1985 Mrs. Emery has been Deputy Director of the Women's Bureau at the Department of Labor in Washington, DC. Previously she was Director of the Office of Women's Business Ownership at the Small

Business Administration, 1985, and Special Assistant to the Administrator at the Small Business Administration, 1985. From 1983 to 1984, Mrs. Emery was president of the Emery Corp. in New York.

Mrs. Emery graduated from State University of New York College at Geneseo (B.S., 1965). She was born May 28, 1943, in Bangor, ME. She is married, has three children, and resides in Washington, DC.

## **Nomination of William P. Albrecht To Be a Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission**

*October 13, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate William P. Albrecht to be a Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission for the term expiring April 13, 1993. He would succeed William E. Seale.

Since 1987, Dr. Albrecht has been associate dean for external programs with the college of business administration at the University of Iowa in Iowa City, IA, and acting associate dean for external programs, 1986–

1987. From 1984 to 1987, Dr. Albrecht was associate dean for undergraduate programs at the University of Iowa.

Dr. Albrecht graduated from Princeton University (A.B., 1956); University of South Carolina (M.A., 1962); and Yale University (M.A., 1963; Ph.D., 1965). He was born January 7, 1935, in Pittsburgh, PA. He served in the U.S. Navy, 1956–1961. Dr. Albrecht is married, has four children, and resides in Solon, IA.

## Remarks Congratulating the Crew of the Space Shuttle *Discovery* October 14, 1988

*The President.* Three weeks ago in Houston I met with Rick Hauck, Dick Covey, Pinky Nelson, Mike Lounge, and Dave Hilmers to wish them Godspeed as they prepared for their important journey. Today let us just say to our five brave countrymen: Thank you for taking us with you into space, and bless you for your courage. And on behalf of every American, welcome home.

The Vice President was right last night: You are America's heroes. You are his heroes and mine. You're each veterans of the space program, and what you have done for the program and for your country will be long remembered. At a time when it counted, you stepped forward to help return America to space, to once again live the dream—and for all of us, to help keep that dream alive. You, the astronauts, and the entire team that made the mission of the *Discovery* a success deserve the praise of a grateful nation.

I also want to salute the engineering and technical crew responsible for the redesign of the space shuttle. It was a job well-done. More than 400 design changes were made involving the orbiter, booster rockets, external tank, and engines. With the success of the new shuttle, America is on track for our next major objective: having the space station *Freedom* orbiting the Earth in the next decade.

In the meantime, we're looking forward to deploying the planetary probes *Magellan*, *Galileo*, and *Ulysses*, that will visit Venus, Jupiter, and the Sun. The launch of the Hubble space telescope—the Hubble, I should say; I put an “m” in there—the launch of the Hubble space telescope will extend our gaze to the far reaches of space. Important national security projects will also be launched, improving our ability to monitor arms control agreements. Our progress on developing the Mach 25 national aerospace plane continues.

And NASA's office of exploration has some very exciting ideas for the future: building a space observatory on the far side

of the Moon, or establishing a permanent lunar colony, or sending a manned mission to the planet Mars or to one of its moons. There's so much that lies ahead. You know, I have to wonder how far off is the day when the children of America turn to their parents and say, “Gee, Mom and Dad, can I borrow the spaceship tonight?” [Laughter]

For our young people, in particular, I think Mike Lounge said it best: “Space is a fun place.” That's a message that deserves to be posted in every science classroom in America. We can tell each child in every school: There's an exciting future ahead, and it belongs to you. Education will be your passport. Knowledge will be your boarding pass. So, set your sights on the stars. I want to say to our young people that our space program needs you. So you should study and work hard, because when you're old enough to go to space, America will be prepared to take you there.

I'll predict that the crew of the *Discovery* has launched a whole new generation of young space pioneers. Mission Commander Rick Hauck has said that this will be his last space flight. Well, we'll miss his leadership, but he says “there are a lot of people waiting in the wings.” In fact, four of them are right here. As Pinky Nelson, speaking for his colleagues, put it: “We're back at the end of the line, waiting for our next mission.” Well, we too are looking forward to seeing you return to space, but for now we just want to say thanks again for this mission and for all that it has meant for our country.

Along with the *Discovery's* dramatic lift-off, there have been few sights more inspiring than watching the graceful shuttle gliding down to Earth. Because in that moment, as five Americans returned from the heavens to the Earth, we could see our own future—or at least glimpse the shape of its opening moments—because there's so much more to come. What history is recording today is simply the greatest of beginnings, the opening overture of a symphony in space.



Yes, there have been setbacks and tragedy and heroism along the way. And the journey ahead is not for the faint-hearted; it's for the brave. But there are wonders that lie before us, wonders that the human heart has yearned to know since the dawn of time. Ours is the first generation in human history that has had the tools to bring mankind into the heavens, into space; and America intends to stay there as long as the human soul can dream and wonder, as long as our ancient destiny draws us toward the stars.

The poet William Butler Yeats described an Irish airman in World War I, who became a pilot not because of the call of "public men nor cheering crowds" but "a lonely impulse of delight drove him to this tumult in the clouds." I think that's the way it'll always be. The men and women who blaze the trail lead us forward through sense of joy, through "a lonely impulse of delight." They are the pioneers who seek knowledge and adventure, who lead us beyond the frontier, across great oceans, and who lift us to the clouds, to the heavens, and, someday, out beyond the stars.

Today vistas beyond imagination are being opened for humanity in space. A new future of freedom, both peaceful and beautiful, is being created. And America is telling the world: Follow us. We'll lead you there. This is the mission for which our nation itself was created, and we ask for

God's guidance. America's as large as the universe, as infinite as space, as limitless as the vision and courage of her people.

So, to the crew of the *Discovery* and to all of you who help carry us toward our destiny on the wings of a dream, thank you, and God bless you.

*Captain Hauck.* Mr. President, we would like to thank you very much for the privilege of coming to meet with you and for your coming down to Houston to wish us on our way. This is a great team that we work with, and many of those people are represented in the audience today. And we appreciate that opportunity to thank them again. But a team is only as good as its leader, and as far as we're concerned, you're the captain of the team. And we have a team jacket that we presented to you in Houston. We took the patches off of them so we could fly them into space, and we brought them back to you and would like to present them to you.

*The President.* They promised they'd bring 'em back to me. [*Laughter*]

*Captain Hauck.* Our pleasure, sir.

*The President.* Thank you all very much. And to some ladies who are just as brave as these gentlemen.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:48 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. The President's closing remarks referred to the wives of the crew.*

## Statement on Aid to the Nicaraguan Democratic Resistance October 14, 1988

I recently signed into law the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1989. That act provided \$27 million for limited humanitarian aid for the Nicaraguan democratic resistance through March 31, 1989.

Shortly, Congress will adjourn for the year, and its Members will return to their States and districts. If, during adjournment, the Sandinista regime attacks the resistance, available resources may not be enough to protect and sustain the freedom fighters

until the new Congress convenes. In the event the Sandinistas attempt to capitalize on this situation, they should know I would not hesitate to call the 100th Congress back into session to consider emergency assistance to the freedom fighters.

Our policy in Nicaragua remains the same: freedom for the people of Nicaragua, restoration of democratic institutions, and peace and stability for all of Central America. America must stand with those who fight for freedom in Nicaragua, as it has

stood with the valiant freedom fighters in Afghanistan and Angola. We have an obligation to share the blessings of our liberty with those who yearn for freedom in Nica-

ragua. Their struggle is our struggle, and together we can achieve democracy in Nicaragua.

## Remarks on Signing the Alternative Motor Fuels Act of 1988

*October 14, 1988*

Well, Members of Congress and distinguished guests, good afternoon. We're here today to sign into law an investment in America's future: the Alternative Motor Fuels Act of 1988. This bill is a landmark in the quest for alternative forms of energy. And believe me, when you're my age you just love hearing about alternative sources of energy. [*Laughter*]

I'm particularly proud this afternoon because I remember more than 4 years ago, at a Cabinet meeting in January 1984, and I asked Vice President George Bush to launch a thorough investigation of alternative energy and see what he could find—not pie-in-the-sky demonstration projects but real-world possibilities and realistic options that would help keep our air clean and our nation less dependent on foreign oil.

That's what's so exciting about the bill before us today: The forms of energy encouraged by this bill are already in use. Methanol, for example, is used in the Indianapolis 500 and in other race cars because it simultaneously enhances performance and safety. And cars that run on methanol have the potential to reduce emissions by

an amazing 50 percent and improve efficiency. For areas like southern California, that could be a Godsend. A few months ago, Vice President Bush dedicated the first methanol pump on Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles. And this bill gives American automobile companies a real incentive to start building cars powered by alternative fuels by adjusting the federally mandated average fuel economy ratings to reflect the gasoline saved by these vehicles.

This legislation also opens up new markets for natural gas and coal, our two most plentiful energy resources in this country. The success of these projects could improve employment and the economies in the hard-pressed oil- and gas-producing areas of the country. This bill takes advantage of existing government programs and mechanisms to assist alternative fuels. Most important, it's not intended to create massive new bureaucracies or new taxpayer subsidies.

So, I thank you, and may God bless you all. And I'm now going to sign that bill into law.

*Note: S. 1518, approved October 14, was assigned Public Law No. 100-494.*

## Nomination of Dennis M. Devaney To Be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board

*October 14, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Dennis M. Devaney to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board for the remainder of the term expiring December 16, 1989. He would succeed

Marshall B. Babson.

Since 1988 Mr. Devaney has been General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was a member of the Merit Systems Pro-

tection Board, 1982–1988. He was in private practice with Tighe, Curhan & Piliero, 1981–1982.

Mr. Devaney graduated from the University of Maryland (B.A., 1968; M.A., 1970)

and Georgetown University Law Center (J.D., 1975). He was born February 25, 1946, in Cheverly, MD. He served in the U.S. Navy, 1970–1972. He is married, has two children, and resides in Columbia, MD.

## Message to the Congress Reporting on the National Emergency With Respect to Panama *October 14, 1988*

### *To the Congress of the United States:*

1. On April 8, 1988, in Executive Order No. 12635, I declared a national emergency to deal with the threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States posed by the policies and actions of the Noriega/Solis regime of Panama (53 Fed. Reg. 12134, April 12, 1988). In that Order, I ordered the immediate blocking of all property and interests in property of the Government of Panama (including the Banco Nacional de Panama and the Caja de Ahorros) then or thereafter located in the United States or coming within the possession or control of persons located within the United States. I also prohibited the payment or transfer of any funds or other financial or investment assets or credits to the Noriega/Solis regime from the United States and by U.S. persons and U.S.-controlled Panamanian entities located in the territory of Panama. All transfers, or payments owed, that are not authorized by rules, regulations, or licenses, to the Government of Panama are required to be made into a blocked account of the Government of Panama at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, to be held for the benefit of the Panamanian people.

2. The declaration of a national emergency was made pursuant to the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code. I reported the declaration to the Congress on April 8, 1988, pursuant to section 1703(b) of the International

Emergency Economic Powers Act. The present report is submitted pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 1703(c).

3. The Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury, after consultation with other Federal agencies, issued the Panamanian Transactions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 565, to implement the prohibitions in Executive Order No. 12635 (53 Fed. Reg. 20566, June 3, 1988). The Panamanian Transactions Regulations contain a number of general licenses, authorizing payment to the Noriega/Solis regime of utilities; indirect taxes; fees and taxes paid in connection with basic business activity; fees (other than income taxes) directly owed by individuals; payments for travel-related, telecommunications, and mail transactions; fees related to the purchase and sale of publications; and payments of obligations of the Noriega/Solis regime to persons within the United States.

Two amendments to the Panamanian Transactions Regulations have been issued to date. The first, effective June 15, 1988, authorizes payment of social security taxes to the Noriega/Solis regime by U.S. persons and U.S.-controlled Panamanian entities (53 Fed. Reg. 23620, June 23, 1988). This amendment permits the payment of taxes and fees for health, maternity, and retirement benefits for Panamanian nationals employed by U.S. companies and U.S.-controlled Panamanian companies. The second amendment, effective August 24, 1988, authorizes payment to the Noriega/Solis regime of import duties, other import-related expenses, and port fees (53 Fed. Reg. 32221, August 24, 1988). This amendment facilitates U.S. exports to Panama by per-

mitting U.S. exporters and U.S.-controlled Panamanian importers to pay expenses related to importations.

With this report, I am enclosing a copy of the Treasury Department's Panamanian Transactions Regulations, as amended to date.

4. The objective of Administration policy remains support for a return to civilian constitutional rule and the development of an apolitical military establishment in Panama. In furtherance of our policy, the Administration has imposed economic sanctions against the Noriega/Solis regime. In our judgment, the root cause of the current crisis is the fact that the Panamanian people have lost confidence in a political system widely perceived as corrupt, repressive, and inept. A genuine Panamanian resolution of the political crisis is necessary to restore confidence in the Panamanian economy, a precondition to the return of economic stability and growth in Panama. Accordingly, our efforts have been directed at supporting Panamanian efforts to resolve the underlying political crisis as rapidly as possible.

5. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from April 8 through October 8, 1988, that are

directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of the Panamanian national emergency are estimated at \$701,000, most of which represents wage and salary costs for Federal personnel. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in the Office of Foreign Assets Control, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, and the Office of the General Counsel), the Department of State, the Federal Reserve Board, the National Security Council staff, and the Department of Defense.

6. The policies and actions of the Noriega/Solis regime in Panama continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to apply economic sanctions against Panama as long as these measures are appropriate and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
October 14, 1988.

## Proclamation 5882—National Forest Products Week, 1988

*October 14, 1988*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Our observance of National Forest Products Week reminds us that, in one way or another, forest resources affect all of us, city and country dwellers alike. Forests supply many material needs, from lumber for homes to paper products to the baseball bats of our national pastime. And, whether in national and city parks or in local woods, forests enhance our physical and spiritual well-being with their scenic vistas and recreational opportunities.

Forestry and agriculture have been vital

to our economic life from the start. Today, we are seeking to expand our market for forest products. We have the technological and resource capabilities to boost our competitiveness in exporting forest products. Our active competition in the international marketplace will foster a more robust economy and healthier and more productive forests. We continue to develop new resource management practices and to foster innovations in forest products. We can provide these and other products for ourselves and the people of the world; we will succeed as long as we continue to understand the great importance of our forests and the need to nurture them.

To promote greater awareness and appreciation of the many benefits of forests for our Nation, the Congress, by Public Law 86-753 (36 U.S.C. 163), has designated the week beginning on the third Sunday in October of each year as "National Forest Products Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of October 16 through October 22, 1988, as National

Forest Products Week, and I call upon all Americans to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:01 a.m., October 17, 1988]

## Appointment of Othal E. Brand, Sr., as a Member of the Commission on Agricultural Workers

October 14, 1988

The President today announced his intention to appoint Othal E. Brand, Sr., to be a member of the Commission on Agricultural Workers. This is a new position.

Mr. Brand has been founder and chairman of the board of Griffin and Brand of McAllen, Inc., in McAllen, TX, for more

than 20 years. Mr. Brand is also serving his third term as the mayor of McAllen, TX.

Mr. Brand served in the U.S. Marine Corps during World War II. He was born August 12, 1919, in Grayson, GA. He is married, has three children, and resides in McAllen.

## Radio Address to the Nation on the Federal Budget and the Congressional Elections

October 15, 1988

*My fellow Americans:*

Today we learned that there will be no Gramm-Rudman-Hollings sequester this year. With that in mind, I'd like to take a moment to talk about one of Washington's favorite pastimes: making the Federal budget.

As Congress prepares to leave town, many of its liberal leaders are congratulating themselves about their handling of the budget. And, yes, at least Congress didn't repeat its budget performance of last year: one desperation bill called a continuing resolution passed over 2 months late rather than the 13 regular appropriations bills required by law. Congress heard my warning

that if that happened again I'd use my veto pen, even if it meant shutting down the entire Government.

So, we stopped Congress from once more saying, "The dog ate my homework," when its budget assignment was due; and we got them to cut spending enough so that we'll meet the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings targets this year. But left to its own devices, Congress would not have done this. You see, Congress is still controlled by liberal big spenders. And no matter when they hand in their homework, they still call every paper "tax and spend."

You may have heard a lot of campaign talk from our liberal friends recently about

the Federal deficit and Federal debt. What you don't hear them say is that the President can't spend one dime of the Government's money without congressional appropriations. Only Congress can decide how much the Government spends. Only Congress can pass spending bills. Only Congress can determine how big the deficit will be, or if we're to have a deficit at all. In fact, it is against the law for the President to spend a penny more or a penny less than Congress directs him to spend. The President can't add to the deficit. He can't subtract from it either. That's Congress' job.

And how many of us have stopped to think that our liberal friends have had a majority in the House of Representatives for 52 of the last 56 years and in both Houses of Congress for 46 of those 56 years? And in all that time, there were only 8 scattered years in which the budget was balanced; the last time was 1969.

Over the years, I've asked Congress for many spending cuts that Congress with its liberal leadership has rejected. Add them all up, and they come to more than this year's entire budget deficit. Think of it: We could have wiped out a year of deficits if our liberal friends in Congress were as dedicated to reducing government spending as we are.

Of course, the liberal big spenders in Congress will tell you that they're for reducing the deficit and even for reducing spending. But somehow for them reduced spending always comes down to reduced defense spending. And time and again, when they've cut defense spending, it's just been a cover for spending more on their special interest programs. In 6 years, the liberal leadership in Congress cut defense spending authority by over \$125 billion. And for every dollar they cut from defense outlays, they added \$2 to domestic spending.

I've called on our liberal friends in Congress to admit their addiction to big spending and to give the President more tools to help him help them kick the habit. And that's why I've wanted a balanced budget

amendment: to require them to live within their means. And it's why I've wanted a line-item veto for the President: so the President can go through the budget, lift out bad spending, item by item, and make Congress vote on it out in the open, not hidden with thousands of other items. That way, if the spending really is bad, you'll know about it, and your representatives will have to answer to you when they go home and ask for your vote.

You can see why the liberal congressional leadership is dead-set against the balanced budget amendment and the line-item veto. They like things just as they are, although they act as if the first chance they get they'll find a way out of the discipline of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. I'm sorry to say that the Congress' liberal leadership still has one answer to everything: raise your taxes. And if they stay in control of the Congress, they just might find a way to raise them.

In the next 4 weeks, as you're thinking over how you'll vote this year, I wish you'd consider something else as well: Since we must ride two horses, Congress and the President, across every stream, shouldn't they both be going the same way? Why should we have a President who says no more taxes, and Congress have a liberal leadership that wants to tax and spend? Why should we have a President who's for a line-item veto and a balanced budget amendment, and Congress have a liberal leadership that's against both? If we don't want a tax-and-spend liberal in the White House, shouldn't we give the President we do want a Congress that will work with him? And when it comes to giving the next President a more receptive Congress, I hope you'll remember: If your Representative and Senator aren't part of the answer, you can be sure they're part of the problem.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from the Oval Office at the White House.*

## Final Order for Emergency Deficit Control Measures for Fiscal Year 1989

October 15, 1988

By the authority vested in me as President under the Constitution and by the statutes of the United States of America, including section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177), as amended by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Reaffirmation Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-119) (hereafter referred to as "the Act"), and in accordance with the report of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget issued October 15, 1988, pursuant to section 251(c)(2) of the

Act, I hereby state, pursuant to section 252(b), that no aggregate outlay reductions are required.

This Order shall be reported to the Congress and shall be published in the *Federal Register*.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
October 15, 1988.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 1:14 p.m., October 15, 1988]

## Remarks to the Students and Faculty of Archbishop Carroll and All Saints High Schools

October 17, 1988

Thank you all, and thank you, Cardinal Hickey. Now, some of you may wonder why I've come here today. Well, I like great teams, and I couldn't think of two greater teams than the Lions and the Saints.

I understand that you just had student body elections. You know, I have to tell you, I was president of the student body in my high school, and I always had a dream that one day the President of the United States might come visit our school. Of course, every time we invited him, President Washington said he was busy. [*Laughter*]

By the way, a certain friend of mine has a message she wanted me to send you. Please, for your families, for your friends, for your country, and for yourselves: Just say no to drugs and alcohol.

Cardinal Hickey, Bishop Corrada, Father O'Malley, Sister Marcella Scully, Secretary Cavazos, and Dan Curtain—just before I came out here, my good friend Cardinal Hickey took me to view the altar before which Archbishop Carroll celebrated Mass. I was deeply honored that Cardinal Hickey gave me the opportunity to see where that

great American man of God worshiped.

America's first bishop was a scholar, a patriot, a good shepherd in our nation's founding years. Saint Thomas Aquinas once wrote about qualities that marked the character of Archbishop Carroll. "Three things," he said, "are necessary for the salvation of man: to know what he ought to believe, to know what he ought to desire, and to know what he ought to do." I have come here today as a temporal leader, a man concerned with the affairs of state and the course of the country. And yet I have come to tell you, my young friends, that in all my years of public life, I have found that what Aquinas tells us is necessary for the salvation of man is also necessary for the strength and happiness of nations.

Now, we're in the middle of an election campaign, and everything I say is likely to be taken as political. But then, even if I don't talk about where I stand, it's sort of like the story of a CIA agent who was sent to contact another agent in Ireland. He didn't know the other agent, but he was told that his name was Murphy and that to

establish their contact he was to say, "It's a beautiful day today, but it will be a greater day tomorrow." So, he made his way to this tiny town by the sea and walked into the local pub and said to the bartender, "I'm looking for a man named Murphy." And the bartender said, "Well, if it's Murphy that bootmaker you want, he's across the street on the second floor. If it's Murphy the farmer, he's just a mile down the road and on the left-hand side. And then my name is Murphy." And the agent said, "Well, it's a beautiful day today and it'll be a better day tomorrow." "Ah," said the bartender, "it's Murphy the spy you want." [Laughter]

So, you know where I stand even if I don't say so. But I hope you won't mind if, for the most part, I set aside the election. What I have to say to you today has to do not with the day-to-day politics but with the enduring truths that mold men and women and move nations; truths like faith, hope, and love. And, as Paul tells us, "The greatest of these is love."

I've found there are two kinds of people in this world: those absorbed in themselves and those who give love—love to their families, to their friends, to their communities, to their country, and to God. Yes, we show love in many ways: by saying we love, of course, and by putting our arms around someone, but even more, by how we live, by our courtesy, by our integrity, by studying and preparing for the future, and by service to humanity. Add it all up, and you'd say: by our values.

Some in our age are inclined to say, "Well, that's okay, but not very important. So, what else is new?" But this is important, and in many ways, it's also new. The American political philosopher James Q. Wilson has written that the most important change that he has seen since the mid-sixties in scholarly thinking about how to make our country better is the new understanding, as he put it: "Public interest depends on private virtue."

And to take just one area—education—Catholic schools across America are showing that private virtue and public interest do indeed live together. Yes, you have two of the best schools in this city, and you're some of the best students in this city. And what's true of you—how you stand out—is

also true of the students of Catholic schools in most cities. Isn't that because you're not only learning the ABC's but also about right and wrong, good and evil, and the nature of God's love?

Your prayers, your dress code, your religious studies, your service to your community—all go hand in hand with your academic achievement. The public interest in your education depends on the private virtues you're learning, or as Aquinas might have said, it depends on you acquiring the elements of personal salvation.

Now, I don't want you to think I'm just talking here. I've heard a lot about your accomplishments. And I couldn't help remembering something General George C. Marshall said when he was asked why he was so certain that we would win the Second World War. And General Marshall said, "We have a secret weapon: the best blankety-blank kids in the world." And when I was told about all you do, I thought America still has a secret weapon. And it's still the best blankety-blank kids in the world.

It amazes me that while you're exploring the mysteries of God's love and all that goes with it and showing how this exploration goes hand in hand with getting a good education, others around our nation deny the public importance of the private virtues that you are mastering. If you can believe it, not long ago one State chapter of a national activist organization said that for public schools to teach the idea that fidelity in marriage is a traditional American value would be unconstitutional since, as they said, these values are rooted in religion.

Well, God's love shows most strongly, of course, in the greatest gift of all: the gift of life. And here, as you know, there is great resistance to any talk about values. Recently, those who call themselves prochoice have taken to discussing children who might be born deformed. Perhaps it would be better, they say, to spare the infant the struggle of life. I can't help thinking of Christy Nolan, who earlier this year, received one of the world's most coveted literary awards. Why Christy Nolan? Well, you see, there were complications at his birth, and he almost died. And there were



some who suggested that he should be allowed to. But doctors saved him, only in the process he was left totally paralyzed. He cannot walk, talk, or control his limbs. He writes using what he calls a unicorn stick attached to his forehead, pecking out his words on a typewriter, a page a day. In his message accepting the award, Christy Nolan wrote, in that manner, "Imagine what I would have missed if the doctors had not revived me on that September day long ago." Well, imagine what so many, denied the right to life, have missed. Imagine what we've all missed for their absence. Think of the cost to all of us because of the denial in public life of this most basic of values. I can't help wondering if those who call themselves prochoice have ever stopped to think that the fetus, the unborn child, never has a choice.

In no area is the importance of private virtue to the public interest clearer than in another area: the area of drug abuse. When we came into office 8 years ago, we found a drug epidemic that few in the Government seemed to care much about. We started arresting and sending to jail drug dealers and drug kingpins in larger and larger numbers. In the last 8 years, Federal narcotics convictions have more than doubled, and we have seized tons of cocaine and tens of thousands of tons of marijuana. And there's other good news, too. After much prodding, pushing, and bludgeoning from us, a reluctant Congress is expected to pass a tough, new drug bill in the next few days. It would give our law enforcement officers new and better tools for helping them protect us all. And, to help protect the lives of the innocent, it would provide for the death penalty for those who commit murder in the course of a drug-related crime. I hope this means our liberal congressional friends are dropping their nostalgia for the do-your-own-thing-in-your-own-time-baby sixties and are joining us whole-heartedly in this fight against drugs.

But important as all this government activity has been, for my money the turning point in the fight against illegal drugs came when a certain little lady opened her heart and spoke with a mother's love to America's young people. Her message was simple: Have the courage of the values that God

placed in your soul. I've told this story before. Nancy was in Oakland, California, some time back speaking in a schoolroom, and a little girl stood up and said, "But what do we do when someone offers us drugs?" And Nancy said, "Just say no." Today there are over 12,000 Just Say No clubs in schools across the country. You know something? While the number of drug users soared during the 4 years before we took office, it's dropping now. And earlier this year we got the best news of all: High school students are saying no to drugs, including cocaine, as never before.

But what Nancy has been saying to so many young people is what the priests, the nuns, and the teachers say to you each day: that you must have values to guide your lives. Too often values aren't taught, or can't be taught, in our public schools. But they are taught here. And may I say, because you're here, each of you is greatly privileged. But with each gift goes an obligation, and yours is to act as examples to your friends who aren't as fortunate to go to these schools and who may be tempted by those who would lead them astray.

I know that your parents all make great sacrifices so that you can come here. It's a measure of their love for you. For years I've been urging Congress to recognize the public interest in your education and to allow your parents to support your education either through tuition tax credits or vouchers. We need a Congress that shares and supports the values of the American people. We hear the cry, "But what values do you mean?" Well, that's easy, just for starters: Love thy neighbor as thyself.

In this past Lenten season, the Holy Father invited Cardinal Hickey to give the yearly retreat for him and his household—an honor never before accorded to an American priest or bishop. In his meditations, the Cardinal said, "To obey God, the author of our freedom, is to respect our freedom." And he added, "In the logic of the Gospel, harmony with God's will is the true definition of history."

So, this is my message to you, as a secular leader, but also as a man standing in humility before God: to seek what the Cardinal calls true freedom, to reach for what Aquinas

nas called the necessities of salvation. For if you do, if these lessons become part of the instruction you carry with you when you end your studies here, America will be stronger; the world will be better; and there will be no limits to what, in this sweet land of liberty, you can do with your lives.

Let me just, if I can, say a few words on my own about this nation of ours. You know, I received a letter. We're quite unique. I received a letter from a man one day. He pointed out something I had never thought of. He said, "You can go to live in France; you cannot become a Frenchman. You can go to live in Germany or Spain, and you cannot become a German or a Spaniard." And he went on, naming Japan, China, and other countries. But he said, "Anyone from any corner of the world can come to America and become an American." And this country is the only one you can say has that peculiar melding of people together, revealing as no other area ever has, that we are all the sons and daughters of God.

You know, I don't say this very often, and sometimes people may call it mysticism. But I have always believed that there was some divine power and plan that placed

this great continent between the two great oceans to be found only by people who had that extra love of freedom and that courage within their hearts to uproot themselves from their native land; leave, many times, family and friends; but to come here and to create this nation that we have created for ourselves here. I have to believe that that is true, just as I believe that Lincoln spoke the truth I've learned in these 8 years as never before when he said, "I could not perform the functions of this office for 15 minutes if I did not know that I could call upon one who is stronger and wiser than all others." Thank you all. God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 10:56 a.m. in the gymnasium of Archbishop Carroll High School. He was introduced by James Cardinal Hickey, Archbishop of Washington, DC. In his opening remarks, the President referred to Bishop Alvaro Corrada, Auxiliary Bishop of Washington; Father John P. O'Malley, principal of Archbishop Carroll High School; Sister Marcella Scully, principal of All Saints High School; Secretary of Education Lauro F. Cavazos; and Daniel F. Curtain, secretary of Catholic education for the Archdiocese of Washington, DC.*

## Remarks at the Presentation Ceremony for the Presidential Medal of Freedom

October 17, 1988

Good afternoon, and thank you all for coming here. You know, maybe it'll sound a little like bragging, but I have to tell you, I really have a great job. *[Laughter]* And one of the reasons this is such a great job is that I get to preside at wonderful occasions like this one. We're all here today to present the Medal of Freedom to eight remarkable Americans. It's the highest civilian honor this nation can bestow, and those who are so honored have spent much of their lives advancing the cause of freedom around the world.

Like those who have come before, today's recipients are artists and statesmen, philosophers and academics, and people of action

and profound introspection. Your lives and careers testify to a central truth of humanity: It is better to give than to receive. You've all given—given of your talent and your energy and your resources—because you know that the only way to fight injustice and promote freedom is to speak a resounding "no" to the forces of international complacency and a resounding "yes" to those whose souls thirst after the cool waters of liberty.

What your example—and the examples of Mac Baldrige and J. Willard Marriott, who are watching us from a better place—teach all of us is that fighting for what you believe in is not only good; it's fun. It's a pleasant

experience to know you've done some good, maybe the most enjoyable experience we all have. You are all possessed of the good cheer and clear consciences of those who know they've done all they can for a cause they believe in.

The reward for good deeds does not only come in the hereafter, it comes every day in the knowledge that the world is maybe a little better because of the things you've done in your life. Well, we can't hope to top a feeling like that, but we do aim to add a little pleasure with the awards we give out today. And so, without further ado, I will now read the citations for the eight Medal of Freedom recipients of 1988. And as I start to read, you'll please come to the platform.

This is the citation for Malcolm Baldrige:

Cowboy, business executive, political activist, Cabinet Secretary—Mac Baldrige was all of these and more. To every task and role, he brought the strength of his integrity and the power of his vision. In serving his country, he became an architect of our international economic policy. And yet, though he moved with Presidents, Prime Ministers, and Kings, he was always happiest with the kind of straight-talking cowboys who elected him to the Cowboy Hall of Fame. Malcolm Baldrige had uncommon accomplishments and character. He was a true embodiment of the American spirit.

And here to accept is Mrs. Baldrige.

And the citation for Pearl Bailey Bellson:

Pearl? As a girl, Pearl Bailey began singing in her father's church in Virginia and kept singing all the way to Broadway and into America's heart. Among the preeminent American entertainers of this century, she has dazzled audiences all over the world. She has also served the Nation as a Special Adviser to the United States Mission to the United Nations. And America loves Pearl Bailey, for her songs and for her soul.

The citation for Irving Brown:

As the European representative of the American Federation of Labor in the late 1940's, Irving Brown played a crucial role in breaking the hold of international communism over postwar Western Europe. By doing so, he can truly be called one of the architects of Western democracy. He has shunned publicity, believing the cause of freedom is far more important than the pleasure of fame. But his modesty cannot obscure the size of his accomplishments, and they have earned Irving Brown the gratitude of his country.

And accepting this award will be his son, Robert.

And this citation for Warren E. Burger:

As teacher, lawyer, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and judge, Warren Burger proved his abiding love of the law. For 17 years, he served in the highest post on the highest court in the land as the 15th Chief Justice of the United States. Chief Justice Burger stepped down from the Supreme Court to lead our country in a bicentennial celebration of the Constitution—one more act of devotion and distinction by Warren Earl Burger to the Republic he loves and serves so well.

The citation for Milton Friedman:

Teacher, scholar, and theorist—Milton Friedman restored common sense to the world of economics. A winner of the Nobel Prize, Milton Friedman's technical mastery of his profession is unchallenged. But more central to his work is its moral component: an idea of human freedom in which man's economic rights are as vital as his civil and human rights. It is for his celebration of the human spirit as well as the brilliance of his mind that I bestow upon Milton Friedman the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

And the citation for Jean Faircloth MacArthur:

Vibrant, charming, brave, and ever loyal—as she always puts it—"to my General," Jean MacArthur has witnessed the great cataclysms of our time, survived war and peace, conquered tragedy, and known triumph. Whether on a PT boat evading enemy ships in the South China Sea or being welcomed home by all Americans in 1951, Jean MacArthur was and is a shining example—a woman of substance and character; a loyal wife and mother; and like her General, a patriot selfless in the service of our country and the cause of freedom.

Citation for J. Willard Marriott:

The son of a humble Utah sheep rancher, J. Willard Marriott turned a small root beer stand in the Nation's Capital into one of America's largest and most successful businesses. Known for his vision, ingenuity, and hard work, J. Willard Marriott will also be remembered as a man of devotion to family, a leader in his church, a respected voice in the halls of government, and as a man who in his life and career brought honor to America.

And his wife, Alice, is accepting.

A citation for David Packard:

Accomplished businessman and skillful manager, noted philanthropist and public servant of the highest integrity—David Packard has had a legendary life and career. Dedicated to furthering the pursuit of scientific, technological, and human progress, devoted to his country and the cause of keeping her strong in a dangerous world, David Packard has served the American people effectively, generously, and proudly.

These are the eight that we honor, and I'm very proud to have been able to participate in this with these wonderful people.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:23 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. Prior to his remarks, the President hosted a luncheon in the Residence for the recipients.*

## Statement on Signing the Bill Supporting the Restoration of a Free and Independent Cambodia

October 18, 1988

I have today signed H.J. Res. 602, which expresses congressional support for the restoration of a free and independent Cambodia, the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from that country, and the protection of the Cambodian people from a return to power by the Khmer Rouge. I welcome this clear statement of principles on a subject on which we are all in agreement.

I note that the Resolution is properly cast in admonitory terms and accordingly must be interpreted as a nonbinding expression of the sense of the Congress. I disagree with the wording of certain clauses, which, as written, could complicate our efforts to work with other governments to achieve the objective we all seek: to prevent the Khmer Rouge from ever again being in a

position of absolute authority from which to wage its rule of terror over the Cambodian people. I have, however, signed this legislation because it makes clear that the United States will continue to do everything possible to assure that the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia is brought to an end and that effective guarantees are put into place to prevent the Khmer Rouge from ever again taking control of Cambodia.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
October 18, 1988.

*Note: H.J. Res. 602, approved October 18, was assigned Public Law No. 100-502.*

## Statement on Signing the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988

October 18, 1988

I have today signed S. 908, the "Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988." My Administration has had a long-standing and deep commitment to the work of the Inspectors General within the Executive branch. Their efforts to combat fraud, waste, and abuse deserve our sincere thanks and continued support.

I must, however, note that S. 908, like the Inspector General Act of 1978, raises cer-

tain constitutional concerns. Unless properly construed, the Act's reporting requirements could impermissibly interfere with the President's control over the deliberative processes of the Executive branch. For example, the disclosure of opposing views with respect to decisions at issue unnecessarily creates divisions within the Executive branch that could chill the frank exchange of views necessary to effective decision-

making. Such requirements would conflict with the constitutional protection afforded the integrity and confidentiality of the internal deliberations of the Executive branch and the President's authority as head of the Executive branch to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," U.S. Const., art. II, sec. 3, and to coordinate and supervise his subordinates. I have signed S. 908 with the understanding that it will be im-

plemented consistent with these constitutional principles.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
October 18, 1988.

*Note: S. 908, approved October 18, was assigned Public Law No. 100-504.*

## Remarks by Telephone to Colonel Thomas Carroll of the Alaskan Whale Rescue Team October 18, 1988

*The President.* Colonel Carroll?

*Col. Carroll.* Yes, sir?

*The President.* This is Ronald Reagan.

*Col. Carroll.* It's a pleasure, sir.

*The President.* Well, I'm calling first of all—I just have to tell you how much I'm impressed by all that you are doing up there in this effort on the whales and tell you that down here a great many of us are very concerned about that rescue operation and freeing those three mammals. And I've called, well, for one thing, to see if I could get an onsite report from you on the rescue effort and how it looks.

*Col. Carroll.* Very good, sir. I'd just like to lead off by saying that there's a tremendous amount of people who put a lot of effort who appreciate the fact that you've taken the time from your schedule to call. And we'll make sure that everybody knows that that did happen. I know they'll be extremely pleased.

*The President.* Well, that isn't so important, but we place a great importance on what you're doing up there. It's a—

*Col. Carroll.* I can give you a little bit of an update. Right now, of course, the environment is extremely harsh, and the hover barge that we are going to take over there to actually break the path through the ice has been sitting for quite some time—over 2 years. And so, the major effort here by VECO, the company that actually owns the barge, has been to ensure that it's totally safe and free of any maintenance problems

that might occur. And that's been somewhat of the holdup, because that kind of relates to the safety of the air crew that will actually be towing the barge over to the community of Barrow.

*The President.* Yes, I know. And that is an Alaska National Guard operation, isn't it?

*Col. Carroll.* That's correct. The helicopter is a CH-54 skycrane, of course, one of a dying breed. And without the helicopter, this particular operation would be impossible. But really the operation is a conglomeration of private sector industry, ARCO, Standard Oil, VECO, and of course then the National Guard is in here. And we're pulling it together. And then additionally, there's a tremendous number of people in the communities of Barrow that—from a Greenpeace organization to National Marine Fisheries—that are really giving a hand. It's extremely moving when you see the interest that's been generated not only here but across the Nation.

*The President.* Well, I was going to say, yes, that it is. Television keeps us apprised, virtually on a daily basis, of the plight of the whales, and photographing them and all. But through this, we've become aware of how much all of you are doing up there, and I just want to tell you that everybody down here—their hearts are with you and we just—our prayers are also with you. And anything that we can say or do to help you along with the success of the operation, we'd be pleased to do it.

*Col. Carroll.* Sir, I think that this phone call, believe it or not, related to the crews that are out there right now in the below-freezing weather, will make a substantial difference in their morale. This is the kind of thing that kind of makes it all worthwhile. And of course, the end product of hopefully saving those whales is going to really be the peak.

*The President.* Well, you can tell them all that we're very proud of all of you and what you're doing up there. And I'll let you get on with your rescue mission now. But just know that a great many people are praying for all of you.

*Col. Carroll.* We appreciate it, sir. I'd like to just close the conversation with one thing: There's a couple of people that were really instrumental in the early stages of helping us out. And one is Senator Stevens, and the other was Governor Steve Cowper. And I'm not just saying that for any reason other than to just—without them in the be-

ginning helping all of the organizations—the Greenpeace, the National Guard, and everybody else—I don't think we'd be here today. And of course, your interest is extremely helpful.

*The President.* Well, I appreciate that, and I have a high regard for the two gentlemen you just mentioned, the Governor and the Senator, and I'll relay to them what you've said.

*Col. Carroll.* Thank you very much, sir.

*The President.* All right. Okay goodbye: good luck!

*Col. Carroll.* Very good, sir. Thank you.

*The President.* All right. Bye.

*Note: The President spoke at 3:03 p.m. from the Oval Office at the White House. Col. Carroll of the Alaska National Guard was at the Atlantic Richfield Company base camp in Prudhoe Bay, AK. The rescue team was attempting to free three gray whales trapped in the ice off Point Barrow.*

## Remarks at a Republican Campaign Rally in Columbus, Ohio October 19, 1988

*The President.* Thank you all very much. All right. And I thank you, George. Thank you for that very wonderful introduction. And a thank you to that great music of the Ohio State University Marching Band and the Pikerington High School Band. And let me say a special hello to Commerce Secretary Bill Verity; to Congressmen John Kasich, Chalmers Wylie, Del Latta, Bob McEwen; to Mayor Buck Rinehart and State Senator Gene Watts; to State supreme court candidates Joyce George and Paul Matia; and again, to the next United States Senator from the State of Ohio, George Voinovich. And I can't go any farther without a hello to my brother TEEK's.

*Audience members.* T-K-E! T-K-E! T-K-E!

*The President.* And you know, when I was a pledge, I was told that Tau Kappa Epsilon was a fraternity for life. And let me also say hello to another group I take a kind of a personal interest in. And you know, I've heard all the way to Washington that here

at Ohio State the College Republicans give—[applause]—well, I didn't get to finish the sentence. I hear the College Republicans here give the best party on campus.

Well, it's great to be back in Ohio and here at the home of what, over the years, has always been a football team with the heart to keep fighting—the way a certain friend of mine has done since August when he, too, was a few games down and came up with a winning season—one of the great football teams in America, the Buckeyes. And speaking of great athletes, there's someone here who brought home both the silver and the gold, Ohio's Olympic champion, Butch Reynolds.

You know, I watched a certain debate the other night. I don't often feel sorry for liberals, but I came close. I couldn't help thinking the problem with those fellows on the other side is not camera angles or lighting. It's not whether their candidate is likable or not.

No, it's the very thing that they've spent this campaign trying desperately to hide. When our liberal friends refuse even to whisper the "L" word and insist that this election is not about ideology, it's about competence; they're just acknowledging that where they want to take America, America doesn't want to go. But they're way over there in left field. They're out of the mainstream of American politics, and their policies are liberal, liberal, liberal!

But the American people always have a way of figuring out the facts. You know, it reminds me of a little story. At my age, everything reminds you of a story. *[Laughter]* This has to do with our intelligence community. It seems that they called in an agent, and they told him that he was to go to a little town in Ireland. And there he was to make contact with one of our spies named Murphy. Now, he said that the manner of recognition would be that he should say to Murphy—he should say that it was a beautiful day this morning, but it'll be a greater afternoon.

So, he goes to Ireland and—in this little town—and he goes into the pub, and he sits up at the bar. And the bartender comes along, and he orders, and he says, "By the way, I'm looking for a man named Murphy." And the bartender said, "Well, now, there's a Murphy across the street on the second floor. He's a bootmaker. And this is about a row down there to the left is a farmer named Murphy. And my name is Murphy." And the agent said, "Well, it was a beautiful day this morning, but it's going to be greater this afternoon." "Oh," he says, "it's Murphy the spy you want." *[Laughter]*

Well, you know the facts and so do the American people. Our liberal friends have spent the last 3 months trying to dress up their agenda in our clothes, but somehow nothing fits. When they say "opportunity," they mean subsidies. When they say "reducing the deficit," they mean raising taxes. And when they say "strong defense," they mean cut defense spending. No wonder their favorite machine is the snowblower. *[Laughter]* They talk about it being time for a change. Where have they been the last 8 years? We are the change. We began the change 8 years ago. And the choice this year is to go forward with the change or to

go back to the stagnant status quo of the past.

When George Bush and I took office, America was in the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression. High taxes and runaway regulations had driven our economy to its knees with a 1–2–3 combination of inflation, economic stagnation, and unemployment. We turned that around. Since our expansion began, we've created over 18 million new jobs, more new jobs than Europe and Japan combined.

Today we're in the longest peacetime economic expansion ever recorded. We're exporting more than ever before in our history. And a greater proportion of Americans and a greater number of Americans are at work today than ever before in the history of the United States of America.

Would you let me just qualify that statement here and tell you what that means and what I mean? It seems that the statisticians have determined that everyone, male and female, from the age 16 and up, are considered the potential employment pool. That means that all of you, in spite of the fact that you're going to be here getting an education and perhaps going on to a post-education—this doesn't discount or leave out the people that have retired and are out there on the golf course or someplace else—but everybody in the United States 16 of age and up, is considered the employment pool. Well, now, listen to this: 62.7 percent of that population I've just described is employed in this country today.

Now, you may have heard the liberals talk about a smaller middle class, and it's true: The middle class is getting proportionately smaller, but not because a greater proportion of our people are poor. That just isn't so. No, it's because more people in the middle class group are moving up and becoming so well off. You know, it's so much easier for me to speak than it is for our opponents, because we have the facts on our side.

*Audience members.* Reagan! Reagan! Reagan!

*The President.* All right. Between 1977 and 1981—I don't know why I pick those years—*[laughter]*—the real income of the typical American family dropped 7 percent.

Since then, it has soared more than 10 percent.

Now, think of what reducing the prime interest rate by over half means to young families seeking to purchase a new home. Think of what reducing inflation to a third of what it was means to families seeking to protect their life savings. And think of what our tax reduction program has meant to families, most of whom today now pay a top rate of 15 percent. And think of what this means to you. When you leave school, there'll be jobs and opportunities waiting for you. And that even applies to that noisy few that are in here.

It's a good time to begin a career and maybe get married to that special someone and start a family. And perhaps now, or in a few years, you'll want to start your own business. It's a great time for that, too. Think of how lucky you are not to have graduated in the classes of '79 or '80 when things were different. But also think of how lucky you are to be graduating in our country and not some other one.

*Audience members.* U.S.A.! U.S.A.! U.S.A.!

*The President.* Yes, what you heard in a recent debate I've heard echoed in my talks with the leaders of many other nations: Today the United States of America is the envy of the world. Yes, we've come a long way in the last 8 years, but, my friends, everything that you and I and George Bush have worked for these last 8 years, everything, could be lost faster than you can say the Pledge of Allegiance. The liberals talk about reaching for the center, but from the economy to national defense, they've taken positions that only a McGovern could love.

We've achieved arms agreements with the Soviets and a new warmth in relations not through weakness but through our policy of peace through strength. Well, you'd think our liberal friends would have learned from that. But not long ago, former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger wrote that their ticket this year seems to be—in Secretary Schlesinger's words: "viscerally antimilitary." They'd cut the B-1 bomber, the MX missile, our strategic defense against ballistic missiles. And their plans that they have proposed would actually eliminate two carrier battle groups from our Navy.

*Audience members.* Boooo!

*The President.* In fact, what they plan for the Navy is so bad that by the time they get through Michael may have to row the boat ashore! [Laughter]

Yes, it's the same old liberal agenda they're pushing: less defense and more big government. For example, as part of their so-called profamily agenda, they propose Federal child-care assistance. A little while ago, I told an audience that under this proposal, if parents want assistance and they also want to leave their child with his or her grandmother the grandmother will have to be licensed by the Federal Government.

*Audience members.* Boooo!

*The President.* Now, after I spoke, a reporter called one of the congressional staffers behind the bill, and asked if it was true that grandmothers would have to get Federal licenses to take care of their own grandchildren. And the reply came: Yes, of course, it's true. And after all—here's the quote—he said, "How else can you design a program that receives Federal funds?"

*Audience members.* Boooo!

*The President.* Licensing grandmothers—can you believe it? But doesn't that tell all the difference between our philosophies? When they say "family," they mean Big Brother in Washington. When we say "family," we mean honor thy father and thy mother. Now, our liberal friends have promised that come January the Reagan era is over.

*Audience members.* No! Boooo!

*The President.* And they say their era will be just beginning. Let me ask you something, and could you give me an answer loud enough so they can hear it all the way to Boston: Come January, do you want Washington run by those whose only pledge of allegiance is to more government and more spending and who have never let the taxpayers' dollars out on furlough?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* Do you want our foreign policy in the hands of those who criticized our rescue mission in Grenada and our strike on Libya and who always, always, blame America first? I guess what I'm asking is: Do you want the liberals in con-



trol in Washington?

*Audience members.* No! Four more years! Four more years! Four more years!

*The President.* I can't do that. I can't. Now, you just made my day when you said "no." But about that, if you'll quit saying "Four more years" to me, and recognize that it's an amendment in the Constitution that makes that impossible—now, wait a minute! Hear me out. I just want to tell you that once I am a civilian again I intend to get out on the mashed-potato circuit, talking about some of the things we've been trying to do. And one of the things that I'm going to suggest to the American people is that they demand the erasing of that amendment because it is an infringement on the peoples' rights to vote for who they want to vote, for as long as they want to vote.

Now, let me tell you, there's another way to shout the answer you just gave me on that "no," a way that really will be heard not just in Boston and Washington, but around the world: And that's to vote in November. And not just your vote for President or Vice President—ours is a system of three equal branches of government. Two branches, Congress and the President, are chosen by election, and the third branch, the courts, is chosen by the other two. When you vote for a candidate for the Senate or the House, you're voting for the direction of the country and the world as much as when you vote for President.

Think about the deficit—something our liberal friends like to talk about. What they aren't as eager to tell you is that the President can't spend one dime of the Government's money. Only Congress can decide how much the Government spends, and only Congress can pass spending bills. In fact, it's against the law for the President to spend a penny more or a penny less than Congress directs him to spend. The President can't add to the deficit, nor can he subtract from it. Do you realize that they're so tight on that, that even if one of our bureaus and agencies which we've been reducing in size and cost, increasing in efficiency—if they come in at the end of the year with less money spent than the original appropriation, they can't use that to pay on the deficit. The Congress says they have

to go out and spend that money on something.

*Audience members.* Boooo!

*The President.* You'd be surprised how many times desperately they just have to buy new office furniture. We've got a lot of used office furniture in warehouses. Well, how many of us have stopped to think that our liberal friends have had a majority in the House of Representatives—

*Audience members.* Boooo!

*The President.* —for 52 of the last 56 years—

*Audience members.* Boooo!

*The President.* —and the majority in both Houses of Congress for 46 of those 56 years?

*Audience members.* Boooo!

*The President.* And with their concern about deficits, in all that time, 56 years, there were only 8 scattered years in which the budget was balanced. You know, it makes me think that they have a point about one thing, although maybe they didn't intend it this way: Yes, in one part of the Government, it's time for a change. Still won't put that sign down, will he? [*The President referred to someone in the audience with a placard.*]

Here in Ohio, we have a Senate race that draws just the same lines between the liberals and the rest of us as are drawn in the race for President. The nonpartisan "Almanac of American Politics" has said of Ohio's liberal Senator, "His record on issues—

*Audience members.* Boooo!

*The President.* —I'm quoting now. This is what it says: "His record on issues is one of the most liberal in the Senate." For example, he's against the line-item veto and the balanced budget amendment.

*Audience members.* Boooo!

*The President.* He's fought Gramm-Rudman-Hollings, the deficit reduction law. And when it comes to big spending, the National Taxpayers Union has given him their "Big Spenders" award. But I don't want to be too harsh on him. He's worked hard over the years. Don't you think he deserves a long, relaxing rest? [*Applause*]

Now, yes, fixing Congress can only be done one Senator and one Representative at a time. And only we the people can do it.

It's up to us.

You may have guessed, I feel strongly about giving George Bush a Congress in which he has more friends than he had on that Pacific Island where he was shot down during World War II. Yes, we've accomplished much these last 8 years, but we could have accomplished even more—including, I believe, balancing the budget—if both Houses of Congress had been friendly. So, with the liberal Presidential campaign starting to fall apart, shouldn't we ask: If we must ride two horses, Congress and the President, across every stream, shouldn't they both be going the same way?

So, let me ask you one more question. And again, I hope you'll shout it so they can hear you all the way to Washington. Do you want a Congress that'll work with George Bush and not against him?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* Do you want a new Congress where the liberals are no longer running the show?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* And will you send George Bush's friend and my friend, George Voinovich, to the United States Senate?

*Audience members.* Yes! Voinovich! Voinovich! Voinovich!

*The President.* Will you vote for a House of Representatives that will also support President Bush?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* You just made my day again. I mentioned voting a few moments ago. And earlier this year I had the privilege of doing something I never thought an American President would be able to do. I stood in the Lenin Hills and spoke to the students in Moscow State University about the glories of individual freedom. Now, think of those students. Only if they're very lucky and rise high in the Communist Party will any one of them have influence on the

course of history that each American has by just walking into the voting booth.

So, in closing, I'd just like you to take history in your hands and win one for the Gipper! Thank you. You know, I've enjoyed your applause so very much. And for one reason—is because every time you do it, it drowns out that echo in here. [*The President referred to hecklers in the audience.*]

I'm just going to tell you a little story. I've gotten in the habit lately—some of the fellows with the cameras back there know this—I have started collecting jokes which I can absolutely prove are jokes made up in Russia and are told among the Russian people, usually about their system. And one of them—I'll just tell you one little one here because you've all been so kind about me.

This particular joke they tell among themselves is that an American and a Russian are arguing about their two governments. And the American said, "Look, in my country, I can walk into the Oval Office, I can pound the President's desk, and I can say, 'Mr. President, I don't like the way you're running our country.'" And the Russian said, "I can do that." And the American said, "You can?" He said, "Yes, I can walk into the Kremlin, into the General Secretary's office, pound on the General Secretary's desk, and say, 'Mr. General Secretary, I don't like the way President Reagan is running his country.'"

But believe me, you send me on my way, standing about 3 or 4 inches taller than when I came in. Thank you, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:20 a.m. in St. John Arena at Ohio State University. He was introduced by George Voinovich, mayor of Cleveland. Following his remarks, the President traveled to Bowling Green, OH.*

## Remarks at a Republican Campaign Rally in Bowling Green, Ohio October 19, 1988

*The President.* Thank you all very much. I don't have words to express my appreciation. And thank you, Del, and let me also take this opportunity to thank you for 30 years as one of the most effective Members of the Congress—and also the candidates you mentioned—for United States Senate: Mayor George Voinovich and the State senator, Paul Gillmor—the candidate for Congress in this Fifth District. And special greetings to some of Ohio's finest: your emcee Jamie Farr, Secretary Verity, Mayor Ed Miller, Scott Hamilton, and the great Bob Feller—I was broadcasting baseball back when he first started.

Well, it's great to be back in Bowling Green. Today I'm here for a very special reason: Because I want to talk to you about a friend of mine, the next President of the United States, George Bush. For 8 years, together we've worked to get America growing and on the move again, to make the United States once again what it should always be: the great moral and material arsenal of democracy, a light unto the nations and champion of freedom around the world. For 8 years, George Bush and I have worked side by side in the White House, during times of crisis and times of historic triumph and achievements. I've come to know George very well. And I also know what is required to be President of the United States, what is required of the man at the desk; and, ladies and gentlemen, George Bush is that man.

And now a new election is before us, and I have little doubt that the people of the United States are going to do exactly what I did 8 years ago: They're going to choose George Bush. I believe he'll be a great President. And in this campaign, despite all the camouflage and static, the American people know exactly what's going on. The opposition can say that ideology and values don't matter. The opposition can try to hide what they believe, but the American people know better. And the fact is that what George Bush said in that debate last week—and, ladies and gentlemen, were you ever

prouder of our Vice President than in last week's debate? [*Applause*] Wasn't he right when he said the opposition is over there in left field, they're out of the mainstream of American politics, and their policies can only be described by the dreaded "L" word: liberal, liberal, liberal? [*Applause*]

Now, from top to bottom, from President to Congress to local office, especially here in Ohio, this is what is at stake: This election this year is a referendum on liberalism. Yes, the choice before the American people this year is just as clear as it was in 1980 and 1984. A choice between, on the one hand, policies of tax and spend; economic stagnation; international weakness, accommodation, and from Grenada to Libya, always, always "blame America first"; and on the other hand, the policies of limited government; economic growth; individual opportunity; a strong defense; firmness with the Soviets; and always, always, "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America."

When we took office 8 years ago, America was in the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression. We turned that around, and since our expansion began, we've created over 18 million new jobs, reduced the unemployment rate to a 14-year low, and presided over the greatest flowering of new businesses and new technology in the history of the world. As a matter of fact, for every business that closes in America, six new ones open. And today a greater proportion of our potential work force is employed than ever before in the history of the United States of America.

Let me explain that term "potential employment pool." It comes from the statisticians, and I had to learn what it is. Everyone, male and female, 16 years of age and up, all the way, is considered that potential pool. Well, today, thinking of all the millions who are in school getting an education, who are 16, 17, 18 years old, all of those who've retired and all—62.7 percent of that group have jobs today; and that's the first time we've reached that in the history

of this century.

*Audience member.* We love you, Ron!

*The President.* Well, thank you. Of course, you know, the liberals still don't understand how we were able to get rid of their economic crisis, their "malaise"—remember that term—their inflation, their gas lines. So, in this campaign they're treating the good times as if they're a given. Their message is: You can take prosperity for granted. It's time for a change, so take a chance on us. Well, that's sort of like someone telling you that you stored up all the cold beer you could want, so now it's time to unplug the refrigerator. But whether it's a well-stocked refrigerator or our economic policies, you can't unplug what's working and expect things to stay the same.

Now, what we've done with the economy is very important, and it must continue. But what we believe in is much more than that. Our greatest treasure as a nation is our precious moral heritage, the basic values of faith and family that makes ours a great nation. It's the power of the family that holds the Nation together, that gives America her conscience, that serves as the cradle of our country's soul. Yes, ladies and gentlemen, the family is the bedrock of our nation.

There really are only two things the liberals don't understand: the things that change and the things that don't. The economy, technology—these things change. But America's basic moral and spiritual values—they don't change.

And we've appointed serious-minded judges who respect the Constitution and know the meaning of the word punishment. Violent crime has fallen significantly since 1981 because we put criminals on notice: Make a false move, and the next sound you hear is the clang of a jail cell door slamming shut. George and I also believe that a crack dealer with a machinegun who murders a police officer in the line of duty should receive the death penalty.

If you ask me, there are no Americans braver and citizens more precious than the men and women who guard us—our State and local police. And George Bush and I stand behind them all the way. We don't need to see the job of the police made any tougher by the kind of furloughing of first-

degree murderers, even those ineligible for parole. We've seen that in the State of Massachusetts, a State with the most liberal prison program since Billy the Kid sprung Lincoln County jail. *[Laughter]*

Besides fighting crime and restoring our economy, we also went to work on our nation's defenses. We're once again respected in the world. Our Armed Forces are strong, and America is at peace. We and our NATO allies stood firm in the face of Soviet missiles pointing at the heart of Europe and Asia. And Mr. Gorbachev got the message. He did business because he knew we meant business. And we still mean business.

But none of this, my friends, none of this could have happened if the liberals had their way. There would have been no INF treaty or rollback in Afghanistan or democratic revolutions around the globe. They opposed rebuilding our military defenses. They opposed the deployment of the missiles in Europe to counter the Soviet threat. They opposed the liberation of Grenada. They opposed the raid on terrorist Libya. They oppose our policy of helping freedom fighters advance the cause of liberty around the world. George and I did all those things, and I tell you proudly right now: We'd both do every single one of them over again.

Now, today I don't think I need to review George Bush's resumé or recount his heroism in war or detail to you his service to America spanning five decades. And I think you already know his record of achievement as Vice President—how he led the task force to cut away excess regulation. Do you know that that task force eliminated so many Federal regulations that you, the people of America, in the communities and the State governments, have now seen a reduction of 600 million man-hours a year in paperwork that you once had to fill out—and it made for prosperity and millions of new jobs—or how he worked with our allies to strengthen NATO, to make the INF treaty possible, and to make this a safer world; or how, well before the liberals suddenly discovered the drug problem, he launched a major and successful offensive against drug smuggling that last year alone succeeded in blocking a record 70 tons of cocaine from reaching our communities?

What I can tell you about is the man that I know personally; a man who is strong, decent, loyal, wise, capable, and compassionate; a man who has the qualities necessary to fill the office of President: that man is George Bush. And on November 8th, I hope Ohio helps make him the next President of the United States.

*Audience members.* Bush! Bush! Bush!

*The President.* All right. But there's even more that we must do. You know, I'm a former Democrat. And it's often said that the once-proud Democratic Party of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Harry Truman is dead and gone; that the Democratic Party has been taken over by the left; that the departure from the mainstream, which we began to see at the 1968 convention, now defines the party at the national level, especially the liberal leadership in Congress. But there's something you should know: the party of F.D.R. and Harry Truman couldn't be killed.

The party that represents people like you and me, that represents the majority of Americans, that party hasn't disappeared. The fact is, we are stronger than ever. You see, the secret is that when the left took over the leadership of the Democratic Party, we took over the Republican Party. We made the Republican Party into the party of working people; the family; the neighborhood; the defense of freedom; and, yes, "one nation under God." So, you see, the party that so many of us grew up with still exists, except today it's called the Republican Party. And I'm asking all of the traditional mainstream Democrats to come home and join me. And that's why George's opponent appeared stagestruck last week, because—it's true—he's on the liberal political fringe.

You know, I cast my first vote in 1932 for Franklin Delano Roosevelt. And let me tell you that apropos of what I have said, there was a difference. It was the Republican Party then that believed in protectionism and foisted off the Smoot-Hawley tariff that made the Depression so great. But Roosevelt's platform that he ran on in '32 was to cut the cost of the Federal Government by 25 percent, to restore autonomy and authority to the local communities and States from which it had been unjustly seized, as

he said, by the Federal Government. Well, now which party does that represent? That has to be our party, the Republican Party, that is saying that. And the Republican Party is now the party of free trade and low tariffs—free and fair trade. Those are the things we've been doing and are trying to do.

I say, "trying to do," because the liberal leadership in Washington has replaced the idea of checks and balances with a philosophy of adversarial government. Now when they lose in the national election, they fight a political guerrilla war for the next 4 years to block the policies that the American people have chosen at the ballot box. That's what the liberal Democrats, like your incumbent Senator here in Ohio—you're not going to get me to say his name—Howard Metzenbaum—

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* But that's what he's been doing in Congress for the last 8 years. Keeping the liberal Democrats in control of Congress is a certain formula for governmental gridlock and political paralysis. So, when you vote for George Bush and Dan Quayle at the top of the ticket, will you also vote for George Voinovich for the Senate and for Paul Gillmor for Congress? It takes the President and Congress working together to move America forward. So, if we have to ride two horses at once, shouldn't they both be headed in the same direction?

You see, the opposition has gotten so far away from the mainstream, it's tilting so far to the left, that they're about to take the biggest tumble since Humpty-Dumpty fell off the wall—[laughter]—and I don't think they'll put the pieces back together again. So, that's what's on the line this year and why the thousands of you here today—every one of you—has a responsibility to get the truth out all across the Buckeye State.

Today I thought I'd like to take a public opinion poll, so, let me ask you: When you've got a Senator from Ohio who has opposed the balanced budget amendment, the line-item veto, the MX missile, and the Strategic Defense Initiative; but favors higher taxes and special-interest spending, and who gets perfect liberal ratings from liberal Washington lobbyists, tell me: Is this

the man the good people of the Buckeye State want to represent their views and values in Washington?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* You know, somehow I thought you'd say that. *[Laughter]* Well, let me ask: Are we going to make George Bush the next President of the United States? *[Applause]* Are we going to make George Voinovich the next Senator from Ohio? *[Applause]* And are you going to help by sending more Republicans like Paul Gillmor to the House of Representatives? *[Applause]* And more Republicans like Betty Montgomery and Randy Gardner to the Ohio Legislature? *[Applause]*

Well, ladies and gentlemen, let's remember what Yogi Berra said: "It isn't over till it's over"—no complacency, no overconfidence. America needs the strength, the vision, and the true grit of George Bush. And after almost half a century of Democratic Congresses, America needs a Republican Congress. You know, I said that wrong—almost. Do you know that the Democrats have controlled the House of Representatives for 52 of the last 56 years?

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* They have controlled both Houses of the Congress for 46 of the 56 years.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* And you know, when I hear them in this campaign blaming me for the deficit—and I have to remember the President of the United States can't spend a dime; only Congress can spend money. And you remember those figures—54 out of 56, 46 out of 48, or 56—let me also remind you that in all that more than half a century there have only been 8 scattered years when the budget was balanced. Who's re-

sponsible for the deficit?

You know, you and I and the good people of Ohio are going to give Ohio both—all of these things that we talked about in these two Houses of the Congress. So, let's do this for America!

Now, before I go, there are a couple of things I want to say. One, first of all, I didn't at the beginning mention, but I know there are six bands here. And having been the drum major of a boys band in Dixon, Illinois, I know what it means to come out and to contribute as you have, and I think we're all grateful to you for that. And then the second thing I just wanted to say is that I've been hearing some voices from the flanks out there. Am I right that they were kind of disagreeing with what I was saying? They were? Well, you know, I hope one day that they will be reminded that if maybe they had the kind of government they want they wouldn't be able to come and heckle the way they're doing now.

Well, all right. This has been wonderful. And I know I've got to move on because I'm going to do some more of this before the day is over, in other places, but all of them in Ohio. Thank you all, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 2:18 p.m. at Wood County Courthouse. He was introduced by Representative Delbert L. Latta. In his opening remarks, the President referred to actor Jamie Farr; Secretary of Commerce C. William Verity; Edward Miller, mayor of Bowling Green; Scott Hamilton, U.S. Olympic figure skating champion; and Bob Feller, former pitcher for the Cleveland Indians baseball team.*

Remarks at a Fundraising Dinner for Senatorial Candidate George Voinovich in Cincinnati, Ohio  
October 19, 1988

Thank you all very much. And, George, thank you for that marvelous introduction. Thanks to Bill Tillinghast for your role in making tonight's event such a success. I'd also like to thank Bob Bennett for his help in making my day here in Ohio almost as much fun as watching Boomer hit Tim McGee right on the numbers with one of those sweet touchdown passes. *[Laughter]*

I'm happy to wind up my day in Ohio here in Cincinnati with Commerce Secretary Verity, Bill Gradison, Bob McEwen. I understand we're celebrating a birthday here—200 years. And you had a big weekend with the "tall stacks" in town. Now, most of you know I've been around for quite a while, but the Queen City still has a few years on me. *[Laughter]*

George and I have spent most of the day together, and I guess his lovely wife, Janet, is probably a little anxious that he was getting home. You know, some people say that politics makes strange bedfellows. I'm going to let you in on a little secret: Sometimes politics doesn't make bedfellows at all. *[Laughter]* And sometimes it separates people that have been bedfellows for a while. *[Laughter]* I'd love to stay in Cincinnati a little longer—everybody knows this is one of my favorite States—but frankly, I have to say I'm a little anxious to get back to Nancy myself. *[Laughter]*

You know, the Government's got quite an employee there—the First Lady—for no salary. But I thought it might—I can tell you, I'm very proud of her and the cause that she is speaking—or addressing herself to throughout the country. I know that there's a lot of talk now, and you've heard about "Just say no." I thought maybe you might be interested in hearing where that came from. Nancy was speaking to a little school group, or classroom, in Oakland, California. And a little girl stood up and said, "What do we do when someone offers us drugs?" And Nancy said, "Just say no." And today there are over 12,000 Just Say No clubs in the schools across the United

States.

So, George and Janet may be a little lonely, but they know and you know and I know that if they're seeing a little less of each other these days, it's for a very good cause. And I'm here because I want to help.

Now, you all know the man I'm rooting for in the Presidential election: that silver-tongued devil, George Bush. *[Laughter]* I could have told the other guy not to get into a fight with George. After all, look what happened when George fought for America in World War II—58 combat missions completed. And I guess you could say that last week George Bush completed his 59th, and it sure was a bull's-eye.

But as you all know, there are two Georges running this year in Ohio, and they share much more than just a name. The two Georges have the same values: the bedrock principles of family and home and community and country. The two Georges have the same goals: keeping government off the backs of the American people, keeping taxes down, and keeping this nation strong and at peace. They stand opposed to the forces of weakness, accommodation, gloom and doom. The two Georges stand as proud defenders and promoters of a vibrant economy, limited central government, strong national defense, and the American system and the American people.

Yes, ladies and gentlemen, I say it again: There are two Georges this year. And I don't know of a better, more able, and more principled public servant than the man who's going to be the next Senator from the State of Ohio: George Voinovich. When he became mayor of Cleveland in 1979, George found the city treasury mired in debt to the tune of \$111 million. On June 25, 1987, he paid off the last of that debt. A lot of people said it couldn't be done, but they didn't understand that George Voinovich is the "Charlie Hustle" of Ohio politics. That kind of accomplishment is what we need from our politicians in Washington, the guys who spend and spend and spend

the taxpayers' hard-earned money and then have the nerve to go on television on those Sunday morning shows and complain that there's a budget deficit.

Now, there's something I've been going around the country saying, and I'm going to say it again tonight: The President doesn't spend a dime of the Nation's money. It's Congress that appropriates, Congress that authorizes, and Congress that spends. George Voinovich knows what you know and what I know: there's a simple way to reduce a deficit. And you know how you do it? You spend less money. It's so simple only a liberal could miss it. *[Laughter]*

The only way the President can get Congress to spend less money is to veto those pork-barrel bills that have so much packed into them they end up thicker than the New York City phone book. Ladies and gentlemen, that ain't legislation: It's extortion of the taxpayers' money. And to prevent it, the President must have the same prerogative that 43 Governors have. It's called the line-item veto. And this country needs a constitutional amendment that will require the Congress to pass a balanced budget.

But, surprise! Surprise! The liberals have consistently voted against the line-item veto and the balanced budget amendment. The liberals oppose these measures because, despite what they tell Dave Brinkley [host of ABC's "This Week With David Brinkley"], they don't want a balanced budget, and they don't want to stop their big spending. They want pork, pork, pork. And you know what that means? It means taxes, taxes, and taxes.

Well, one of the liberal tax-and-spend ringleaders in Washington is the fellow who's running against George Voinovich this year. The nonpartisan Washington publication Congressional Quarterly called him the "liberal master of obstruction." Needless to say, he voted for those boondoggle bills. He's voted for so many of them, he's been given the dubious distinction of winning a "big spender" award from the National Taxpayers' Union.

But the clash between liberals like George's opponent and mainstream America—it's about much more than spending. It's a clash of vision, of philosophies. George

Voinovich's opponent has a great deal in common with George Bush's opponent. That's why a liberal lobby that counts these things gave him a perfect 100-percent liberal rating. Well, when the liberals give a politician that kind of unqualified thumbs up and the voters of Ohio find out about it, I think they're going to give him a thumbs down.

George Voinovich's opponent has carried his stealth candidacy to new heights by refusing to debate George even once, as he told you. And with his record, I can understand why. But no amount of hiding can obscure the fact that if anyone deserves to be tagged with the "L" word, it's him. So, let me do it: Liberal, liberal, liberal!

On issue after issue, liberals like Ohio's premier liberal have made it clear that their values are not the values of the American people and the great Buckeye State. George and George believe we must protect the lives of those who protect us: the noble men and women who serve in State and local police. And what do the liberals—the Massachusetts liberal and the Ohio liberal—believe? They oppose the death penalty, or at least the Ohio liberal did until this election. He had a sudden change of heart and decided to support it for drug kingpins. How's that for political opportunism? Who knows what he would support next year? With George Voinovich and George Bush, there is no question. They believed before, they believe now, and they will continue to believe a crack dealer who murders a police officer in the line of duty should receive death as his punishment. And I agree.

A difference in values—that explains why the liberals sometimes seem to care more about the rights of criminals than the rights of honest and law-abiding Americans. You see, they oppose legislation that would allow reliable evidence obtained reasonably and in good faith by our police to be used in criminal prosecutions. That's the kind of position they take on crime, and they're just plain wrong to invoke the Constitution when they take it. I don't see a word in the Constitution that says crooks should go free because of a technical error; but that's what George Voinovich's opponent was saying



when, until this election year, he repeatedly argued against giving police the benefit of a reasonable good-faith exception.

Now, let me give an example, if I could, of what I'm talking about here and what maybe too many people don't understand: This thing of "in good faith"—a policeman, a law officer, does something and then finds that some technicality was not observed, and so the evidence that he has found cannot be used. The example I'll give you happened in my State, California—San Bernardino.

There was a policeman who had enough evidence on a couple living in a home there to get a warrant to search that home for drugs, that these were drug peddlers. He had the warrant. He came in; said, "drug enforcement officer"; and went through the home, as best he could, searching everywhere, and found nothing. And on his way out the door, suddenly, he realized there was their baby in the crib, and he stopped. And he took off the baby's diaper, and there was the heroin, stashed away. In court, they threw it out as evidence and freed the two people because the baby hadn't given its permission to be searched. It's now known in California, and throughout much of the country, as the diaper case.

He changed jobs. I ran into him very closely when I first came into this job. He switched to the Secret Service, and I'm glad to have him. But I thought that you might like to know this is the type of thing—you know, it's almost like—I've explained it sometimes as an automobile going through a red light, and the policeman stops it for going through the red light and sees a murdered body in the back seat. He can't claim that as evidence because he only stopped him for going through a red light.

Well, when you examine their views on foreign policy and defense, the differences between them—between the Georges and the American people—I mean—no, the other two, the Georges' opponents and the American people, become even more clear. They've opposed our efforts to modernize and enhance our national security. How about the deployment of American intermediate-range missiles in Europe, the very missiles that made our INF treaty a reality? Ohio's liberal supported the nuclear freeze

that would have locked in Soviet nuclear superiority. How about the MX missile? Nine times his vote was no. How about this administration's efforts to protect America from nuclear attack? Twelve times his vote was no. How about the B-1 bomber, many of whose components were made in Ohio? Six times his vote was no.

Earlier today, I said we're going to do all we can to make sure that people don't cancel their vote for George Bush by re-electing diehard liberals to Congress and sending them to Washington to make more trouble and spend more money and try to raise taxes. One example of a qualified conservative who should replace one of those liberals is, as you well know, right here in this room: the Republican congressional candidate from the First District, a great guy who'd make a great representative, Steve Chabot.

We've got to get this message out. The party leaders up here with me have raised a lot of money and worked hard for our ticket this year. And they need your help in these remaining 3 weeks. I can't think of a better or more able crew to spread the message and fill the polling places on November 8th than the Hamilton County Republican Party.

I'm confident you'll prevail because I know Ohio. I love Ohio. Ohio came through for George Bush and me in 1980, and it came through for George Bush and me in 1984. And on November 8th, it's going to come through again. It's going to come through for the values and principles that we hold dear. On November 8th, it's going to come through for George Bush and George Voinovich, the two best Georges in the business.

Now, I know that I'm keeping you from your dinner, and so that's what I get for being a before-dinner speaker. *[Laughter]* And I just want to recognize all that you two are doing by being here. And I have every confidence that you're going to go all the way. And on November 8th, we're all going to be aglow with victory. I thank you all, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 6:05 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom at the Clarion Hotel.*

*He was introduced by George Voinovich, mayor of Cleveland. In his opening remarks, the President referred to William Tillinghast, chairman of the Hamilton County Voinovich Finance Committee; Robert T. Bennett, chairman of the Ohio*

*State Republican Party; and Representatives Willis D. Gradison, Jr., and Bob McEwen. The "tall stacks" were 13 historic riverboats that were part of the city's bicentennial celebration.*

## Proclamation 5883—Drug-Free America Week, 1988 October 19, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

The very concept of Drug-Free America Week, 1988, reminds us of how far we have advanced in our thinking and actions in the fight to stop illegal drugs. Most people now understand that illegal drug use brings illness, disability, and death. The illegal drug user costs our Nation billions of dollars in lost productivity each year, while undermining our economy and threatening our national security. Drugs ruin lives and destroy families and prey on our young people. Americans everywhere recognize the real and present danger of illegal drug use.

Most people also understand that illegal drug use is preventable—if we have the will and the moral courage to stand and be counted. Drug-Free America Week is an opportunity to do just that.

During Drug-Free America Week, we will continue to spread the messages that there is no safe use of illegal drugs; that illegal drug use is simply unacceptable anywhere in America; and that we will pursue the fight against illegal drugs, in our homes and schools and in our communities and factories. We will seek and take every opportunity to oppose the presence and use of illegal drugs. We will hold drug dealers and users responsible and accountable for the plague of illegal drugs.

Each American has a right to live in a drug-free family, to dwell in a drug-free community, to learn in a drug-free school, to earn a living in a drug-free workplace, and to travel on drug-free roads, waterways, railways, and airways. Concerned parents,

youth, community groups, businesses, churches, and educators are accepting the challenge to stop drugs and build a better future for our children and for our Nation.

We should be pleased with the progress we have made together as Americans—in strong law enforcement against drug criminals, in international cooperation to reduce drug production and smuggling, in research to learn more about drugs and what works in treatment, and in education and prevention. Each of these important gains is a battle won in the war against drugs. We have started a crusade for a Drug-Free America. We must maintain awareness of the drug threat and continue the fight until illegal drugs are only a bad memory.

Many individuals, civic groups, businesses, and government at all levels are demonstrating leadership, creativity, and determination in the fight for a drug-free America. For example, the National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth is observing the week of October 24 through October 30, 1988, as National "Red Ribbon Week," asking all Americans to join in wearing a red ribbon to symbolize a personal commitment to a healthful, drug-free life.

To encourage all Americans to join together to stop illegal drugs, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 329, has designated the week of October 24 through October 30, 1988, as "Drug Free America Week."

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week of October 24 through October 30, 1988, as Drug-Free*

America Week, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hun-

dred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:34 a.m., October 20, 1988]*

*Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on October 20.*

## Proclamation 5884—United Nations Day, 1988 October 19, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

In 1945, the United Nations was founded to provide a framework for international co-operation. The U.N. Charter expressed the ideal that all member states would work together to maintain international peace and security, foster respect for human rights, and promote economic and social progress. Three years later, the U.N. adopted the Universal Charter of Human Rights; and it is most fitting that on United Nations Day, 1988, we should commemorate the 40th anniversary of that document, whose preamble reminds us so eloquently that "recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace in the world."

As we examine the international situation today, we find a world with greater prospects for freedom, justice, and peace than even a year ago. Share in the credit surely goes to the United Nations for its work as a facilitator in resolving regional conflicts.

We can all be grateful for the progress being made on U.N. reform. A more efficient and streamlined organization can better focus on the real problems that shatter the peace and cause human suffering in too many regions. We can be grateful as well for the service and sacrifices of the members of the U.N. Peacekeeping Forces, and we join in saluting them on their new and well-deserved honor, the Nobel Peace

Prize.

Tribute is also in order to the life-saving mission of the World Health Organization (WHO), which celebrates its 40th anniversary this year. In the past 4 decades, the WHO has led the fight to eradicate smallpox, fostered vital work toward a vaccine against malaria, and worked to reduce the tragedy of preventable childhood deaths through universal immunization, oral rehydration therapy, and other activities. The WHO is now battling the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) around the globe. In these ways, the WHO exemplifies the finest traditions of United Nations specialized agencies. Despite differences in language, training, cultural background, and politics, people from many nations are cooperating to bring the blessings of health and safety to everyone—proof of the difference the U.N. can make for all.

The many other technical and specialized agencies of the United Nations achieve much as well. The International Labor Organization, the U.N. Industrial Development Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the Food and Agriculture Organization are some of the agencies that seek to serve humanity's needs.

These accomplishments remind us on United Nations Day and throughout the year to reflect with appreciation on the purpose and promise of the ideals upon which the U.N. was founded.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, Presi-*

dent of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Monday, October 24, 1988, as United Nations Day. I urge all Americans to acquaint themselves with the activities and accomplishments of the United Nations. I have appointed Stanley C. Pace to serve as United States National Chairman for the 1988 United Nations Day, and I welcome the role of the United Nations Association of the United States of America in working with him to celebrate this special day.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:35 a.m., October 20, 1988]*

*Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on October 20.*

## Proclamation 5885—Increase in the Rates of Duty for Certain Articles From Brazil

October 20, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

1. On July 21, 1988, prior to the date of enactment of section 1301 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100-418), I determined pursuant to section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2411), that the Government of Brazil has failed to provide process and product patent protection for pharmaceutical products and fine chemicals, and that this failure is unreasonable and constitutes a burden or restriction on U.S. commerce (53 Fed. Reg. 28177). This failure permits the unauthorized copying of pharmaceutical products and processes that were invented by U.S. firms. I directed the United States Trade Representative to hold public hearings on products of Brazil that were appropriate candidates for increased duties or other import restrictions, and those hearings were held September 8 and 9, 1988. I have further determined, pursuant to section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, that appropriate and feasible action in response to Brazil's unreasonable policies and practices is to impose increased duties of 100 percent

*ad valorem* on certain imported articles that are the products of Brazil.

2. Section 301 of the Act as amended authorizes appropriate and feasible action within the power of the President to obtain the elimination of an act, policy, or practice of a foreign government that is inconsistent with the provisions of, or otherwise denies benefits to the United States under, a trade agreement; or is unjustifiable, unreasonable, or discriminatory and burdens or restricts U.S. commerce. Section 301 authorizes the suspension, withdrawal, or prevention of the application of benefits of trade agreement concessions with respect to, and the imposition of duties or other import restrictions on the products of, such foreign country for such time as is appropriate. Pursuant to section 301, such actions may be taken on a nondiscriminatory basis or solely against the products of the foreign country involved.

3. I have decided, pursuant to section 301, to increase U.S. import duties on the articles provided for in the annexes to this Proclamation that are the products of Brazil.

4. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2483) authorizes the President to embody in the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) the substance of the

provisions of that Act, of other Acts affecting import treatment, and of actions taken thereunder. Section 1204(b) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 requires that I proclaim such modifications to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS), as enacted in section 1204 of that Act, as are necessary or appropriate to implement the applicable provisions of statutes enacted, executive actions taken, and final judicial decisions rendered, after January 1, 1988, and before the effective date of the HTS.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, including but not limited to sections 301 and 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, and section 1204 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, do proclaim that:

(1) Subpart B of part 2 of the Appendix to the TSUS is modified as provided in Annex I to this Proclamation.

(2) Chapter 99 of the HTS is modified as provided in Annex II to this Proclamation.

(3) The United States Trade Representative is authorized to suspend, modify, or

terminate the increased duties imposed by this Proclamation upon publication in the *Federal Register* of his determination that such action is in the interest of the United States.

(4)(a) The modifications to the TSUS made by Annex I to this Proclamation are effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 10th day after the date of signature of this Proclamation.

(b) The modifications to the HTS made by Annex II to this Proclamation are effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1989.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:14 a.m., October 21, 1988]

Note: The annexes to the proclamation were printed in the "Federal Register" of October 24.

## Remarks at a Republican Campaign Rally in Raleigh, North Carolina October 21, 1988

*The President.* Thank you very much, and, Governor Jim, thank you very much. And a very good morning to all of you. And having had a few minutes here to look at some of the signs, there's a lot of talent here that could be used on political commercials. And a special hello to Jim Broyhill and Jim Holshouser, Jesse Helms, Jack Hawke, and Jim Gardner.

You know, it's a real pleasure to come here to Raleigh and drive in the gold spike for Express '88, the train that'll take us all the way to victory on November 8th. It's quite a treat for an old hand like me because I remember when being a Republican in North Carolina felt like being Gary Cooper in "High Noon"—[laughter]—out-

numbered in a big way.

That reminds me of a story—when you're my age, everything reminds you of a story. [Laughter] You know, in those previous times, there was a Tarheel who was running for office as a Republican. And he was out in the rural area, and he saw a farm there and decided to step in and do a little campaigning. And he announced who he was to the farmer, who said, "Well, wait right here till I get Ma. She's never seen a Republican before." [Laughter] But while he was gone getting Ma, the candidate looked around for something. He thought he'd give them a little speech and looked for something in the nature of a platform. And all he could

find was a pile of that stuff Bess Truman took 35 years getting Harry to call fertilizer. [Laughter] And there he was, ready to speak, and when they came back, he gave them a little Republican pitch. When he was finished, the farmer said, "That's the first Republican speech I ever heard." And the candidate said, "That's the first time I ever made a speech from a Democratic platform." [Laughter]

Well, that's in the past now. North Carolina is a leader, a pathfinder, as this country travels down the road toward the future. And I'm here to help that future along, from the statehouse to the courthouse. Because what North Carolina has been teaching this nation is that the future has an honest face, a good face, a conservative face. It's a future in which a responsible President will deal with a responsible Congress that seeks to enhance our strength at home and abroad. And that, my friends, means a more conservative Congress. And on November 8th, that goal will be met when the great people of North Carolina go to the polls and send great congressional candidates like Tom Fetzner and Lyons Gray, Ted Blanton and Charles Taylor to Washington.

It's a future of peace through strength, and prosperity through liberty, personified by the man I believe will be the next President of the United States: George Bush.

The opposition can say that ideology and values don't matter. The opposition can try to hide what they believe. Wasn't George Bush right when he said that the opposition is over there in left field, they're out of the mainstream of American politics, and their policies can only be described by the dreaded "L" word: Liberal, liberal, liberal! [Applause]

Now, from top to bottom, from President to Congress to local office, especially here in North Carolina, this is what is at stake. This election this year is a referendum on liberalism. The choice before the American people this year is just as clear as it was in 1980 and 1984: a choice between, on the one hand, policies of tax and spend, economic stagnation, international weakness, accommodation, and from Grenada to Libya, always, always "blame America first"; and, on the other hand, the policies

of limited government, economic growth, individual opportunity, a strong defense, firmness with the Soviets, and always, always, "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States."

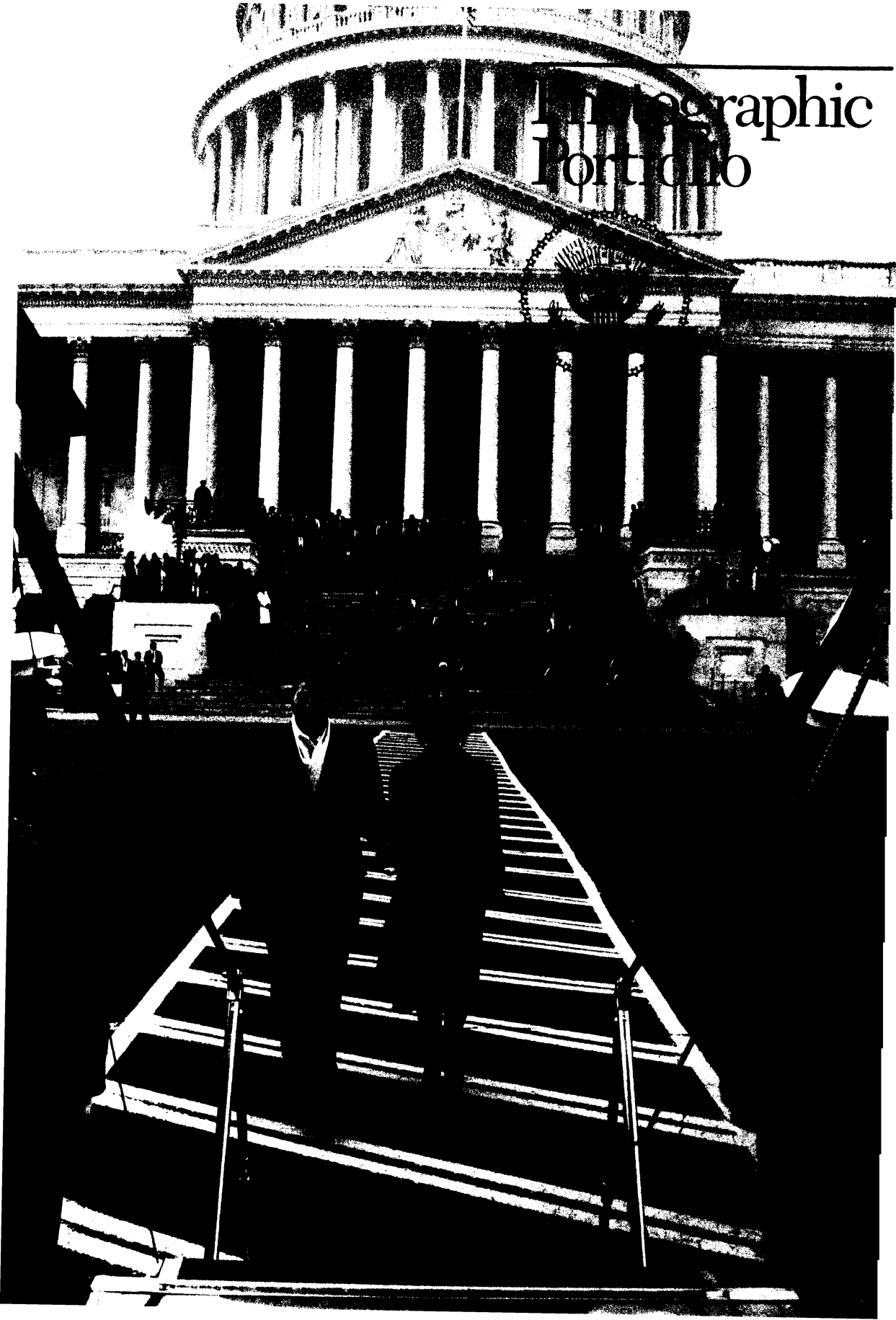
When we took office 8 years ago, America was in the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression. We turned that around, and since our expansion began, we've created over 18 million new jobs. That's almost 2½ times as many as Europe and Japan combined. We've reduced the unemployment rate to a 14-year low and presided over the greatest flowering of new businesses and new technology in the history of the world. And today a greater proportion of our potential work force is employed than ever before in the history of the United States of America.

Let me explain something that perhaps many of you might not be aware of. You know, the figure for the rate of unemployment—well, of course, there are always people between jobs or looking for a new one, or new entrants into the job force—but that isn't the figure that counts. The so-called potential employment pool in the United States is considered to be everyone, male and female, from age 16 on up, all the way. That is what they consider the potential pool. Well, for the first time in our history, 62.7 percent of that body of citizenry are employed in jobs in the United States today.

Look at Jim Martin's North Carolina. The economy grew at a rate of almost 6 percent in 1987; the lowest yearly unemployment rate in 9 years; and last year, over 120,000 new jobs statewide. And for the first 9 months of 1988, the unemployment rate is the lowest it's been since 1973. In fact, several corporations from a well-known State up north—it's a place called Massachusetts—[laughter]—have been moving some of their business and operations out of the Northeast and down here to the Research Triangle. Now, how's that for high-tech Tarheel know-how? [Laughter]

Of course, you know that the Research Triangle Park is also home to one of our most distinguished Americans. And just this week—I know he is here in the place today—he was awarded the Nobel Prize for

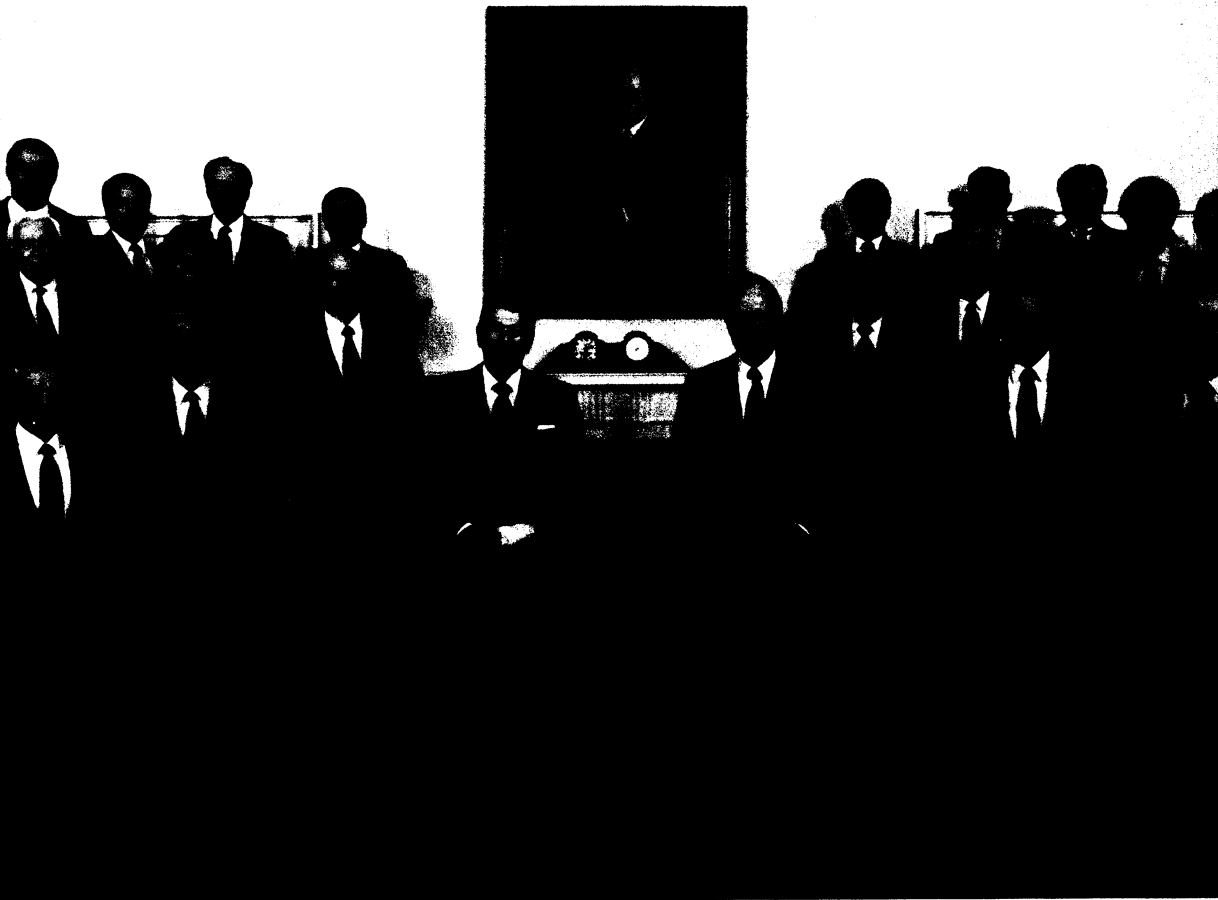
# Photographic Portfolio

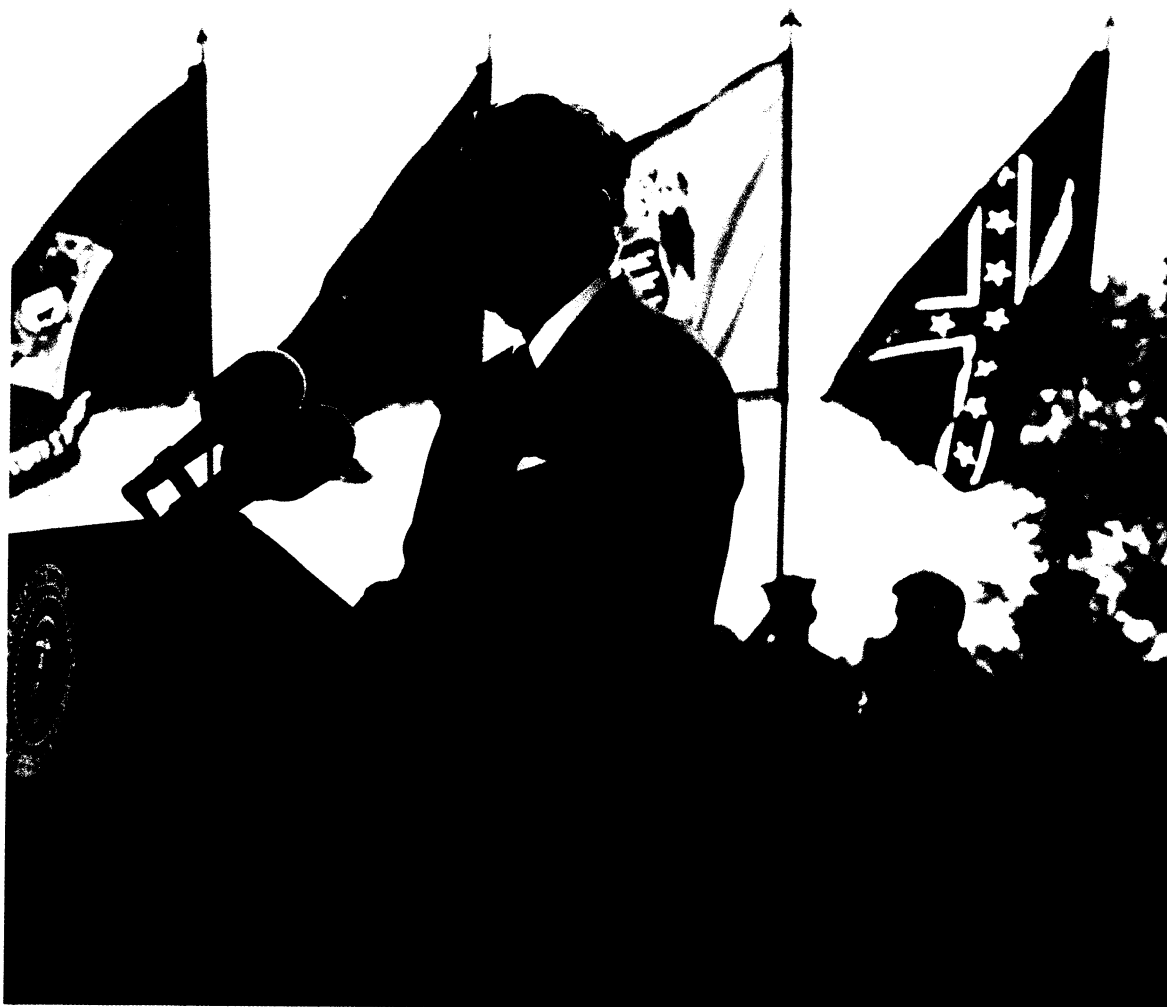






**Overleaf:** Leaving the Capitol following the inauguration of George Bush, January 20. **Left:** Meeting with Andrei Sakharov in the Oval Office, November 14. **Right:** Signing the Youth 2000 Week proclamation in the Rose Garden, September 9. **Below right:** At a farewell meeting with the Cabinet in the Cabinet Room, January 11.





**Above:** Speaking at the National Defense University at Fort McNair, October 25. **Left:** At a Chicago Cubs baseball game at Wrigley Field in Chicago, IL, September 3. **Above right:** Breaking ground for a new chapel at Camp David, MD, July 2. **Right:** Dining in the mess hall at Camp David, MD, December 10.





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**Above:** Post-election celebration with the White House staff in the Rose Garden, November 9. **Left:** Meeting with Secretary of the Interior Donald P. Hodel in the Oval Office to discuss forest fire control, August 1. **Above right:** Meeting with Republican congressional leaders in the Cabinet Room, September 7. **Right:** Meeting the crew of the space shuttle *Discovery* at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, TX, September 22. **Overleaf:** With the First Lady in the Blue Room, December 11.





Medicine. And he's with us here: Dr. George Hitchings.

And now, what we've done with the economy is very important, and it must continue, but what we believe in is much more than that. Our greatest treasure as a nation is our precious moral heritage, the basic values of faith and family that make ours a great nation. It's the power of the family that holds the nation together and that gives America her conscience and that serves as the cradle of our country's soul.

I've often said there really are only two things the liberals don't understand: the things that change and the things that don't change. *[Laughter]* The economy, technology—these things change. But America's basic moral and spiritual values—they don't change.

Now, let me just give you an example of the difference between our values and theirs. The liberals recently proposed a Federal child-care assistance program. Sounds all right so far. But under their program, if you want assistance and wish to leave your children with their grandmothers, the grandmothers would have to be licensed by the Federal Government.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* Now, one of the liberal congressional staff members behind the bill was asked by a reporter—after I said that the first time—was that true? And the reply came that, well, of course, it's true. After all—and here's his quote—"How else can you design a program that receives Federal funds?" *[Laughter]* Licensing grandmothers—can you believe that? *[Laughter]* The next thing you know, they'll say that barbecuing ribs is an environmental hazard. *[Laughter]*

Another area where we differ is crime. We've appointed serious-minded judges who respect the Constitution and know the meaning of the word punishment. Violent crime has fallen significantly since 1981 because we put criminals on notice: Make a false move and the next sound you hear is the clang of a jail cell door closing. George Bush and I also believe that a crack dealer with a machinegun who murders a police officer in the line of duty should receive the death penalty. If you ask me, there are no Americans braver and no citizens more pre-

cious than the men and women who guard us—our State and local police. And George Bush and I stand behind them.

But what about the liberals? They oppose the death penalty. They oppose it absolutely and in every case. And sometimes they seem to care more about the rights of criminals than the rights of victims. And if you ask me, we don't need to see the job of the police made any tougher by the kind of furloughing of first-degree murderers, even those ineligible for parole, that we've seen in the State of Massachusetts. That State has the most liberal prison program since Billy the Kid sprung the Lincoln County jail. *[Laughter]*

Besides fighting crime and restoring our economy, we also went to work on our nation's defenses. We're once again respected in the world. Our Armed Forces are strong, and America is at peace. We and our NATO allies stood firm in the face of Soviet missiles pointing at the heart of Europe and Asia. And Mr. Gorbachev got the message. He did business because he knew we meant business. And we still mean business.

Now, I know that, here and there, there have been some people concerned that maybe our making some progress with them means that I've turned somehow inside myself and perhaps not being as watchful as I should be about our Soviet neighbors. And that's not true. I just have one slogan that guides me. It's an old American slogan: Trust everybody, but cut the cards. *[Laughter]*

But none of this, my friends, none of this could have happened if the liberals had their way. There would have been no INF treaty or rollback in Afghanistan or democratic revolutions around the globe. They opposed rebuilding our military defenses. They opposed the deployment of the missiles in Europe to counter that Soviet threat. They opposed the liberation of Grenada. They opposed the raid on terrorist Libya. They oppose our policy of helping freedom fighters advance the cause of liberty around the world. Well, Vice President Bush and I did all those things, and I tell you proudly right now: We'd both do every single one of them over again.

And there's something else we've done

that I'm particularly proud about. And that's pushing ahead in our efforts to protect the United States and the world from the threat of a nuclear attack by means of our program called SDI, the Strategic Defense Initiative. Now, a lot of the research into SDI goes on around here in the Research Triangle area. And, ladies and gentlemen, we've been so successful, so wildly successful, in our research and advances that we've slashed an incredible \$46 billion—that's almost half—off the projected cost of our most promising freedom. And that's with funding levels I barely consider adequate to the task ahead. All I can say is one word: Wow! [Laughter] Let me assure you of this: SDI is no fantasy—it's a reality. And it's going to shape the future as long as there's a Republican in the White House.

But there's even more that we must do. We must go to battle to take the Hill—Capitol Hill, that is. You know that, like many of you, I'm a former Democrat. And it's often said that the once-proud Democratic Party of F.D.R. and Harry Truman is dead and gone; that the Democratic Party has been taken over by the left; that the departure from the mainstream, which we began to see at their 1968 convention, now defines the party at the national level, especially the liberal leadership in Congress. But there's something you should know. The party of F.D.R. and Harry Truman couldn't be killed. The party that represents people like you and me, that represents the majority of Americans—this party hasn't disappeared. The fact is, we're stronger than ever.

You see, the secret is that when the left took over the Democratic Party leadership, we took over the Republican Party. We made the Republican Party into the party of working people; the family; the neighborhood; the defense of freedom; and, yes, "one nation under God." So, you see, the party that so many of us grew up with still exists, except today it's called the Republican Party. And I'm asking all of you to come home and join me.

I say come home because the liberal leadership in Washington has replaced the idea of checks and balances with a philosophy of adversarial government. Now, when they lose in the national election, they fight a

political guerrilla war for the next 4 years to block the policies that the American people have chosen at the ballot box. That's what the liberal Democrats have been doing in Congress for the last 8 years. Keeping the liberal Democrats in control of Congress is a certain formula for governmental gridlock and political paralysis.

Let me take an opinion poll of my own. When you vote Republican at the top of the ticket, will you also make sure to vote for the "Tiptop Tarheel Seven": Howard Coble, Alex McMillan, Cass Ballenger, and once again Tom Fetzner, Lyons Gray, Ted Blanton, and Charles Taylor? [Applause] And will you make sure to vote for a great guy who's running for Lieutenant Governor, Jim Gardner? [Applause] Will you make sure to cast your ballot for Sam Wilson for attorney general? [Applause] They all need you, and America needs them. Remember, it takes the President and Congress working together to move America forward. So, if we have to ride two horses at once, shouldn't they both be headed in the same direction? [Applause]

So, that's what's on the line this year and why the thousands of you here today—each and every one of you—have a responsibility to get the truth out all across the Tarheel State. Ladies and gentlemen, America needs the strength, the vision, and the true grit of George Bush, Jim Martin, and the "Tiptop Tarheel Seven." Express '88 is ready to leave the station, and it's time to tell all of America to come aboard.

Now, I'm going to stick my neck out here and say something that maybe would have you think I'm sticking my nose in your business. But having been a Governor for 8 years, and having had the advantage of the line-item veto—which I used 932 times and was never overridden once—I have a suggestion for all of you: Get these people I've mentioned here by name in office and get to the point where you can add a little something to your Governor's power and give him, first of all, the right of veto itself, which he presently does not have. And then you can stick that other line in front of it about "line-item" also. So far we haven't been able to get it.

Let me just say to you here—you know,



I'll go back to something else. I've got a nasty habit now and a new hobby. It isn't a part of the speech, but I just can't help—I am collecting jokes that I can find are written by people in the Soviet Union, and they are told among themselves. And it reveals a great deal about their sense of humor, but also about the sort of cynicism with regard to their system. And every once in a while—before I leave and get some people like you together, I like to tell you one of those jokes. I told a couple to Gorbachev, and he laughed. [Laughter] But there are some I can't tell him; it would be tactless to tell him. [Laughter]

But one I did tell him—and I'll repeat to you—is this joke has an American and a Russian arguing about their systems. And the American said, "Look, I can go into the Oval Office and pound the President's desk, and say, 'Mr. President, I don't like the way

you're running our country.'" And the Russian said, "I can do that." The American said, "You can?" He says, "Yes. I can go into the Kremlin, in the General Secretary's office, pound his desk, and say, 'Mr. General Secretary, I don't like the way President Reagan's running his country.'" [Laughter]

Well, thank you all, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:05 a.m. at the Raleigh Civic Center. He was introduced by Gov. James Martin. In his remarks, the President referred to James Broyhill, former Senator from North Carolina; James Holshouser, former Governor of North Carolina; Senator Jesse Helms; Jack Hawke, chairman of the State Republican Party; James Gardner, candidate for Lieutenant Governor; and Representatives Howard Coble, J. Alex McMillan, and Cass Ballenger. Following his remarks, the President traveled to Bowling Green, KY.*

## Remarks at a Republican Campaign Rally in Bowling Green, Kentucky October 21, 1988

*The President.* Thank you, and thank you for that great music to the Bowling Green High School Band, the Warren Central Band, the Warren East Band, the Allen County Scotsville Band, the Muhlenburg Central Band, and of course the Western Kentucky University Marching Band. Let me say a special hello to Glen Campbell; President Tom Meredith; Bob Gable; a great former Governor of your State, Louie Nunn; and a great United States Senator—who, unfortunately, had to stay in Washington and battle for the things that are right today on this last day of the session—Mitch McConnell. And let me also say hello to a group I take a kind of personal interest in: the College Republican Club. It's great to be back in the Bluegrass State and here in Red Towel Territory.

You know, I watched a certain debate the other night. I don't often feel sorry for liberals, but I came close. Now, he may have been surprised at George Bush's strength,

but you know something? I wasn't. I've worked more closely with George Bush these two terms than with any other member of the administration. I have seen him keep a cool head in hot crises. I've seen his leadership and vision. I've given him some of the most sensitive and difficult tasks that we've had, and he's never let me or the country down.

*Audience members.* Bush! Bush! Bush!

*The President.* All right. I once said that he's a great Vice President, but I know and I've seen that didn't come easily. George Bush is a man of action; he's a man accustomed to command. And the Vice Presidency doesn't fit easily on such a man. But George Bush is also a patriot. And so, he made it fit, and he served with a distinction that no one has ever matched.

George Bush knows the importance of the values expressed in the Pledge of Allegiance. He cares that the courts won't allow children in public schools to open their day

with a simple, silent, voluntary prayer. He believes that we must have judges on our courts who interpret the law and don't try to legislate, and who care not just about the rights of criminals but about those of the victims of crime. And that's why the man I want to be the next President of the United States is George Bush.

*Audience members.* Bush in '88! Bush in '88! Bush in '88!

*The President.* Bush, '88. All right. But as I listened to George Bush and his opponent debate, I couldn't help thinking: The problem with those fellows on the other side is not camera angles or lighting. It's not whether this campaign is trying desperately to hide—or I mean, is likable or not. No, it is the very thing that I just said, that they've spent this campaign trying desperately to hide. When our liberal friends refuse to even whisper the "L" word and insist that this election is not about ideology, it's about competence—you missed me. [*The President referred to a loud noise in the background.*] I say, it's not about ideology, about competence; they're just acknowledging that where they want to take America, America doesn't want to go.

But you know, the American people always have a way of figuring out the facts. It kind of reminds me of a story. At my age, everything reminds you of a story. [*Laughter*] It was about one of our intelligence agents. And they were sending him over to Ireland, to a little village in Ireland, and there he was to make contact with another agent. They didn't know each other, so he had to have some method of recognition. So, he was told that when he got there and finally met this man he was to say, "It's a beautiful day today, but it'll be a better day tomorrow."

So, he made his way to this tiny village and decided the best place to start—he walked into the local pub, said to the bartender, "Where would I find Murphy?" And the bartender said, "Well, if it's Murphy the bootmaker you want, he's in the second floor across the street." He said, "Then there's Murphy the farmer. He's just a half a mile down the road and on the left-hand side. And," he said, "my name is Murphy." And the agent said, "Well, it's a beautiful day today, but it'll be better tomorrow."

"Ah," he says, "it's Murphy the spy you want." [*Laughter*]

Well, you know the facts, and so do the American people. Our liberal friends have spent the last 3 months trying to dress up their agenda in our clothes, but somehow nothing fits. When they say "opportunity," they mean "subsidies." When they say "reducing the deficit," they mean "raising taxes." When they say "strong defense," they mean "cut defense spending." No wonder their favorite machine is the snowblower. They talk about it being time for a change. Well, where have they been the last 8 years? We are the change. We began it 8 years ago, and the choice this year is to go forward with that change or to go back to the stagnant status quo of the past.

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* When George Bush and I took office, America was in the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression. High taxes and runaway regulations were driving America's families to their knees, pounding them with a 1-2-3 combination of inflation, economic stagnation, and unemployment. We turned that around. Since our expansion began, we've created over 18 million new jobs. That's more new jobs than Europe and Japan combined. Today we're in the longest peacetime economic expansion ever recorded. We're exporting more than ever before in our history. And a greater proportion of our potential work force and a greater number of Americans are at work today than ever before in the history of the United States of America.

You know, we hear so much about the unemployment rate. Well, of course, there are always going to be people between jobs or people that are just coming into the job market and so forth. That isn't the important figure. When I use that term "potential work force," that's what the statisticians use. Their definition is that everyone, male and female, 16 years of age and up, all the way to the top, including the retired people and all—that is their term, what they mean by their term, the "potential work force." And today, thinking of all of you who are still in school and all, but who are in that age group—the millions throughout the country—62.7 percent of that group have

jobs today in the United States.

Between 1977 and 1981—I don't know why I pick those years—[*laughter*—well, the real income of the typical American family dropped by almost 7 percent. Since 1981, the year we took office, the real family income has soared more than 10 percent. Yes, 8 years ago the last liberal administration turned the lights out on Main Street America. We've turned them back on, and with George Bush in the White House, they'll be on to stay.

Yes, think of what reducing the prime interest rate, as we have, by over half means to young families seeking to purchase a new home. Think of what reducing inflation to a third of what it was means to families seeking to protect their life savings. And think of what our tax reduction program has meant to families, most of whom now pay a top rate of 15 percent. And think of what all this means to you. When you leave school, there'll be jobs and opportunities waiting for you. It's a good time to begin a career and maybe get married to that special someone and start a family. Perhaps now or in a few years, you'll want to start your own business. Well, it's a great time for that, too.

*Audience member.* Thank you.

*The President.* Well, thank you. You know that for every business that has to close up shop and quit today, six new ones go into business and start. Think of how lucky you are not to have graduated in the class of '79, when things looked so different. Think of how lucky you are to be graduating in our country and not some other one. Yes, what you heard in a recent debate I've often echoed in my talks with the leaders of many other nations—I've heard that, I should say, in those talks. Today the United States of America is the envy of the world.

Yes, we've come a long way in the last 8 years. But, my friends, everything that you and I and George Bush have worked for these last 8 years, everything, could be lost faster than you can say gun control. Our opponents talk about reaching for the center, but from the economy to national defense, they've taken positions that only McGovern could love. [*Laughter*]

Not long ago, former Defense and Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, who

has served both in Democratic and Republican administrations, wrote that their ticket this year seems to be, in his words, "viscerally antimilitary." They'd cut out the B-1 bomber, the mobile MX, the Midgetman missile, our strategic defense against ballistic missiles, and eliminate two carrier battle groups from the Navy. In fact, what they plan for the Navy is so bad that by the time they get through, Michael may have to row the boat ashore. [*Laughter*]

Our opponents talk about wanting a conventional defense initiative to improve our conventional armaments—as if it were something new, and supporting it shows that they support a strong defense. What they never say is that we started the conventional defense initiative more than 4 years ago. The only difference between what they would do and what we're doing is that they want to cut the budget for the conventional defense initiative. You know, sometimes I wish that someone would tell our opponents that the men and women who fly the planes, stand guard at the outposts, and drive the tanks of the Nation are engaged in the deadly serious business of defending freedom. They're not in a game for leftwing politicians to play slight of hand with. We're too proud of the men and women who wear the uniform of the United States of America to let that happen.

It's the same old liberal agenda they're pushing: less defense, more big government. For example, as part of their so-called profamily agenda, they propose Federal child-care assistance. A little while ago, I told another audience that under this proposal, if parents want assistance and they also want to leave their child with his or her grandmother, the grandmother will have to be licensed by the Federal Government.

*Audience members.* No! Booo!

*The President.* After I spoke and said that, a reporter called one of the congressional staffers behind the bill and asked if it was true—that grandmothers would have to get Federal licenses to take care of their own grandchildren. And the reply came, yes, of course, it's true. After all—and then here's the quote—"How else can you design a program that receives Federal funds?" Licens-

ing grandmothers—can you believe it?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* But doesn't that tell all the difference between our philosophies?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* When they say "family," they mean "Big Brother in Washington." When we say "family," we mean "honor thy father and mother."

Hearing all this, maybe it won't surprise you that this year we have an opposition candidate for President whose appointees to his State's supreme court have been described, in the words of legal authorities who have studied their record, as, and I'm quoting now, "fervent proponents of the liberal social agenda committed to imposing it through judicial decree."

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* They have opposed the death penalty and opposed mandatory sentences for drug dealers. They believe that directing teachers to lead classes in the Pledge of Allegiance is unconstitutional. And they have already voted to strike down a ban on child pornography.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* Well, I've appointed very different Justices to the United States Supreme Court, and so will George Bush.

Now, our friends on the other side have promised that come January "the Reagan era is over," and they say their era will be just beginning. Well, let me ask you something. And could you give me an answer loud enough so they can hear it all the way to Boston? Come January, do you want Washington run by those whose only pledge of allegiance is to more government, more spending, and who have never let the taxpayers' dollars out on furlough?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* Do you want our foreign policy in the hands of those who criticized our rescue mission in Grenada and our strike on Libya and who always, always, blame America first?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* I guess what I'm asking is: Do you want the liberals in control in Washington?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* You just made my day.

*Audience members.* Bush! Bush! Bush!

*The President.* You know, despite what the press is saying, this election campaign is not over. The only poll that means a thing is the one on election day. And that's why it's so important for you to vote. It's disturbing to me that so many of America's young people now old enough to vote don't show up at the polls and vote. With so many years ahead, you have a big stake in the election. Earlier this year, I had the privilege of doing something I never thought an American President would be able to do. I spoke to students in Moscow about the glories of freedom. Think of it: Those students at the University of Moscow—only if they're very lucky and rise high in the Communist Party will any one of them have influence on the course of history that each American has by just walking into the voting booth.

So, let me ask you one or two more questions: This November, will you show up at the polls and vote?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* All right. Will you get your friends also to show up at the polls and vote?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* And will you vote for George Bush?

*Audience members.* Yes! Bush! Bush! Bush!

*The President.* So, I'd just ask you to take history in your hands and win one for the Gipper. And you know, you've let me know how you feel about Bush, but let me just say something else. All those other offices, for State offices, local, and those for the Congress, the House of Representatives and the Senate, and what must be done for them—just think of this: Most people just haven't caught on and aren't aware that in the last 56 years, the other party has had control of the House of Representatives for 54—or 52, I should say, of those 56 years. And they've had control of both Houses of the Congress for 46 of those 56 years. I was fortunate enough to have 6 years of the Senate on our side, or we couldn't have done the things that we've done. So, everything is important. It doesn't make any sense to send a President up there because you agree in what he has proposed doing and then continue to send people up in the Congress

who are dedicated to opposing everything that he said he'd do.

Now, I'm going to take advantage of you and just have a little fun. I have a new hobby—again? [*The President referred to a loud noise in the background.*] [*Laughter*] This hobby is, I've been collecting jokes that I can prove are made up by the people in the Soviet Union and that they tell among themselves. I've even told a couple of them to Gorbachev, and he laughed. But most of them I couldn't tell to him; it wouldn't be tactful. [*Laughter*] But it shows they've got a great sense of humor, and they've also got a little cynical attitude about their system.

This one came up while we were there in the recent summit in Moscow. And the story, their story they made up to tell, has me in Gorbachev's limousine with him. And my chief of the Secret Service is in the car with me, and his chief security man is in the car with him. We're sightseeing, and we

stop at a waterfall. We get out to look at this beautiful waterfall, and Gorbachev says to my Secret Service man, "Go ahead, jump. Go over the fall." And he said, "I've got a wife and three kids." So, Gorbachev turns to his own man and says, "You, go ahead, jump. Go over the fall." And the fellow does. Well, my man goes down around the rocks around the fall to the bottom to see if the other one needs any help or anything. Got down there and found him wringing out his clothes. And he said, "When he said that, when he told you to go over, why did you jump and go over the falls?" And the fellow says, "I got a wife and three kids." [*Laughter*]

So, thank you all, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:30 p.m. at the Western Kentucky University Arena. In his opening remarks, he referred to singer Glen Campbell; Thomas Meredith, president of the university; and Robert Gable, chairman of the State Republican Party.*

## Nomination of John R. Berg To Be an Assistant Secretary of Energy October 21, 1988

The President today announced his intention to nominate John R. Berg to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Conservation and Renewable Energy). He would succeed Donna R. Fitzpatrick.

Since 1986 Mr. Berg has been Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Conservation and Renewable Energy at the Department of Energy in Washington, DC. Prior to this,

he was a government services manager (1982–1986) and served as product manager at 3M Co., in St. Paul, MN (1974–1976).

Mr. Berg graduated from the College of St. Thomas (B.S., 1954) and Iowa State University (Ph.D., 1961). He was born April 24, 1932, in Chippewa Falls, WI. He is married, has four children, and resides in Arlington, VA.

## White House Statement on the Conference on Chemical Weapons Use October 21, 1988

French Ambassador to the Conference on Disarmament Pierre Morel announced yesterday to the United Nations First Committee in New York that France will host the Conference on Chemical Weapons Use in

Paris from January 7 to 11, 1989. The Conference is aimed at focusing worldwide attention on the problems of chemical weapons use and proliferation, and helping to put a stop to the abhorrent illegal use of

these weapons.

President Reagan proposed such a conference in his speech at the U.N. on September 26, calling on all concerned nations to consider actions we might take together to reverse the erosion of respect for the existing norms against the illegal use of chemical weapons. Recent expressions of support for the idea of holding this Conference by nations from various regions indicate that many others share our concern. We hope that nations attending the Conference will reaffirm their political commitment to comply with existing prohibitions on chemical weapons use. We also invite those nations which have not done so to adhere to the 1925 Geneva protocol. The purpose of the Conference is neither to change the

Geneva protocol in any way nor to single out any country for its previous actions.

The United States remains committed to the negotiation of a comprehensive, effectively verifiable, and truly global ban on chemical weapons. Such a ban would be the best solution to the threat posed by illegal chemical weapons use and proliferation. We hope the participants in the Conference will express their support for the continuing negotiations for a ban at the 40-nation Geneva Conference on Disarmament.

The United States welcomes the action by the Government of France to host the Conference and will make every effort to ensure that it succeeds. Secretary of State Shultz will lead the U.S. delegation to the Conference.

## **Nomination of Philip Lawrence Christenson To Be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development**

*October 21, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Philip Lawrence Christenson to be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development (Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance), U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency. He would succeed Julia Chang Bloch.

Since 1987 Mr. Christenson has served as senior professional staff member of the Committee on Foreign Relations at the U.S. Senate, Washington, DC. Prior to this he

was a professional staff member of the Committee on Foreign Relations (1981-1987). From 1979 to 1981, Mr. Christenson was associate director, United States-South Africa Leader Exchange Program; and from 1974 to 1979, he served as an international trade specialist, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Mr. Christenson graduated from Georgetown University (B.S.F.S., 1971). He was born May 18, 1947, in Ely, NV. He is married and resides in Washington, DC.

## **Nomination of Margot E. Machol To Be a Member of the Federal Trade Commission**

*October 21, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Margot E. Machol to be a member of the Federal Trade Commission for a term of 7 years from September 26, 1987.

Since 1985 Ms. Machol has been special

assistant to the Chairman for the Council of Economic Advisers in Washington, DC. Prior to this she was Executive Assistant to the Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs at the Department of the Treasury (1981-1985). From 1979 to 1981, Ms. Machol was

chief legislative assistant to Congressman Marc L. Marks.

Ms. Machol graduated from Northwestern

University (B.A., 1970; M.B.A., 1976). Ms. Machol is married, has two children, and resides in Washington, DC.

## **Nomination of Lawrence L. Lamade To Be General Counsel of the Department of the Navy**

*October 21, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Lawrence L. Lamade to be General Counsel of the Department of the Navy. This is a new position.

Since 1983 Mr. Lamade has been a partner with the law firm of Baker & Hostetler in Washington, DC. He also served as an associate with Baker & Hostetler (1975–

1983). He served in the U.S. Navy since 1969.

Mr. Lamade graduated from Princeton University (A.B., 1969) and Georgetown University Law Center (J.D., 1975). He is married, has two children, and resides in Bethesda, MD.

## **Nomination of Linda L. Arey To Be a Member of the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission**

*October 21, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Linda L. Arey to be a member of the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission for the term expiring April 27, 1993. She would succeed John R. Wall.

Ms. Arey was recently a Republican congressional candidate for the fifth district of Virginia, 1987–1988. Prior to this, she was a Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Director for Public Liaison at the White House, 1985–1987; special assistant to

the Deputy Secretary of Transportation, 1983–1984; and Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Office of Public Affairs, 1982–1983.

Ms. Arey graduated from the College of William and Mary (B.A., 1966), Wake Forest University (M.A., 1975), and the University of Richmond (J.D., 1977). She was born November 25, 1944, in Savannah, GA. Ms. Arey is married and resides in Washington, DC.

## **Message to the Congress Transmitting the Annual Report of the Railroad Retirement Board**

*October 21, 1988*

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I hereby submit to the Congress the Annual Report of the Railroad Retirement Board for Fiscal Year 1987, pursuant to the provisions of Section 7(b)(6) of the Railroad

Retirement Act, enacted October 16, 1974, and Section 12(1) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, enacted June 25, 1938.

The Annual Report, which includes a

recent actuarial valuation, indicates an improved financial outlook for the rail pension fund, due in part to a 2 percentage point increase in the rail sector contribution rate. The Congress enacted this increase based on an Administration proposal and a recommendation by the Railroad Retirement Board's Chief Actuary. I hope we can continue to work together in the future to protect rail pensioners' benefits.

The Congress also enacted a \$370 million taxpayer subsidy for the rail pension fund at the urging of rail sector representatives. Since 1983, over \$3.5 billion of Federal funds have been given to the rail pension fund. It is time to put an end to this tap on the taxpayer. Under current law, the subsidy will expire in 1989. I urge the Congress to hold the rail industry to its pledge to fund rail pensions fully without Federal taxpayer support by allowing this subsidy to expire at that time.

The Congress has also asked for a study by a panel of rail sector representatives and independent experts regarding rail pension reform proposals. I urge the panelists, including the rail sector representatives, to adhere to the Congress's wish, as expressed in the charter and in the report language,

that the Commission focus on putting rail pensions on a sound long-term track financed solely from rail sector resources and not on palliatives involving new taxpayer subsidies.

The best approach to rail pension reform is to restore the rail pension system to the private sector, where all other private pension plans reside. The Administration recently transmitted to the Congress the Rail Industry Pension Restoration Act of 1988, which would restore control over rail pensions to rail labor and management. The bill would allow labor and management to collectively bargain their pension plan free from inappropriate Federal intrusion. Current retirees' pensions and the earned benefits of current workers would be protected. Over time, rail pensions would be fully funded in advance of retirement like other industry pension plans.

I urge the Congress and the reform commission to consider our privatization proposal, which is a strong first step toward long-term stability for rail pensions.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
October 21, 1988.

## Proclamation 5886—National Chester F. Carlson Recognition Day, 1988

October 21, 1988

*By the President of the United States of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Saturday, October 22, is the 50th anniversary of Chester F. Carlson's invention of xerographic printing, which has transformed our ability to copy documents quickly. By inventing and developing this process, Carlson did much to increase productivity and efficiency throughout society and to make information more readily available. The profound and enduring achievements of this second-generation American exemplify our national spirit of ingenuity and opportunity, and we can all gladly cele-

brate them.

Carlson studied physics and law and became fascinated with finding a solution to the need for speedy and inexpensive copies of information. He applied his knowledge of electrophotography to the challenge and created xerography. His genius sparked an indispensable industry in which American businesses, both large and small, are world leaders. This outstanding American inventor continued to serve his country and humanity by supporting and encouraging the activities of many colleges and universities, charities, and causes through the years.

The United States Postal Service is issuing a commemorative stamp in honor of Ches-



ter F. Carlson as part of the "Great American" series, and it is in the same spirit that all of us pause for a day of national recognition for him.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 629, has designated October 22, 1988, as "National Chester F. Carlson Recognition Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, *Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan*, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 22, 1988, as National Chester F. Carlson Recognition Day.

I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:43 a.m., October 24, 1988]*

## Radio Address to the Nation on the Economy October 22, 1988

*My fellow Americans:*

Abraham Lincoln once said, "you can't fool all of the people all of the time." Well, this week our liberal friends have been trying to prove him wrong. They've charged that our record of lowering your taxes, ending runaway inflation, and igniting the longest peacetime economic expansion ever has been bad for middle class, working Americans. Well, it's time to remind them of a few facts.

For example, the "misery index." The "misery index" was an election year gimmick they cooked up for the 1976 campaign by adding the unemployment and inflation rates. It came to 13.4 percent in 1976, and they declared that no one had a right to seek reelection with a "misery index" that high. Well, 4 years later, in the 1980 campaign, they didn't mention the "misery index," perhaps because it had grown to almost 21 percent. And this year they still aren't mentioning it. Under us, it's dropped to under 10 percent.

Our liberal friends have been hopping around the country charging that real family income is no higher today than it was 20 years ago. Now, in fact, it's 14 percent higher. But why would they bring family income up at all? After all, between 1977 and 1981—maybe you can guess why I pick those years—the typical American family's income after taking out inflation fell 7

percent. Think of what it would mean to you and your family if somebody were to cut your family's paychecks by that much today. Think of how much less you could buy at the grocery store, the clothes you couldn't get for your children, how much less you could put in the plate at your church or synagogue each week. And then think of this: Since 1981, when we came to office, the typical family's income after taking out inflation has soared more than 10 percent.

One place you can see what this change means to you is in housing. Our liberal friends have been talking a great deal about affordable housing recently. Don't they remember that in 1980, as housing prices and interest rates skyrocketed together—one of the few times in history that's happened—and real family incomes plummeted, the American dream of owning a home almost went down for the count; and the top housing official of the previous administration finally threw up his hands in despair and said, "For many hard-working families, housing is growing beyond their reach." Yes, according to real estate industry economists, in 1980 the average American family made just over three-fourths of what it needed to buy a home. Today, with interest rates half of what they were and inflation under control, the typical American family

makes over 110 percent of what it takes to buy a home.

Renters are also doing better. When the liberals left office, the national vacancy rates for apartments in the price range of low- and medium-income families were around 5 percent, which means it had become hard for low- and medium-income Americans to find an apartment. Today these national vacancy rates are around 8 percent, and it's the landlords who are having to wait longer to find tenants. Add this all up, and you see that we have more, much more, affordable housing today than we had 8 years ago.

You'd think all these facts would give our liberal opponents pause, but apparently not. When we note that since our expansion began, America has created more than 18 million new jobs, that unemployment is nearly the lowest it's been in 14 years, and that a greater proportion of Americans are at work today than ever before in our history, the liberals blandly respond that what we need are "good jobs at good wages." Perhaps they believe that most Americans have bad jobs. I don't believe that. And to tell the truth, I find remarks that put down honest occupations—yes, including short-

order chefs—offensive, and I expect you do, too. In any event, overall, job for job, the jobs created since our expansion began pay more than the jobs that existed before.

The liberals charge that we've given tax breaks to the wealthy. But when we came to office the wealthy were paying 19.3 percent of the Federal individual income tax revenues. Now it's 26 percent.

The charges go on and on, but the truth remains the same. No matter how you look at it, the last time they were in office, the liberals clobbered the American middle class—and we stopped them. Some are calling this last-ditch opposition campaign an attempt at "class warfare." So, what's new? Our liberal friends have been at war with America's middle class for years. Now they want you to turn the other cheek—but will they just take that as an opportunity to really let you have it? Main Street America is in better shape today than it's ever been. Why would we ever want to put it back in the hands of those who almost turned out its lights?

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from Camp David, MD.*

## Appointment of B. Jay Cooper as a Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary October 23, 1988

The President today announced the appointment of B. Jay Cooper as Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary.

Since September 8, 1987, Mr. Cooper has served as Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary. He had been Director of Public Affairs and Press Secretary at the Department of Commerce since September 1983. He first came to the Commerce Department as the Secretary's speechwriter in March 1981. Prior to coming to Washington, Mr. Cooper was an editor for the Waterbury (Connecticut) Re-

publican-American newspapers. He served as a reporter for those newspapers for about 8 years and also wrote a weekly political column. In 1980, he took a leave of absence and served as communications director for the Connecticut Reagan-Bush campaign. While at the Waterbury newspapers, he won several awards, including the UPI New England Community Service Award.

Mr. Cooper graduated from Northeastern University (B.A., 1973). He was born June 9, 1950, and is a native of Waterbury, CT. He currently resides in Arlington, VA, and has three daughters.

## **Appointment of Leslye A. Arsht as a Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary** *October 23, 1988*

The President today announced the appointment of Leslye A. Arsht as Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary.

Ms. Arsht has served as Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary since March 16, 1987. Prior to joining the White House staff, she spent 7 months working on her first novel. Previously she was director of public affairs for the Boston-based Cabot Corp. (1983–1986), where she also served as manager of corporate communications (1979–1983). From 1975 to 1979, Ms. Arsht was associated with Union Carbide Corp.; she was named manager of public relations for Union Carbide's Wash-

ington office in 1976. Ms. Arsht has served as a public information specialist for the Environmental Protection Agency (1973–1975) and as a writer and editor for the White House News Summary (1969–1972). In 1981 she was named Communicator of the Year by the Yankee Chapter of the International Association of Business Communicators. She was a recipient of the YMCA's 1985 Twin Award (Tribute to Women in International Industry).

Ms. Arsht graduated from the University of Houston (B.A., political science, 1968). Ms. Arsht is a native of Houston, TX, and currently resides in Washington, DC.

## **Appointment of Roman Popadiuk as a Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary for Foreign Affairs** *October 23, 1988*

The President today announced the appointment of Roman Popadiuk as Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Popadiuk has served since March 14, 1988, as Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary for Foreign Affairs and had previously served as an Assistant Press Secretary for Foreign Affairs since July 1986. Mr. Popadiuk has been a career Foreign Service officer since 1981. He served in Mexico City from 1982 to 1984, where he did consular and political work

and was special assistant to the Ambassador. From 1984 to 1986, he had a tour with the Department of State and the National Security Council. Prior to joining the Foreign Service, he was an adjunct lecturer in political science at Brooklyn College in New York City.

Mr. Popadiuk graduated from Hunter College (B.A., 1973) and the City University of New York (Ph.D., 1981). He is married to the former Judith Ann Fedkiw. They have four children and reside in Bethesda, MD.

## **Remarks Congratulating the United States Olympic Team** *October 24, 1988*

*The President.* Members of the Cabinet and distinguished guests, and athletes and coaches, and ladies and gentlemen. I want to welcome all of you to the White House

today as we honor and welcome home our victorious summer Olympic team. You know, with so many successful athletes here, I kind of expect a camera crew from

Walt Disney to run up and ask me what I plan to do next. [Laughter] But seriously, this team showed the world that America stands for fairplay and sportsmanlike conduct. While here, I want to say that Nancy and I are so proud of you we'd give the whole team a gold medal. And congratulations; you are all champions.

As you athletes know, some of the credit goes to your parents and families, the people who've stood by you through all those long hours of training. Maybe it was a father who rose before sunrise to drive you to practice or a mother who skimped and saved so a young athlete could train. Or it may simply have been a sister or brother providing a strong word of encouragement in a moment of self-doubt. Whichever the case may be, they also deserve our heartfelt thanks.

When all is said and done, the most important accomplishment of all was the many hours of training that each of you endured. Your personal dedication to being the very best that you can be, achieving the highest level of physical and mental perfection, guided you through those many hours, days, and years of practice. And when your time came, and with the world watching, you crystallized those many hours and sacrifices into glorious moments. And if everything came together, you stood on the medal platform holding your head high as the "Star Spangled Banner" rang out in triumph. And if you didn't come home wearing a medal you still were every bit a hero. Just to make it to the level of Olympic competition is one of the greatest achievements a human being can attain in a lifetime. And I mean performing with grit and determination, as all of you here have done.

Not relying on drugs or banned substances, you set a fine example for the youth of America, and my roommate and I both commend you. You may notice that I'm wearing a "Drug-Free America" ribbon today. Well, this is Drug-Free America Week. And it's a time to renew America's determination to see the day when everyone in our country will just say no to illegal drugs, and for every American to just say yes, as you have, to doing the most with his or her God-given talents. America promises to all its children, of whatever background,

the opportunity to dream great dreams and to make those dreams come true. Drugs kill that promise, and that's why we all want a drug-free America. And that's why we honor you, because you've worked to become the very best that you can be.

No, I don't measure the success of our Olympic teams only by the tally of medals they bring home. I believe people who go out and give their all in fair and competitive sport are winners. In Seoul we claimed 94 medals and 611 winners—all of you. You are 611 reasons for America to be proud.

And these Olympics were a triumph for our hosts in the Republic of Korea and for our long friendship with them. One journalist described it like this: "I have been unfailingly treated with politeness and friendliness and genuine warmth by police, security guards, and Korean Olympic personnel. They gave me small gifts to take home so I'll remember Korea." Well, today we do remember the Korean people and are proud to have them as friends—and proud of the indelibly successful Olympic games they hosted.

I hope these games will be remembered for the poignancy of the closing ceremony, that heartfelt scene of camaraderie as thousands of athletes from around the world exchanged gifts, danced together, and bid farewell to one another. One observer described this mass of friendship as "swirling together in a sea of international revelry." And right there in the middle of this sea marched you, the United States athletes, carrying tiny Korean flags in a true gesture of respect and brotherhood. And back home, in every corner of our country, our hearts swelled with the pride we had for you and for America.

And our hearts are still swelling for some very important people who are right now in Korea competing in their own very important games. I'm speaking, of course, about the Paralympics. I was going to say I send them my very best wishes. I think I'd better say we all send them our very best wishes.

And now we're setting our sights on Albertville and Barcelona in 1992, and I say, look out world, because the USA is going for the gold again. Congratulations, good

luck, and God bless you.

*Mr. Helmick.* Mr. President, as president of the United States Olympic Committee, it's my pleasure to thank you very much for welcoming this team. And as you said, we have 611 heroes here. There are 611 stories of sacrifice—sacrifice of time; sacrifice of the relationship with their families as they're practicing and training; and, yes, even economic sacrifice, because these athletes and their families have to dig down into their own resources to help train. And that's why I want to give a special thanks to the President and the Congress for the Olympic Coin Act. The money from that is a donation to the United States Olympic Committee as the American people buy these coins. And that money is earmarked to go directly to help relieve some of the economic sacrifice these athletes must go through. So, please accept our thanks, Mr. President, the Congress, the American people, for your support of our United States Olympic team. Thank you.

*Mr. Biondi.* Good afternoon, guests and Mr. President. My name is Matt Biondi, and I was a swimmer. [*Laughter*] I'd like to introduce to you some of my distinguished teammates from the Olympic team: swimming champion, Janet Evans; boxing champion, Andrew Maynard; kayak champion, Greg Barton; and the track and field queen of the sprints, Florence Griffith Joyner. On behalf of the athletes attending the White House reception, I would like to say how great it is to be here in this city to receive

the warm welcome and to enjoy each other's company on a less competitive circumstance.

I look at what we've done as athletes in Korea as a gift—the days, the hours, the time that we spent dedicated to our sport training—a gift that we tried to open in Korea for ourselves, for our sports, and most importantly, for our country. And to come back to the States and to see that the gift was so well-received, with smiles, handshakes, and warm gestures, makes us feel really warm inside. And as athletes, the performance is what we try to give, and to have it so well-received makes us feel really nice. And we want to thank you for that warm reception.

One way to show our appreciation for the support of our country is to offer a gift from our team to the President. Mr. President, we know you are familiar with this style of hat from your western films you've made, but this is a special one. The pins on the brim make it a lasting and unique memory of all the struggles and triumph that each athlete faced while participating for the United States in the Olympic games.

*The President.* Well, now, all of you in this group prepare to smile, say cheese, and remain motionless. And a couple of us are going to join you up there. And then we're going to have a photograph of the whole group, the whole team. I think I'll have to take my hat off for that. [*Laughter*]

*Note: The President spoke at 11:40 a.m. on the South Lawn at the White House.*

## Proclamation 5888—National Down Syndrome Month, 1988 October 24, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

During National Down Syndrome Month, 1988, we can all grow in awareness of the nature of Down Syndrome; of the needs, rights, and abilities of persons affected by it; and of continuing progress in our understanding of this developmental disability

and our responsibilities, as individuals and communities, toward those involved and their families.

Today, fortunately, we are making many options available for people with Down Syndrome, such as early intervention, mainstreaming, recreation, socialization, respite services, employment, and independent living programs. These welcome develop-

ments are in the finest traditions of American life and of our long-standing willingness to offer acceptance, help, and hope to our neighbors in time of need.

Private and public research continues in areas such as finding the cause of the extra chromosome 21 in people with Down Syndrome; mapping this chromosome's genes; understanding the relationship between Down Syndrome and Alzheimer's disease; and using computers to facilitate language and speech. Private groups such as the National Down Syndrome Congress and the National Down Syndrome Society, and public units such as the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, the Public Health Service's Division of Maternal and Child Health, and the President's Committee on Mental Retardation, foster these and other activities for the benefit of persons affected by Down Syndrome and for the good of Americans yet unborn.

As we salute past and present accomplishments, we realize that many important needs still remain—and that we can solve them better the more we keep in mind the innate rights and human dignity Down Syndrome individuals share with their fellow

Americans.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 302, has designated the month of October 1988 as "National Down Syndrome Month" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of October 1988 as National Down Syndrome Month. I invite all concerned citizens, agencies, and organizations to unite during October with appropriate observances and activities directed toward helping affected individuals and their families enjoy to the fullest the blessings of life.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:11 a.m., October 26, 1988]*

## Proclamation 5889—National Lupus Awareness Month, 1988 October 24, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

This year, we again set aside the month of October to mark our great concern for the thousands of Americans who suffer from lupus. An immune system disorder of unknown cause, lupus in its systemic form may affect the joints, skin, and one or more internal organs, such as the kidney, heart, and brain.

Lupus is a chronic disease in which there is always the potential threat of serious illness and disability. The disease can occur in men, but women in their childbearing years are the majority of its victims. Minorities, especially blacks, are particularly vulnerable; lupus is three times more prevalent in

black women than in white women.

Ordinarily, the immune system protects against infection by producing antibodies that successfully combat foreign substances. In people with lupus, the immune system produces abnormal antibodies that react harmfully against the individual's own tissues.

To combat lupus, we need new research findings and new approaches to diagnosis and treatment. Scientists in biology, biochemistry, immunology, genetics, and other fields are seeking to understand its causes and disease processes to develop better means of detection, treatment, and prevention. If this work is to continue, and if we are to take advantage of the knowledge we have already gained, public awareness of

lupus and of the importance of continuing scientific research on this disease is critical. The Federal Government and private health organizations are working together to promote awareness of lupus and research on it. This collaboration ultimately will conquer this significant public health problem.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 303, has designated the month of October 1988 as "National Lupus Awareness Month" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of the event.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of October*

1988 as National Lupus Awareness Month. I urge the people of the United States and educational, philanthropic, scientific, medical, and health care organizations and professionals to observe this month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:12 a.m., October 26, 1988]*

## Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Transmitting the Annual Report on Apartheid *October 24, 1988*

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. Chairman:)*

Pursuant to Section 501(b) of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986, I hereby transmit the second annual report on the extent to which significant progress has been made toward ending the system of apartheid.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

*Note: Identical letters were sent to Jim Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Claiborne Pell, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.*

## Appointment of Juanita Donaghey Duggan as Executive Secretary of the Domestic Policy Council *October 24, 1988*

The President today announced the appointment of Juanita Donaghey Duggan to be Executive Secretary of the Domestic Policy Council. She would succeed Ralph C. Bledsoe.

Mrs. Duggan, Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison, has been domestic policy liaison in the Office of Public Liaison since January 1988. In June 1985

Mrs. Duggan became Assistant Director for Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs at ACTION. Mrs. Duggan previously served as professional staff member to Senator Jeremiah Denton on the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, Subcommittee on Family and Human Services, and on the Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism.

Mrs. Duggan graduated from Georgetown University (B.S., 1982). She is married and has one son. Mrs. Duggan is a native of Mobile, AL, and resides in Washington, DC.

## Proclamation 5887—Suspension of Entry as Nonimmigrants of Officers and Employees of the Nicaraguan Government October 22, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

In light of the current state of relations between the United States and Nicaragua, including the July 11, 1988, unjustified expulsion from Nicaragua of the United States Ambassador and seven other United States diplomats for pursuing legitimate diplomatic activities, the Nicaraguan government's refusal to allow the entry of United States diplomats to ensure the continued functioning of the U.S. embassy, and long-standing Nicaraguan government suppression of free expression and press and support of subversive activities throughout Central America, I have determined that it is in the interests of the United States to impose certain restrictions on entry into the United States of officers and employees of the Government of Nicaragua and the Sandinista National Liberation Front (hereinafter, the "FSLN").

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, by the power vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 212(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended (8 U.S.C. 1182(f)), having found the unrestricted nonimmigrant entry of officers and employees of the Nicaraguan government and the FSLN, except as provided for in Sec. 2 of this Proclamation, to be detrimental to the interests of the United States, do hereby proclaim that:

*Section 1.* Entry of the following classes of

Nicaraguan nationals as nonimmigrants is hereby suspended: (a) officers and employees of the Government of Nicaragua or FSLN holding diplomatic or official passports; and (b) individuals who, notwithstanding the type of passport that they hold, are considered by the Secretary of State or his designee to be officers or employees of the Government of Nicaragua or the FSLN.

*Sec. 2.* The suspension of entry as nonimmigrants set forth in Section 1 shall not apply to officers or employees of the Government of Nicaragua or the FSLN: (a) who are representatives to, or officers or employees of, organizations designated under the International Organizations Immunities Act (22 U.S.C. section 288) and members of their immediate families residing with them; or (b) in such other cases or categories of cases as may be designated from time to time by the Secretary of State or his designee.

*Sec. 3.* This Proclamation is effective immediately.

*In Witness Whereof,* I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:11 p.m., October 25, 1988]*

*Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on October 25.*



## Remarks at the National Defense University on Signing the Department of Veterans Affairs Act *October 25, 1988*

Secretary Carlucci, Admiral Crowe, Administrator Turnage, General Hosmer, veterans of America's Armed Forces. Today we have reason to celebrate. I'll save the second—and a certain bill signing—until after my remarks on the first.

Five years ago, in the silence that awaits the Caribbean dawn, a unit of American naval forces slipped ashore and began the rescue of the tiny island nation of Grenada. Today we commemorate that mission and the heroism of the thousands of soldiers, sailors, marines, and airmen who took part. The men of that force and later contingents came from the United States, yes, but also from Jamaica, Barbados, as well as Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Kitts-Nevis, and St. Vincent—the island democracies of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States that had sent an urgent SOS message to America just days before the mission began.

Yes, a Marxist regime had been established in a corner of the world that had, over the centuries, known little other than peace. Many in our country doubted the significance of this, but not those who lived closest to it. They watched with growing alarm as the Grenadian regime strengthened its ties with Cuba and the Soviet Union and as building began on an airfield that appeared destined to become a major military base. And then the regime itself began to disintegrate and an anarchy began to spread in which only the most violent and ruthless could triumph. Our Caribbean friends believed they could no longer stand by quietly and that we should not, either. It was as if, in those days, the entire eastern Caribbean was crying out for help—and we heard the cry.

All Americans soon came to know the resolute Prime Minister of Dominica and the leader of the OECS, Eugenia Charles, and heard from her about the need those small free nations had for the help of the United States. Here in Washington, in the administration, we heard her plea before the rest of the Nation did—as the crisis was breaking.

We had long shared her concern about what was happening in Grenada and to the people of Grenada. We were concerned, as well, about the lives and safety of a thousand Americans there, most of them medical students. And so, with the initial planning conducted under the supervision of Vice President Bush, we responded quickly to the developing crisis. Within hours, our forces were moving toward the island.

Throughout our history, America's men in uniform have always been ready when the cause of freedom called, and they've never let us down. I've often told that when General George Marshall was asked why he was so confident that we would win the Second World War—"We have a secret weapon," he said, "the best blankety-blank kids in the world." Well, it's still true today. We still have a secret weapon, and it's still the best blankety-blank kids in the world.

And 5 years ago, in amphibious craft and in helicopters, by parachute and by plane, the best blankety-blank kids in the world landed on Grenada. Every American has heard at least some of the stories of their courage and resourcefulness under fire. We've heard of how planes carrying airborne troops had to fly in low to get under the antiaircraft fire, and so our paratroopers jumped at just a few hundred feet, barely high enough to get their chutes open before they hit the ground. We've heard how rangers, pinned down on one side of Point Salinas airfield by Cuban fire from the other side, commandeered a bulldozer and used it as a makeshift tank, following behind it as they advanced on the enemy's position. We've heard how a small unit of commandos, assigned to protect the Governor General, battled a much larger Cuban contingent to rescue the Governor General and get him to safety.

Yet most of us haven't heard about the thousands of acts of kindness and generosity that our men did for the people of the island during and after the fighting. When it came time for the last American force to

leave Grenada, the Grenadian people didn't want our men in uniform to go. Yes, the people of Grenada treated our forces the way the people of France treated American liberators of another generation, and we're proud of that.

We're proud of something else, too. From the Argonne Forest to Normandy, from Chosin Reservoir to Danang, America has always stood with those who stand for freedom. This is not to say that we eagerly jump into every fight. We don't. But we've always been ready to give a hand to those struggling for freedom when they needed it.

Yet in the years after we withdrew from Vietnam, our leaders seemed to shy away from freedom's battles. In Asia and Africa and even in Central America, they seemed to forget a truth that has guided our nation from its founding: that the cause of free peoples is indivisible. When freedom is diminished anywhere in the world, freedom everywhere is endangered. When the boundaries of freedom expand in one country, freedom for all people expands.

In Grenada, after more than a decade on the sidelines, America at last stepped back into freedom's battles. And in the years since, we've stayed there. Around the world, in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, and yes, Central America, the United States stands today with those who would fight for freedom. We stand with ordinary people who have had the courage to take up arms against Communist tyranny. This stand is at the core of what some have called the Reagan doctrine.

Well, imagine what it means to become a Mujahidin, to fight for UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], to join the Nicaraguan democratic resistance. Some have called our support for at least one of these movements bizarre, but I say it's as natural as what makes us Americans—that there is something in our spirit and our history that calls on us to say these battles are our battles and these freedom fighters are our brothers and sisters.

The soldiers in each of these movements are mostly from small towns and villages. Most, at one time, worked the land. They are simple and peaceful people who have stood face to face with Communist oppres-

sion. No, oppression is not an abstraction to them. It is a farm seized, a village destroyed, a father or mother murdered. It's an arbitrary ruling elite telling them how much they can charge for their crops. It's a knock on the door at midnight because someone in the family casually criticized the regime. It's the defacement or destruction of the local church or mosque or synagogue. It's the intrusion of an armed and ruthless party into the realms of life that every human being knows in his or her soul should be inviolable.

And so, these simple farmers have taken up arms, an act of almost inconceivable courage. For to be a freedom fighter—whether in Afghanistan, Angola, Nicaragua, Cambodia, or elsewhere—is to face large forces equipped with some of the most terrifying weapons any army has ever faced and to fight against all odds.

We Americans know something about that kind of courage. More than 200 years ago, Americans came out from "every Middlesex village and farm," and from villages and farms all over the 13 Colonies, to face the greatest imperial army in the world—and to defeat it. We learned then that the God-given love of freedom that fills every human heart with strength is the greatest force the world has ever known. No empire, no tyrant, no ruling party can resist it forever. To stand on the side of human freedom is truly to stand on the side of history.

And yet we also found during our own Revolution that when a free people are young and struggling, they need friends. We could not have won our independence without help. Today others cannot win their freedom without help from us. And thanks in part to our help, they are winning. Today in Afghanistan, Angola, and Cambodia, we're seeing moves toward peace and freedom that would have been unthinkable even a few short months ago. In each country, the Soviets and their allies have said they will withdraw, and the reason is clear. In each country, we helped freedom fighters obtain the supplies that, together with their own courage, evened the odds. We were strong and steady friends, and we see once again in the news from those countries

that American strength is indeed the greatest force for peace on the face of this Earth.

We could be seeing the same seeds of genuine peace and freedom sprouting in Nicaragua today if we had shown the same steadfast support for the freedom fighters' cause. But doesn't the failure of peace plans and democratic overtures in Nicaragua give anyone willing to look and listen an example of the exception that proves the broader rule? Where we have stood unflinchingly with freedom fighters, peace and freedom have begun to take root and grow. Where we haven't, they haven't.

And yet if the book is far from fully written on the struggle for freedom in Nicaragua, it is much farther along and much more hopeful in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia and, of course, Grenada. And so, I say to you that on this day we celebrate something far greater than a military action. It's the irrepressible spirit of freedom that is at home in every human heart. It's a great and generous spirit. And around the world today, as we were in Grenada, America is once again on its side.

While many were still wondering if we'd done the right thing in Grenada and if the danger there had been all we said it was, a plane carried the students we'd rescued back home. And then we saw these students walk down the steps from the plane, fall to their knees, and kiss their country's earth. Many also questioned whether we were right about the strategic threat Grenada was beginning to pose in the eastern Caribbean. And then we found a wealth of documents on the island that showed that the threat had been at least as serious as we had believed.

In a visit to the White House, one young student rescued in the Grenada operation, Jeff Geller, who is here with us today, said: "Let us remember that many lives were lost in saving ours. Let us honor those American men who gave their lives that someday we medical students can save others." Well, all I can say is amen. And I would add: Let us remember all those who fought so freedom itself could once more live and thrive in that small nation. And let us pray that for the cause of freedom it shall always be said, in the words of the Psalms, "The Lord shall preserve thy going

out and coming in from this time forth, and even forever more."

Well, I thank you, and God bless you. But I have a few words I have to say—something else near and dear to my heart. All those who have served in America's uniform deserve the Nation's thanks. To show our gratitude, I am about to do something I've been looking forward to for a long time: sign the bill that creates a Cabinet-level Department of Veterans Affairs.

It's been 13 years since Army veteran Senator Strom Thurmond introduced the bill. We have it this year because Marine veteran Congressman Gerry Solomon worked to make sure the job would be completed before Congress adjourned. And of course, Army veteran Congressman Sonny Montgomery was one of the leaders in the fight for the legislation. Others in Congress, especially on the Veterans and Government Operations Committees, helped lead the way. This bill gives those who have borne America's battles, who have defended the borders of freedom, who have protected our nation's security in war and in peace—it gives them what they have deserved for so long: a seat at the table in our national affairs.

I've said before that America's debt to those who would fight for her defense doesn't end the day the uniform comes off. For the security of our nation, it must not end. Every time a man or woman enlists in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, or Coast Guard, he or she is ready to lay down his or her life for our nation. We must be ready to show that America appreciates what that means. I like to think that this bill gives Cabinet rank not just to an agency within the Government but to every single veteran. And so, in signing this bill, I'm saying to all our veterans what I say to new Cabinet members: Welcome aboard.

And now I'll quit talking and do a little signing.

*Note: The President spoke at 10:51 a.m. in front of Roosevelt Hall at Fort McNair. In his opening remarks, he referred to Secretary of Defense Frank C. Carlucci; Adm. William J. Crowe, Jr., Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Thomas K. Turnage, Ad-*

ministrators of Veterans Affairs; and Bradley C. Hosmer, president of the university.

H.R. 3471, approved October 25, was assigned Public Law No. 100-527.

## Proclamation 5890—Pregnancy and Infant Loss Awareness Month, 1988

October 25, 1988

*By the President of the United States of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Each year, approximately a million pregnancies in the United States end in miscarriage, stillbirth, or the death of the newborn child. National observance of Pregnancy and Infant Loss Awareness Month, 1988, offers us the opportunity to increase our understanding of the great tragedy involved in the deaths of unborn and newborn babies. It also enables us to consider how, as individuals and communities, we can meet the needs of bereaved parents and family members and work to prevent causes of these problems.

Health care professionals recognize that trends of recent years, such as smaller family size and the postponement of childbearing, adds another dimension of poignance to the grief of parents who have lost infants. More than 700 local, national, and international support groups are supplying programs and strategies designed to help parents cope with their loss. Parents who have suffered their own losses, health care professionals, and specially trained hospital staff members are helping newly bereaved parents deal constructively with loss.

Compassionate Americans are also assisting women who suffer bereavement, guilt, and emotional and physical trauma that accompany post-abortion syndrome. We can and must do a much better job of encourag-

ing adoption as an alternative to abortion; of helping the single parents who wish to raise their babies; and of offering friendship and temporal support to the courageous women and girls who give their children the gifts of life and loving adoptive parents. We can be truly grateful for the devotion and concern provided by all of these citizens, and we should offer them our cooperation and support as well.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 314, has designated the month of October 1988 as "Pregnancy and Infant Loss Awareness Month" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of October 1988 as Pregnancy and Infant Loss Awareness Month. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:13 a.m., October 26, 1988]

## Remarks at a Fundraising Luncheon for Senatorial Candidate Alan Keyes in Baltimore, Maryland October 26, 1988

It's great to be here in Baltimore. You know, as we were coming here, I turned to one of my fellows that was with me and said, "I really love this city. I remember the first time I came here. I said to my host, Francis Scott Key—[*laughter*—I said, 'Francis, I just love Baltimore.'" Francis, you know, was the guy who served me my very first crabcake. [*Laughter*]

But I'd like to thank Jack Moseley for the outstanding job he's done in putting this event together, and a tip of the hat to party chairman Dan Fleming and Glenn Beall and, of course, old number 19 himself, Johnny Unitas. And a special hello to Helen Bentley. She's the kind of person who makes Washington a tolerable place and keeps the folks down at the other end of the BW Parkway from inflicting too much harm on the rest of the country. [*Laughter*] I'm also happy to see a great and proud American, a true American hero, Judge Robert Bork. And I'd like to add a special thank you to Alan for that marvelous introduction. Thank you.

You know, an introduction like that reminds me of a story. Actually, when you're my age, everything reminds you—[*laughter*]. It seems that there was a fellow they were giving a great honor to at St. Johns Hopkins—a scientist, a humanitarian, the kind of man who's done it all. And the fellow presenting the award said, "Today we honor a man who's brilliant, a man who's courageous, a man who's expanded the frontiers of human knowledge—in short, a man to whom the entire world owes an enormous debt of permanent historic gratitude." Well, the honoree got up, went to the podium. There was deafening applause, and then he turned back to the fellow who'd introduced him and said, "Hey, how come you didn't tell 'em about how modest and humble I am?" [*Laughter*]

Well, unlike him, the greeting and the introduction you've given me really does make me feel modest and humble. And it even seems a little strange. After all, Alan, I

should be the one thanking you, because you did such an extraordinary job in the first 7 years of our administration: working with Jeane Kirkpatrick at the United Nations, serving as the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, defending our country against the forces of anti-Americanism.

I think particularly of your work at a conference in Nairobi where you and my daughter Maureen worked to eliminate the disgusting "Zionism is racism" resolution from that conference's final report and earned the gratitude of all Americans. And there was your performance as my Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, where you pursued successful reforms of the United Nations and opposed with every ounce of strength in your body all those who have served to foster and legitimize state-sponsored terrorism.

Alan, I should be thanking you—and I am—because every time I asked you to do your best, you did that and better. Every time I asked you to stand for America, you stood tall, and you deserve not only my thanks but the thanks of every citizen of this great country.

And now you're running for Senate against an incumbent you don't hear a lot about while the Senate's in session. [*Laughter*] Now, some say he stays out of the lime-light because he doesn't like publicity. I think it's because if the good people of Maryland knew more about him they'd figure out the kind of Senator he really is and he'd have to leave town faster than that guy who packed up the Colts and whisked them off to Indiana in the middle of the night. [*Laughter*]

But that's not surprising. After all, the incumbent and the Stealth candidate at the top of the liberal ticket are so alike they could be twins. [*Laughter*] The two Stealth candidates went to law school together. They're still very good friends. And what they have most in common these days is a healthy fear and understandable terror of

America's least favorite word. You know the word. It's the "L" word. [*Laughter*]

Now, some people think I shouldn't be using the "L" word. They say I'm labeling them. Well, I gave the matter some thought. What should we call those people who oppose the death penalty, who support policies that hand out weekend furloughs to convicted murderers, who support laws that make it easier for a criminal to own a gun than law-abiding citizens who want to protect their homes and children? As I say, I thought about it. And then I decided that if the label fits they ought to wear it, because we all know that what these men believe is not what you believe, not what I believe, not what the people of Maryland believe, and not what the American people believe.

Maryland deserves a Senator who reflects the values and bedrock principles of this great State and this great nation: the principles of family and home and community and church. Our gravest treasure as a nation—our greatest treasure, I should say—maybe the other word fits, too—is our precious moral heritage, the basic values of faith and family that make ours, as Alan said, a great nation. It's the power of the family that holds the Nation together, that gives America her conscience, that serves as the cradle of our country's soul.

Yes, Maryland deserves a Senator who understands what America stands for and what America has to offer because he's a living, breathing example of how this nation can change, adapt, and grow—how in one short generation it can make itself a better and freer land. And, ladies and gentlemen, that man is Alan Keyes.

Maryland deserves a Senator who understands the concerns we all have about protecting ourselves from the scourge of drugs and the menace of drug-related crime. You know, until this election year, the incumbent opposed the death penalty. Is that what the good people of Maryland believe? I don't think so. Alan Keyes and I believed yesterday, believe today, and will continue to believe that a crack dealer who murders a police officer in the line of duty should receive the death penalty. We must protect those who protect us. And we believe that there are no citizens more precious than those noble men and women who are

laying their lives on the line so that we can be safe—our State and local police.

Yes, my friends, Maryland deserves a Senator who will stand up for his State, defend the values we hold dear, and defend the interests of his constituents and the Nation. Maryland's been a leader in this country since colonial times, and it needs leaders in Washington.

Maryland deserves a Senator who wants to keep America strong and at peace. Maryland deserves a Senator who believes in a strong America and believes in expanding the free world. And I've never known a more stout-hearted defender of a strong America than Alan Keyes. He truly knows that freedom works.

Now, I'm sure that everyone in this room is going to do all they can to get out the vote on November 8th for my very good friend and valued colleague, that silver-tongued devil, George Bush. [*Laughter*] You know George. George took quite a shellacking when the liberals had their party in Atlanta this summer. But he stood the fire, and then all he did was cite the record—his and theirs. And now they're squealing he's running a negative campaign. Well, I think they're squirming because George has shown America how far outside the mainstream they really are. They may not like it, but George has thrown a clear light on their views. And, yes, their ideas on the Pledge of Allegiance do matter. Their ideas about our national defense do matter. Their ideas about taxes and spending do matter. Republicans are talking about the issues, and the American people are listening.

I believe, as do we all here, that America needs the wisdom and courage and strength of George Bush. But, my friends, that's not enough. The liberals will still be in Washington come November. And we've seen how in recent years when they lose a national election they fight a political guerrilla war for the next 4 years in Congress to block the policies the American people have chosen at the ballot box. To keep Congress in check, the President needs the same power 43 Governors have, the power of the line-item veto. And I'll keep saying it until I'm too hoarse to speak: We need to pass the balanced budget amendment.

Well, there's only one guy in this race who supports these things—in this race here that we're talking about. There's only one guy in this race who will work with George Bush and not against him. And his name is Alan Keyes.

George also needs Members of Congress who will work with him. And there's one here today, and I hope you'll do all you can to send him to Washington—Wayne Gilchrest.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I know Maryland. I love Maryland. And despite all this talk about how Maryland is a Democratic State, Maryland came through for us in 1984. The values of Dundalk, the values of Salisbury, the values of Frederick—they're our values. And they're the values of Alan Keyes.

I know everyone in this room is going to do everything possible to see to it that Maryland comes through for George Bush and Alan Keyes in 1988. These last 2 weeks are critical. If we can get the message out, the people of Maryland will get the message as well. And that's what I leave up to all of you. Your financial support is important, but it's your blood and sweat and tears that will make the difference come November 8th. There are few tasks more important than ensuring our future.

Make no mistake: Here in Maryland

every single vote will count. You know I vote in California, but let me say on this occasion that today I wish I lived in Maryland so that on November 8th I could go into that voting booth and pull the lever for Alan Keyes and the Republican future. It makes no sense for people to believe in the things the President has claimed, and elect him to office, and then return to office a Congress pledged to not let him do the things the people voted for him to do. So, Godspeed to Alan, Jocelyn, his wife.

Thank you all, and may God bless you all.

[At this point, Mr. Keyes gave the President a giant key.]

Thank you. I may just make this the key to the Presidential library that's going to be built. [Laughter] Thank you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:53 a.m. in the Constellation Ballroom at the Hyatt Regency Hotel. He was introduced by Alan Keyes. In his remarks, the President referred to Jack Moseley, finance chairman for the Alan Keyes for Senate Campaign Committee; J. Glenn Beall, Jr., former Maryland Senator and chairman of the committee; Johnny Unitas, former quarterback for the Baltimore Colts; Representative Helen Delich Bentley; former U.S. Circuit Judge Robert H. Bork; and Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, U.S. Representative to the United Nations.*

## Memorandum on Mergers, Acquisitions, and Takeovers

October 26, 1988

*Memorandum for the Secretary of the Treasury*

*Subject:* Interim Directive Regarding Disposition of Certain Mergers, Acquisitions, and Takeovers

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, including without limitation Section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2061 *et seq.*), and the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100-418, August

23, 1988) (the "Act"), it is ordered as follows:

Pending the issuance of an Executive order to implement the Act, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby designated and empowered to perform the following-described functions of the President: The authority vested in the President by Section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, relative to mergers, acquisitions, and takeovers proposed or pending on or after the date of enactment of the Act by or with foreign persons which could result in foreign control of persons engaged

in interstate commerce in the United States.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall consult with the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, established pursuant to Executive Order No. 11858 and chaired by the representative of the Secretary of the Treasury, to take such actions or make such recommendations as requested by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The delegation provided herein shall terminate, and this interim directive shall be without any further effect, except as may be provided in the Executive order implementing the Act, upon the effective date of such order.

This interim directive shall be published in the *Federal Register*.

RONALD REAGAN

## White House Statement on the Report of Presidential Emergency Board No. 216 To Investigate a Railroad Labor Dispute *October 26, 1988*

On October 21, 1988, Presidential Emergency Board No. 216 submitted its report to the President concerning a dispute between the Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corp. (PATH) and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The three-member Board was established on September 9, 1988, by Executive Order 12650, at the request of PATH. The Board was chaired by arbitrator Arvid Anderson of Fort Myers, FL. Arbitrator Thomas N. Rinaldo of Buffalo, NY, and arbitrator Irving T. Bergman of Lawrence, NY, were appointed as members of the Board.

After a formal hearing and review of the written submissions and data, the Emergency Board made the following recommendations for settlement of the dispute between the parties. The Board suggested that the

parties follow the wage pattern of 5 percent each year for 3 years accepted by six other unions on PATH (the United Transportation Union, the Transport Workers Union, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the American Railway Supervisors Association-Division of the Transportation Communications Union, and the American Train Dispatchers Association). The wage increases would be effective in each of the 3 years September 1985 to September 1987. The Board, after considering the other issues in dispute, recommended the granting of the Martin Luther King holiday, an improvement in meal allowances, and an improvement in major medical and group life insurance.

## Appointment of Rebecca Gernhardt Range as Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Public Liaison *October 26, 1988*

The President today announced the appointment of Rebecca Gernhardt Range to be Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Public Liaison. "Rebecca has been an effective and valued adviser," the President said. "I know she will continue to do an outstanding job."

Since August of 1987, Ms. Range has been

Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Public Liaison. She also serves as Chairman of the Interagency Committee on Women's Business Enterprise. Prior to this, she was Assistant Secretary for Governmental Affairs at the Department of Transportation, 1985-1987; counselor to the Secretary of Transporta-



tion, 1984–1985; and Deputy Assistant Secretary for Governmental Affairs at the Department of Transportation, 1983–1984. Ms. Range served as chief of staff, legislative assistant, and staff assistant for Senator Ted Stevens, 1977–1983.

Ms. Range graduated from DePauw University (B.A., 1976) and Catholic University, Columbus School of Law (J.D., 1981). She was born October 23, 1954, in Mansfield, OH. Ms. Range is married and resides in Washington, DC.

## Remarks Congratulating the World Series Champion Los Angeles Dodgers

*October 26, 1988*

*The President.* Thank you all for coming. And would you all please join me in welcoming this year's World Series champs, the Los Angeles Dodgers. *[Applause]*

Owner Peter O'Malley, Executive Vice President Fred Claire, Manager Tommy Lasorda, and the rest of the team, it's great to have you here. But I want you to know that we need to get this ceremony in quickly, because Tommy's already volunteered to cook lasagna—*[laughter]*—and I want to give him enough time in the kitchen. *[Laughter]* You never want to rush an artist, you know!

Well, in my job, you're President of all the people, and you're not supposed to play favorites. But I must confess that after the World Series began I just knew the winner was going to be a team from California! *[Laughter]*

And I couldn't help but recognize the lady who threw out the first pitch; that was some fastball, Nancy. *[Laughter]* But seriously, your Just Say No campaign has awakened a nation to the dangers of illicit drug use, and I'm glad to have you on my team.

Tommy Lasorda, perhaps you best summed up this year's Dodger season when you said, after it was all over, "This just shows what can happen when you want something bad enough." Well, you Dodgers not only wanted this title badly but you went for it with all you had. It's the kind of year that would have made even Harry Houdini jealous. *[Laughter]*

Let's remember that before this season started, few baseball writers expected the Dodgers even to win their division. Yet you fellows took the National League West,

tripped up the powerhouse New York Mets in the league championship series, and then wrapped up the title by beating the Oakland Athletics in five games. I guess it just never occurred to this bunch that someone else was supposed to win. But you did it, and you did it with guts and determination.

Orel Hershisier, you capped a sensational year by winning three postseason games, including two in the Series. And you're the first pitcher ever to win the Most Valuable Player Award for both the league championship and World Series in the same year.

Now, I've spent a few years in Hollywood, but I don't think a better script could have been written for game one, with Kirk Gibson's dramatic ninth inning home run.

Then there were guys like Mickey Hatcher, who hit one homer all year, but two during the World Series. And there were plenty of others who contributed, too. Rookie pitcher Tim Lincecum and reliever Alejandro Pena led a fine supporting cast of pitchers. And let's not forget guys like Mike Marshall, Steve Sax, John Shelby, and Franklin Stubbs; veteran catchers like Mike Scioscia and Rick Dempsey. Everybody played a part. Somebody even remarked that your physician, Dr. Frank Jobe, ought to get a raise for all the work he did in nursing injured players.

Well, it was quite a dream season for the Dodgers, and I hope for each of you that this dream lasts a long time. As for the Oakland A's, Tommy Lasorda called them one of the strongest teams ever to play in a World Series. Any team that wins 104 games during the regular season is bound to be back!

Watching some of the outfielders in the Series reminded me of a little story. By the time you get to be my age, everything reminds you of a story. [Laughter] Well, this one's about a minister who walked by the lobby of a hotel one morning and noticed a ballplayer that he knew by sight. So, he said to the player, "One thing I've always wondered: Why must you fellows play ball on Sundays?" "Well, Reverend," the player said, "Sunday is our biggest day. We have the best crowds, make the most money. And, after all, Sunday is your biggest day, too, isn't it?" [Laughter] Well, the minister nodded his understanding and then added, "But there's a little difference. I'm in the right field." And the player said, "So am I, and the sun's horrible out there, isn't it?" [Laughter]

Well, the Sun really shined on the Dodgers this year. So, congratulations, champs, good luck in the future, and may God bless you all.

Mr. Lasorda. Thank you, Mr. President, the First Lady. We are honored on behalf of Peter O'Malley and his sister Terry, and the entire Dodger organization. We're very, very honored that you wanted us here to visit with you. And all I can say is that the First Lady threw out the first ball to the World Series, and we won that game in the most dramatic way I've ever seen a ball-

game in a World Series won. So, when you are finished with your job here, we would like for her to come out and throw the first ball out at Dodger Stadium and, of course, bring you along with her. [Laughter] I'd like to present you this, sir.

[At this point, Mr. Lasorda gave the President a Dodgers team jersey.]

Mr. Hershiser. Mr. President and the First Lady, I was chosen by the team members to present you with a bat here today. And the bat is inscribed with Mr. President's name. And I will be so great to say Ron Reagan on the bat. And there's one thing—I had a lot of success in the World Series and the playoffs, and you've had a lot of success as a President. And I think the main reason is, is that we look to a higher power: We both believe in God. And I thank God that you're the President, and I thank God for this ball club and the great year that we had.

The President. You're absolutely right. And I know that this ends the ceremony and we may have to leave. But I just can't wait till the Congress gets back. [The President swung the bat.] [Laughter] All right. Thank you all.

Note: The President spoke at 1:57 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House.

## White House Statement on the President's Meeting with the World Series Champion Los Angeles Dodgers

October 26, 1988

The Los Angeles Dodgers had a group picture taken with the President and First Lady in the Oval Office prior to their appearance in the Rose Garden. There was considerable banter back and forth with the players.

Orel Hershiser asked the President to autograph his baseball. He also gave Mrs. Reagan a world championship T-shirt. Tommy Lasorda told the President, "I knew you were pulling for us to take the whole thing." Mrs. Reagan described Tommy Lasorda coming out of the dugout after Kirk

Gibson hit his game-winning home run. The President quipped, "You should have seen Nancy practicing. Balls were coming off the chandeliers." Pitcher Don Sutton gave President Reagan a 300th game ball won on June 18, 1986.

Steve Sax was prodded by his teammates to perform what must be a well-practiced imitation of the President. After initially declining, Steve drew himself up in his best Ronald Reagan imitation with the words, "Well, it's a pleasure . . ."

## Appointment of Roger G. DeKok as Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

October 26, 1988

The President today announced the appointment of Roger G. DeKok as Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and Senior Director for Defense Policy on the National Security Council. He will replace William Cockell.

Colonel DeKok, an Air Force officer, has served since 1987 as Director for Space Programs on the National Security Council, where his duties included the coordination of national space policy and related matters.

Prior to this he served on the staff of the Air Force Space Command in Colorado Springs, CO.

Colonel DeKok graduated from the University of Wisconsin (B.A., 1968) and the Air Force Institute of Technology (M.S., 1979). He was born in Kenosha, WI, on January 10, 1947, and currently resides in Burke, VA. He is married to the former Carolyn S. Flinkow and has two children.

## Memorandum on Emergency Food Assistance

October 26, 1988

*Memorandum for the Secretary of Agriculture*

*Subject:* Food Security Wheat Reserve

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including the Food Security Wheat Reserve Act of 1980 (the "Act") (7 U.S.C. 1736f-1) and section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, I hereby authorize the release of up to 1.5 million metric tons of wheat from the reserve established under the Act (the "reserve") to provide, on a sale or donation basis, emergency food assistance to developing countries under

the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 during Fiscal Year 1989 (7 U.S.C. 1691 *et seq.*).

I hereby delegate to the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to determine, within such quantity, the quantity of wheat to be released from the reserve. The Secretary shall consult with the agencies comprising the Food Aid Subcommittee of the Development Coordination Committee with respect to any such determination.

This memorandum shall be published in the *Federal Register*.

RONALD REAGAN

## Memorandum of Disapproval on a Bill Concerning Whistleblower Protection

October 26, 1988

I am withholding my approval of S. 508, the "Whistleblower Protection Act of 1988." I regret that the Congress did not present me with constitutional and effective legislation to expand the protections and procedural rights afforded to Federal employees who report fraud, waste, and abuse

they discover in Federal programs.

Reporting of mismanagement and violations of the law, often called whistleblowing, contributes to efficient use of taxpayers' dollars and effective government. Such reporting is to be encouraged, and those who make the reports must be protected. At the

same time, we must ensure that heads of departments and agencies can manage their personnel effectively. Enactment of S. 508 would have redesigned the whistleblower protection process so that employees who are not genuine whistleblowers could manipulate the process to their advantage simply to delay or avoid appropriate adverse personnel actions.

To ensure that Federal employees who report mismanagement are protected from reprisal, while ensuring that Federal personnel managers are not saddled with routinely defending appropriate decisions they make, I have directed the Attorney General, working with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, to prepare constitutional and effective whistleblower protection legislation for me to submit at the beginning of the next session of the Congress.

A major objection to S. 508 is its change of the factual showings required of employees in making their cases in whistleblower proceedings. Section 1221(e) of Title 5 of the United States Code, as contained in S. 508, would have interfered substantially with personnel management in Federal departments and agencies. Current law strikes a proper balance between the showings required of employees and agencies in making their cases before the Merit Systems Protection Board. Section 1221(e) would have removed the requirement that employees demonstrate in Merit Systems Protection Board proceedings that whistleblowing by the employee was a substantial factor in the agency's personnel action decision about which the employee complains. Moreover, that Section would have imposed the heavier burden upon the department or agency of proving by clear and convincing evidence—which is a much higher legal standard than proof by a preponderance of the evidence that applies in most civil matters in American courts—that the same decision would have occurred in the absence of any whistleblowing. The substantially reduced factual showing required of the employee and the substantially increased burden on agencies essentially rigs the

Board's process against agency personnel managers in favor of employees. The interests of both employees and managers should be fully protected.

The provisions of S. 508 also raised serious constitutional concerns. Section 3 of the bill amends chapter 12 in Title 5 of the United States Code substituting new Sections 1201 through 1222. Section 1211 creates an Office of Special Counsel and purports to insulate the Office from presidential supervision and to limit the power of the President to remove his subordinates from office. Section 1217 purports to prohibit review within the Executive branch of views of the Office of Special Counsel proposed to be transmitted in response to congressional committee requests.

Section 1212(d)(3)(A) of Title 5, as contained in the bill, purports to authorize the Special Counsel to obtain judicial review of most decisions of the Merit Systems Protection Board in proceedings to which the Special Counsel is a party. Implementation of this provision would place two Executive branch agencies before a Federal court to resolve a dispute between them. The litigation of intra-Executive branch disputes conflicts with the constitutional grant of the Executive power to the President, which includes the authority to supervise and resolve disputes between his subordinates. In addition, permitting the Executive branch to litigate against itself conflicts with constitutional limitations on the exercise of the judicial power of the United States to actual cases or controversies between parties with concretely adverse interests.

These provisions could not have been implemented to the extent that they are inconsistent with the President's constitutional authority and duty to faithfully execute the laws, supervise his subordinates in the Executive branch, and recommend such measures to the Congress as he judges necessary and expedient, and Article III requirements for the exercise of the judicial power.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
October 26, 1988.

## Statement on the Rescue of the Gray Whales in Alaska *October 26, 1988*

I am gratified that the California gray whales have been released to the open sea. The human persistence and determination by so many individuals on behalf of these whales shows mankind's concern for the environment. It has been an inspiring endeavor. We thank and congratulate the crews of

the two Soviet icebreakers who finally broke through to the whales. They were part of a remarkable team effort by governments, individuals, and business. Due to all these efforts, the whales have returned to the sea.

## Appointment of George L. Argyros as a Member of the Advisory Committee for Trade Policy and Negotiations *October 26, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint George L. Argyros to be a member of the Advisory Committee for Trade Policy and Negotiations for a term of 2 years. He would succeed Earl G. Wantland.

Since 1968 Mr. Argyros has been president and chief executive officer for Arnel Development Company and Affiliates in

Costa Mesa, CA. He has also been the owner of the Seattle Mariners since 1981.

Mr. Argyros graduated from Chapman College (B.S., 1959). He was born February 4, 1937, in Detroit, MI. He served in the Army National Guard, 1954, and the Air National Guard, 1959. Mr. Argyros is married, has three children, and resides in Newport Beach, CA.

## Informal Exchange With Reporters on the Demolition of the New United States Embassy in Moscow *October 27, 1988*

*Q.* Mr. President, have you decided to tear down our Embassy in Moscow? Have you decided to tear down our Embassy in Moscow?

*The President.* Yes.

*Q.* Why?

*The President.* Because there's no way to rid it of the many listening devices that have been built into it. So, we're going to start and have an American-built one.

*Q.* Where are we going to get the money?

*The President.* We have to do it. We have no choice.

*Q.* Where are we going to get the money?

*The President.* We take it away from something else.

*Note: The exchange began at 9 a.m. at the South Portico of the White House, prior to the President's departure for Little Rock, AR.*

## Appointment of Franmarie Kennedy-Keel as Deputy Assistant to the President for Policy Development *October 27, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Franmarie Kennedy-Keel to be Deputy Assistant to the President for Policy Development. She would succeed Gary L. Bauer.

Since 1987, Dr. Kennedy-Keel has been at the U.S. Mission to NATO, Brussels, Belgium, as the wife of the Permanent Representative. While in Brussels, she advised and consulted on educational issues. Prior to this, she served as chief of staff to the

Under Secretary of Education. Since 1983, Dr. Kennedy-Keel has held various posts at the Department of Education.

Franmarie Kennedy-Keel graduated from the University of Maryland (A.A., 1969), Johnson and Wales College (B.A., 1972), Central Michigan University (M.A., 1976), and the American University Business School (Ph.D., 1983). She was born February 6, 1948; is married to Alton Gold Keel, Jr.; and resides in Washington, DC.

## Remarks at a Republican Campaign Rally in Little Rock, Arkansas *October 27, 1988*

*The President.* Thank you all very much, and thank you, John Paul. And Mary Anne Stephens, Chesley Pruet, Ed Bethune, I thank you all very much. And it's great to be back in Little Rock and great to hear those seven bands, those terrific bands.

Now, you know, as President, a lot of important papers cross my desk. And one of them told me about some teams that are undefeated after seven games, nationally ranked, moving up, and that has some of the greatest football fans in the United States. I have to say the Arkansas Razorbacks and the UCA [University of Central Arkansas] Bears are my kind of teams.

Well, today I've come to Little Rock for a very special reason: because I want to talk to you about a friend of mine, the next President of the United States, George Bush. For 8 years, we've worked together to rebuild our economy, to get America on the move again, to make the United States once again the great arsenal of democracy, a light unto the nations, the champion of freedom around the world. For 8 years, George Bush and I have worked side by side in the White House, during times of crisis and times of historic triumph and achievements. I've come to know George Bush very well. I also know what is re-

quired to be President of the United States. I know who should be the man at the desk. And ladies and gentlemen, George Bush is that man.

Now, from top to bottom, from President to Congress to local office, especially here in Arkansas, this is what is at stake: The election this year is a referendum on liberalism. Yes, the choice before the American people this year is just as clear as it was in 1980 and 1984: a choice between, on the one hand, liberal policies of tax and spend; economic stagnation; international weakness; and always, always "blame America first"; and on the other hand, what we believe: the policies of limited government, economic growth, individual opportunity, a strong defense, and always "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America."

When Vice President Bush and I took office 8 years ago, America was in the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression. But today America is in the longest peacetime expansion ever recorded in our history—71 months. Now, of course, the liberals still don't understand how we were able to get rid of their economic crisis, their "malaise"—that was their word, remember—their inflation, their gas lines. So, they're

promising to reverse everything we've done.

Well, here's what we've done. We've cut taxes, slashed inflation by two-thirds, sliced interest rates in half. And since the economic recovery began, we've created over 18 million jobs. And in spite of what you might have heard from some people who are talking today, they were good jobs. More than three-quarters of them are the kind that pay better than \$20,000 a year. And the unemployment rate in Little Rock has fallen by more than 20 percent, and statewide, real personal income is up by 16½ percent. And today in America a greater proportion of our potential work force is employed than ever before in the history of the United States.

Now, I say that, but let me explain it to you how the statisticians look at that. Did you know that that potential employment pool, according to them, is everyone in the United States 16 years of age, male and female, all the way up. And 62.7 percent of that population have jobs today.

You and I and George Bush worked much too hard to cut your taxes to let our opponents come into office and raise them all over again. So, on November 8th go into the polling booth and do some negative campaigning of your own—the right kind of negative campaigning. Say no to new taxes, and say yes to the Republican ticket.

Now, what Vice President Bush and I have done with the economy is very important, and we must continue and expand. But what we believe in is much more than that. Our greatest treasure as a nation is our precious moral heritage, the basic values of faith and family that make ours a great nation. It's the power of the family that holds the Nation together, that gives America her conscience, that serves as the cradle of our country's soul. Yes, ladies and gentlemen, the family is the bedrock of our nation.

George Bush believes that public school-children should be allowed to open their day with a voluntary prayer, something the Federal courts won't allow. He believes that we must have judges who interpret the law, not rewrite it, and who care not just for the rights of criminals but have compassion for the decent citizens who are victims of

crime. And the Vice President knows the importance to our nation and to our children of the values expressed in the simple words "one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Now there's a new election before us, and I have little doubt that the people of the United States are going to do exactly what I did 8 years ago—they're going to choose George Bush. Do you know who led the task force that cut away excess Federal regulation, which saves American people and communities and States from 600 million man-hours of paperwork a year, making our prosperity and millions of new jobs possible? George Bush led that task force. Do you know who led the offensive against drug smuggling at our borders that just in the past year alone seized a record 70 tons of cocaine before it could reach our communities? George Bush. And when we needed to work with our allies to strengthen NATO, to counter Soviet intermediate-range nuclear missiles, who did I turn to to do the job? George Bush.

Now, today I don't think I need to review George Bush's resumé or his heroism in war or his service to America in the Congress or the United Nations or China as Ambassador or as Director of the CIA. What I can tell you about is the man that I know personally—a man who's strong, decent, loyal, wise, capable, and compassionate and a man who has the qualities necessary to fill the office of the Presidency. That man is George Bush, and on November 8th, I hope Arkansas helps make him the next President of the United States.

Now, as for a certain Governor from a certain New England State—

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* —I'd best let someone else do the talking. Former Congressman Ed Bethune said that he met this fellow 10 years ago, and he said his reaction was—and let me quote him now—"I have never met a person in my whole life who is more liberal."

But we have to give equal time, so here's the response: that it's wrong to use labels because ideology doesn't matter. [*Laughter*] Well, but I have to say, how can a man running for President of the United States

look the American people in the eye and tell you that his ideology doesn't matter? Ladies and gentlemen, if he's saying to you that what he believes doesn't matter, isn't he really saying that what each one of us believes doesn't matter either?

And in fact, a lot of Democrats around the country are saying that their party leadership has swung so far to the left, so far out of the mainstream, that the national Democratic leadership has lost touch with the rank and file of the Democratic Party. Now, I'm a former Democrat, and I have to say: I didn't leave my party; my party left me. It left me when it went left. Now, whether it's their opposition to voluntary prayer in school, support for gun control, or the left-wing judges appointed in a State like Massachusetts, or a weak-kneed defense policy that only McGovern could love, their views can only be described by the dreaded "L" word: Liberal, liberal, liberal!

For example, the liberals recently proposed Federal child care assistance. But under their program, if you want assistance and wish to leave your child with his or her grandmother, the grandmother will have to be licensed by the Federal Government.

*Audience members.* Boool!

*The President.* One of the congressional staff members behind that bill was asked by a reporter if this was true—that grandmothers would have to get a Federal license to take care of their own grandchildren. And the reply came, yes, of course, it's true. After all—and here's the quote—"How else can you design a program that receives Federal funds?" Licensing grandmothers—can you believe it?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* The next thing you know, they'll say that grilling hamburgers is an environmental hazard. [Laughter]

But there's more. In this election, one of the candidates believes that no matter how horrible or brutal the crime, he opposes capital punishment.

*Audience members.* Boool!

*The President.* Is that what you believe?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* Well, George Bush believes that for the most horrible crimes, like when a drug dealer murders a policeman in cold blood, that kind of dealer—or killer

deserves and should receive the death sentence. And if you ask me, there are no Americans braver and no citizens more precious than the men and women who guard us—our State and local police. And George Bush and I stand behind them all the way.

You know, violent crime has fallen significantly since 1981 because George and I put criminals on notice. We said make a false move, and the next sound you hear is the clang of a jail cell door slamming shut. Of course, what happens in Massachusetts is a little bit different. In that State, and only in that State, first-degree murderers not even eligible for parole were let free on weekend passes, and some of them never bothered to return. Do you call that justice?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* I call it the most liberal prison program since Billy the Kid sprung the Lincoln County jail.

Now, these same liberals say that the only people in the United States who should be permitted to have guns are the military and police officers. Is that what you believe?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* I didn't think so. So, on November 8th be sure to go to the polls and vote for George Bush and Dan Quayle. Just think of it as an act of self-defense.

Besides fighting crime and restoring our economy, we've made sure that once again America is respected in the world, our Armed Forces are strong, and our nation is at peace. We and our NATO allies stood firm in the face of Soviet missiles pointing at the heart of Europe and Asia. And Mr. Gorbachev got the message. He did business because he knew we meant business. And we still mean business.

But none of this, my friends, none of this could have happened if the liberals had their way. There would have been no INF treaty or rollback in Afghanistan or democratic revolutions around the globe. They opposed rebuilding our military defenses. They opposed the deployment of the missiles in Europe to counter the Soviet threat. They opposed the liberation of Grenada. They opposed the blow we struck against Libyan terrorism. They oppose our policy of helping freedom fighters fight communism and advance the cause of liberty around the



world. But George and I did all those things, and I tell you proudly right now: We'd both do every single one of them over again.

Ladies and gentlemen, America needs the strength, the vision, and the true grit of George Bush and Dan Quayle. So, let's remember what Yogi Berra said: "It isn't over till it's over"—no complacency or overconfidence. We need you to work. We need you to vote. And if you would, I hope you'll help win just one more for the Gipper. But, really, let's all do this for America.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

[At this point, Representative Hammerschmidt gave the President a giant bumper sticker.]

*The President.* I know some of you out there can't read what this says. It says, "I'm a Bush hog." Hey, pig, sooeey. Thank you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 10:36 a.m. at the Central Flying Service ramp at Little Rock Airport. He was introduced by Representative John Paul Hammerschmidt. In his opening remarks, the President referred to Mary Anne Stephens, cochairman of the Arkansas Bush-Quayle Campaign Committee; Chesley Pruet, finance chairman of Victory '88; and Edward Bethune, chairman of the State Republican Party. Following his remarks, the President traveled to Springfield, MO.*

## Remarks at a Republican Campaign Rally in Springfield, Missouri October 27, 1988

*The President.* Thank you, John, and thank you for that great music to the Kickapoo Chiefs High School Band, the Bolivar Liberators High School Band, and the Southwest Baptist University Bearcats Band. And let me say a special hello to Wayne Newton; Tom Fowler—[applause]—to a great Congressman, Gene Taylor; and a great future Congressman and author of Missouri's tax-limiting Hancock amendment, Mel Hancock; and one of America's best Governors, John Ashcroft. And let me say here that as we've worked to restore respect for values and basics in our nation's schools, no Governor has done more to blaze the trail than John Ashcroft.

And one other thing: As our administration set America on the path of what is now the longest peacetime expansion on record and as we negotiated the first real reduction in U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles in world history, no one has been a better ally in the Senate than Kit Bond or Jack Danforth.

And I can't go any farther without a hello to some fellows that I have a personal link to at Southwest Missouri State—my brother TEEK's. When I first joined, they told me it was a fraternity for life, and I can see

they're right. And let me also say hello to another group I take a kind of personal interest in, the College Republicans.

You know, I watched a certain debate a couple of weeks ago. I don't often feel sorry for liberals, but I came close. [Laughter] I couldn't help thinking the problem with those fellows on the other side is not camera angles or lighting. It's not whether their candidate is likable or not. No, it's the very thing that they've spent this campaign trying desperately to hide. When our liberal friends refuse even to whisper the "L" word and insist that this election is not about ideology, it's about competence, they're just acknowledging that where they want to take America, America doesn't want to go.

But you know, the American people always have a way of figuring out the facts. Our liberal friends have spent the last 3 months trying to dress up their agenda in our clothes, but somehow nothing fits. When they say "opportunity," they mean "subsidies." When they say "reducing the deficit," they mean "raising taxes." And when they say "strong defense," they mean "cut defense spending." No wonder their favorite machine is the snowblower. They

talk about it being time for a change. Well, where have they been these last 8 years? We are the change. We began it 8 years ago. And the choice this year is to go back to the stagnant status quo of the past or to go forward with the change.

When George Bush and I took office, America was in the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression. High taxes and runaway regulations had driven our economy to its knees with a 1-2-3 combination of inflation, economic stagnation, and unemployment. Well, we turned that around. Since our expansion began, we've created over 18 million new jobs. That is more new jobs than Europe and Japan combined, and they've got about 50 percent more people to work than we have. Today we're in the longest peacetime economic expansion ever recorded. We're exporting more than ever before in our history. And a greater proportion of Americans and a greater number of Americans are at work today than ever before in the history of the United States of America.

I was so surprised to find out a certain figure that I think you would be, too. When I said that about this proportion of Americans, do you know that what the statisticians called the potential employment pool is everyone, male and female, from 16 years of age on up, all the way. In other words, the total population of the United States except those below age 16. Well, today 62.7 percent of that total population have jobs.

Between 1977 and 1981—I don't know why I pick those years—[laughter]—the real income of the typical American family dropped 7 percent. Since then, it's soared more than 10 percent. Now, think of what reducing mortgage interest rates by over a third means to young families seeking to purchase a new home. Think of what reducing inflation to a third of what it was means to families seeking to protect their life savings. And think of what our tax reduction program has meant to families, most of whom now pay a top rate of only 15 percent. Yes, what you heard in a recent debate, I've heard echoed in my talks with the leaders of many other nations. Today they tell me the United States of America is the envy of the world.

*Audience members.* U.S.A.! U.S.A.! U.S.A.!

*The President.* You're right. Yes, we've come a long way in the last 8 years, but, my friends, everything that you and I and George Bush have worked for these last 8 years, everything, could be lost faster than you can say gun control. [Laughter] The liberals talk about reaching for the center, but from the economy to national defense they've taken positions only a McGovern could love.

We've achieved arms reduction agreements with the Soviets and a new warmth in relations not through weakness but through our policy of peace through strength. You know, you'd think our liberal friends would have learned from that. But not long ago former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger wrote that their ticket this year seems to be, in his words, "viscerally antimilitary." They'd cut the B-1 bomber. They'd cut the MX missiles, our strategic defense against ballistic missiles. And if they had their way, and what they proposed already, we would have to get rid of two carrier battle groups in the Navy.

*Audience members.* No! No! No!

*The President.* You know, in fact, what they plan for the Navy is so bad that by the time they get through, Michael may have to row the boat ashore.

Now, our liberal friends have promised that come January the Reagan era is over—

*Audience members.* No! No! No!

*The President.* —and their era will just be beginning. Let me ask you something, and could you give me an answer loud enough so they can hear it all the way to Boston? Come January, do you want Washington run by those whose only pledge of allegiance is to more government and more spending, and who have never let the taxpayers' dollars out on furlough?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* Do you want our foreign policy in the hands of those who criticized our rescue mission in Grenada and our strike on Libya and who always, always blame America first?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* I guess what I'm asking is: Do you want the liberals in control in Washington?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* You just made my day. Yes, we've accomplished much these last 8 years, but we could have accomplished even more—including, I believe, balancing the budget—if both Houses of Congress had been friendly. Ours is a system of three equal branches of government. Two branches, the President and Congress, are chosen by election. The third, the courts, is chosen by the other two. When you vote for a candidate for the House or Senate, you're voting for the direction of the country and the world as much as when you're voting for President.

So, if we're going to keep the liberals out of the White House, shouldn't we ask: Since we must ride two horses, Congress and the President, across every stream, shouldn't they both be going in the same direction? We don't want a President who would raise taxes. Why elect a Congress that would? We don't want a big-spending President. Why should we want a big-spending Congress? We don't want a President who would cut our defenses. Why vote for a Congress that wants to do that?

You know, I once belonged to the party of Harry Truman. I'll let you in on a little secret: I still do. I know it's often said that the once-proud party of Harry Truman is dead and gone, that the left has taken over its leadership and now defines it, especially its liberal leadership in Congress—an old label on a new and very different package. But you know something? The party of Harry Truman couldn't be killed. Harry Truman's party believed in working Americans and in keeping America's defenses strong and, yes, in "one nation under God." And today the party that believes in that is stronger than ever. It's called the Republican Party.

You see, the secret is: When we left the Democratic Party—or when they left—I should say, took over the Democratic Party, then we took over the Republican Party. So, yes, today Harry Truman's party is the Republican Party, and it's time to give that party a bigger stick in the Congress and cut the liberals down to size.

So, let me ask you one or two more questions, and again, I hope you'll shout your answers so they can be heard all the way to

Washington.

Do you want a Congress that will work with George Bush, and not against him?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* Do you want a new Congress where the liberals are no longer running the show?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* Will you turn out and get your friends to turn out on election day and send Mel Hancock to the House of Representatives?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* Will you go vote and get your friends to go vote and keep George Bush's friend and my friend, Jack Danforth, in the United States Senate?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* Will you keep a friend of ours in the Governor's chair—John Ashcroft? [Applause] And will you give him help he can rely on and make R.B. Grisham part of that great statewide team?

*Audience members.* Yes! R.B.! R.B.! R.B.!

*The President.* You know, what they say is true: This year Missouri is a must. So, you just make my day again.

I mentioned voting a few moments ago. Earlier this year I had the privilege of doing something I never thought an American President would be able to do. There, at the Moscow summit, I stood at the podium at the Moscow State University and spoke to those students there about the glories of personal and individual freedom. Think of those students. Only if they're very lucky and rise high in the Communist Party will any of them have influence on the course of history that each American has by just walking into the voting booth.

The race is still up for grabs. So, in closing, I'd just ask you to take history in your hands. You and I work much too hard to cut your taxes to let our opponents come into office and raise them all over again. So, on November 8th, go into that polling booth and do some negative campaigning of your own—the right kind of negative campaigning. Say no to new taxes, and say yes to the Republican ticket. And if you don't mind one last personal request: Win one for the Gipper!

Thank you, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 1 p.m. at the Air Midwest ramp at Springfield Regional Airport. He was introduced by Gov. John D. Ashcroft. In his opening remarks, the Presi-*

*dent referred to entertainer Wayne Newton and Thomas Fowler, chairman of the State Republican Party. Following his remarks, the President traveled to San Diego, CA.*

## Proclamation 5891—National Adult Immunization Week, 1988 October 27, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

America does well to hold a national week of observance to remind citizens that the need for immunization does not stop with childhood. Vaccine-preventable diseases continue to kill grown-ups in our Nation; as many as 70,000 adults die each year because they do not take advantage of vaccines for influenza, pneumococcal pneumonia, hepatitis B, tetanus, and other preventable infectious diseases. Even among people at greatest risk for complications—the elderly and the chronically ill—fewer than one in five routinely receive annual influenza vaccination and fewer than one in 10 have been vaccinated against pneumococcal pneumonia.

Immunization with safe and effective vaccines can greatly reduce the tragic loss of life and reduce the massive costs associated with health care. The Surgeon General of the United States has repeatedly urged adults to use appropriate preventive health-care practices, including vaccination for diseases preventable through immunization. We can all do our share in making sure we ourselves and members of our families

know about and receive immunization, and that our neighbors and communities have the same opportunity.

In recognition of the importance of adult immunization and of the benefits of public awareness, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 335, has designated the week beginning October 23, 1988, as “National Adult Immunization Awareness Week” and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning October 23, 1988, as National Adult Immunization Awareness Week. I call upon all government agencies and the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate activities.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:46 a.m., October 28, 1988]*

## Remarks at a Republican Campaign Rally in San Diego, California October 27, 1988

*The President.* It's quite a challenge to follow the San Diego Chicken. I'd like to add a special thanks to the brilliant musicians in the Poway High School Band, the Christian High School Patriot Band, and the

Castle Park High School Band. You did yourselves proud. And now will you promise me you'll do all America proud and just say no to drugs? *[Applause]*

I'm glad to see Bob Naylor, Jody Miller,

and the guy whose skills as a comedian are matched only by his skills as a poker player, Gabe "Welcome Back Kotter" Kaplan. And of course, I'm delighted to see the guy who brought the America's Cup home to America, Skipper Dennis Conner.

It's great to be back in my home State and see so many good friends. And thank you, Pete, for that wonderful and kind introduction. Of course, I don't need to tell the people of San Diego about you, Pete. They know you. You were the best mayor they ever had. But I will, anyway: You're a great guy, a great public servant, and come November 9th, you'll still be the great Senator from the great State of California.

But as I say, there's no place like home. You know, as my time grows short in Washington, people around the White House are always asking me, "Mr. President, why are you humming that old song all the time?" And I tell them I just can't get the words out of my mind. Yes, when January 20th rolls around, I'm going to be asking every one of you to open up that Golden Gate, 'cause California, here I come. I've been telling a lot of my friends back East: This isn't a place out here; it's a way of life.

I'll feel just fine because nobody knows better than I just how capable and valuable are those two hands I'll be passing the torch to come the 20th of January. And you know, George took quite a shellacking from the liberals when they had their little party in Atlanta a few months ago, and even now they use all sorts of insulting words to describe him. He stood the fire and just cited the record—his and theirs. Now that the game seems to have turned against them, the liberals have started squealing that he's running a negative campaign. Well, I hope the people of Oakland will forgive me, but that would be a little like the A's complaining that the Dodgers ran a negative World Series. They didn't. The Dodgers won fair and square. And come November 8th, the Republicans are going to win fair and square, too, because they know we stand for the future and they know the opposition is liberal, liberal, liberal.

That's why I'm here: to talk to you about the great Republican ticket, from the White House to the statehouse, and make sure everybody who shares our hopes for the

future turns out to vote on November 8th. We need Pete Wilson, Duncan Hunter, Bill Lowery, and Ron Packard in Washington. And we need great congressional candidates like Rob Butterfield in Washington. They all know that a thriving economy, a strong national defense, and the preservation of the family are the keys to our revolution. And that revolution's going to continue come November 9th.

As we get closer and closer to election day, we're still hearing some people say it's time for a change. Well, ladies and gentlemen, we are the change. We started the change 8 years ago.

Let's talk a little bit about that change. We've been slashing tax rates and liberating the American economy from the regulations and confiscations of the "malaise" years. When we came into office, families everywhere were reeling from regulations and taxes that were sapping this nation's initiative. We took that money out of the grasping hands of the Washington bureaucrats and put it back in the wallets of the people from whom they'd confiscated it in the first place—the working men and women of America.

Yes, since our expansion began, we have created more than 18 million new jobs. We reduced the unemployment rate to nearly the lowest it's been in 14 years. And today a greater proportion of our potential work force—that means everybody, male and female, from the age of 16 on up, all the way; they are considered that potential work force—and a greater percentage of that potential work force—62.7 percent of everyone in America above the age 16—is employed than ever before in the history of the United States of America.

And then there's the misery index, which you determine by adding the rate of inflation to the rate of unemployment. Jimmy Carter invented that as a stick to beat Jerry Ford with in 1976, when it then stood at 13.4 percent. Well, after 4 years of his "malaise"—he didn't mention it again in the 1980 campaign because it had jumped to 21 percent by the time we took office. Today it's less than 10 percent and has shrunk faster than Walter Hudson, that 1,200-pound man in New York who just lost 700

pounds.

You know, we'd be able to solve the budget deficit, too, if we could get the liberals in Congress to follow Walter's example and cut the fat out of their diet. Pete Wilson and I think we ought to put them on a diet—a diet called the line-item veto and the balanced-budget amendment. You know, I had the line-item veto. Forty-three Governors have it. I had it when I was Governor of California. I used it 932 times. It was never overridden once.

Of course, the liberals still don't understand how we were able to get rid of their economic crisis, their "malaise," their inflation, their gas lines and turn this economy around. Well, it happened because we understood there's only one way to get America going, and that's to turn the American people loose and just watch America go.

You know, Pete was very kind in his introduction, and you have all been very kind. But you know, the way I see it, really what we did in these 8 years in Washington was just get out of your way. You and I and George Bush worked much too hard to cut your taxes to let our opponents come into office and raise them all over again. So, on November 8th, go into that polling booth and do some negative campaigning of your own—the right kind of negative campaigning. Say no to new taxes, and yes to the Republican ticket.

We also went to work on our nation's defenses. We're once again respected in the world. Our Armed Forces are strong, and America is at peace. We and our NATO allies stood firm, as Pete told you, in the face of Soviet missiles pointing at the heart of Europe and Asia. And Mr. Gorbachev got the message. He did business because he knew we meant business. And we still mean business.

None of our triumphs—no, not one—would have happened if the liberals had had their way. There would have been no INF treaty or rollback in Afghanistan or democratic revolutions around the globe. They opposed rebuilding our military defenses, and even today they want to cancel out of our Navy two carrier task forces.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* Actually, what they have planned for the Navy is so bad that by the

time they get finished, Michael may have to row the boat ashore.

They opposed the liberation of Grenada. They opposed the blow we struck against terrorist Libya. They oppose our policy of helping freedom fighters advance the cause of liberty around the world. George Bush and I did all these things, and I tell you proudly right now: We'd both do every single one of them over again.

Now, you know, with the Moscow summit and all these meetings with General Secretary Gorbachev, some people think that maybe I've changed, that I don't believe the same things that I believed when I came into office. Well, I'm here to tell you that's not true. I've long subscribed to a philosophy of world affairs summed up in a phrase that I've quoted to Mr. Gorbachev: "Trust everybody, but cut the cards."

Yes, ladies and gentlemen, when our friends refuse to whisper the "L" word and insist that this election isn't about ideology but about competence, they're just acknowledging that where they want to take America, America doesn't want to go.

Another area where we differ is our understanding of the Constitution. We've appointed serious-minded judges who respect the Constitution and know the meaning of the word "punishment." This is very important because, unlike the State of California, the Constitution does not give citizens an opportunity to vote Supreme Court Justices out of power. And I don't think America wants the highest court to look the way the California court did before the people of California raised up and said, "Enough." If judges don't do their job right, criminals feel like they can run rampant. Violent crime has fallen significantly since 1981 because we put criminals on notice: Make a false move, and the next sound you hear is the clang of a jail cell slamming shut.

We also believe that a crack dealer with a machinegun who murders a police officer in the line of duty should receive the death penalty. We owe this protection of the law to the men and women who protect us—our State and local police. And we stand united behind them. And we don't need to see the job of the police made any tougher by the kind of furloughing of first-degree

murderers—even those ineligible for parole—that we’ve seen in the State of Massachusetts. That State has the most liberal prison program since Billy the Kid sprung the Lincoln County Jail. *[Laughter]*

My friends, all that we have achieved can be undone quicker than you can say “furlough” if our liberal friends are successful. Remember how my successor here in California undid many of our accomplishments until George Deukmejian rode into town? We don’t want that to happen again this year. I want to ask you: Are we going to let that happen again?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* Yes, we’ve got to do all we can to get our message out. So, let me take an opinion poll of my own. Will you make sure to turn out and vote Republican on November 8th?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* Now, will you give George Bush the Senate he needs by voting for Pete Wilson on November 8th? *[Applause]* Will you give California the protection it needs from those who are just for the birds by voting down the line for our choices at the State and local levels? *[Applause]* And will you give George Bush the Congress he needs by turning out for a great slate of Republican Representatives like Duncan Hunter, Bill Lowery, Ron Packard, and Rob Butterfield? *[Applause]* Remember, it takes the President and Congress working together to move America forward. So, if we have

to ride two horses at once, shouldn’t they both be headed in the same direction? *[Applause]*

So, that’s what’s on the line this year. Ladies and gentlemen, America needs the strength, the vision, the true grit of George Bush and Pete Wilson. And with your help and God’s grace we’ll all have cause to cheer just 12 days from now.

You know, I have a special place in my heart for the people of California. It was my great privilege to have served two terms as your Governor. And during our national campaigns, it was a source of comfort to know that we could count on the support of the people of California. You’ve already given me so much; I hesitate to ask you anything else. But will you do just one more favor for me? Will you go out and win one for the Gipper?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* Thank you, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 4:40 p.m. at the San Diego Sports Arena. He was introduced by Senator Pete Wilson. In his remarks, the President referred to Robert Naylor, chairman of the State Republican Party; singer Jody Miller; actor Gabe Kaplan; and Representatives Duncan L. Hunter, William D. Lowery, and Ronald C. Packard. The President also referred to the mascot of the San Diego Padres baseball team. A tape was not available for verification of the contents of the remarks.*

## Remarks and a Question-and-Answer Session at a World Affairs Council Luncheon in Los Angeles, California October 28, 1988

*The President.* Thank you all very much. And Paul Miller, thank you very much for that very kind introduction. It’s wonderful to be here in California. And I’m sure you all know I’m looking forward to getting up to the ranch this afternoon—*[laughter]*—and especially to that day in January when I permanently move from Air Force One. In fact, we’ve already started to bring a few

items back with us from the White House. We came out here—Nancy had me bringing several rolls of paper for lining shelves. *[Laughter]* And as you may have heard, the Dodgers came to the White House on Wednesday. They were awfully nice; they volunteered to bring a lamp back to Los Angeles. *[Laughter]*

But I am delighted to be addressing the

World Affairs Council again. Much of what I have to discuss today goes to the heart of what this organization is all about: the development through public discussion of a democratic consensus behind a strong American foreign policy. In this regard, the work of the council has been notable and much needed. I'm reminded of one despairing commentator who said sadly a few years ago that if you asked 10 Americans to define "highly nuanced," 6 were liable to respond, "Wasn't he the leader of Ethiopia?" [Laughter]

And the importance of your work comes home particularly now in the final days of a political campaign, a campaign in which the American people will speak out on the issues of war and peace, democracy and totalitarianism, and make decisions that will affect the world and our foreign policy consensus for a great, long time to come. And this election comes, too, after one of the most crucial and significant years in the history of that foreign policy. Right now, we have hopes—and for the moment we must remember that they're only hopes—that our children might see 1988 as the turning point in the great twilight struggle known as the cold war.

In a number of addresses this year, most recently to the United Nations, I've pointed to the extraordinary progress made on so many fronts, that truly—"peace is breaking out all over." Even in the few weeks since I spoke to the General Assembly, we've seen this progress continue in settling regional conflicts in places like Angola, Cambodia, Afghanistan, the Persian Gulf, and elsewhere; regional conflicts once thought impossible to resolve. And so, too, the INF treaty has taken force. We've seen Russian and American missiles—once growing in number and ready to wreak destruction on a massive scale—themselves destroyed in the Russian and American heartland. Arms negotiations continue, too, or are in prospect, in a series of other areas: chemical weapons, conventional weapons, nuclear testing, and of course, the START talks on strategic offensive weapons.

And yet—as we've also frequently pointed out—what prevented progress in the past in these areas, indeed, what was at the heart of the cold war, was not some failure

of communications or giant misunderstanding between East and West. Far to the contrary, it was understanding—not misunderstanding—that was the root cause. And I speak here of the clear consensus that developed in the West shortly after World War II on several vital points: the true nature of the Soviet regime, the fundamental distinction between totalitarianism and democracy, and the moral duty to resist the international threat to human rights posed by Soviet expansionism. It was these realities, not some unfortunate or avoidable misunderstanding, that caused East-West tension. And we can forget this lesson only at the greatest peril.

But fortunately, it's also here we see the most encouraging change of all. Every issue of the morning paper seems to bring with it news of questioning in the Soviet Union: questioning of state control of industry, of restrictions on human rights, and even of the ideology of world domination, of class warfare in international politics, all of which formed the greatest barriers between our two nations. This talk of democratic reform in the Soviet Union remains tentative—hardly the stuff of sure-fire prophecy.

Still, to those of us used to the monolithic nature of Soviet society in the postwar era, these changes seem remarkable—no, not conclusive, but certainly remarkable. Like myself, I'm sure most of you would have had trouble a few years ago, given the state of our relations, imagining the sight of an American President strolling through Red Square with his Soviet counterpart, or that same President there in the Lenin Hills addressing the students of Moscow State University on the wonder and splendor of human individual freedom. We see a restiveness also in Eastern Europe, where peoples who've been denied their right of self-determination for four decades are exploring the limits of a new, seemingly more tolerant environment.

In Poland, we see the resurgence of the free labor movement, Solidarity, with which the Government is now forced to negotiate after years of trying to suppress it. In Hungary, bold steps are being taken toward economic reform. Throughout the region, the pressures of change—and, yes, for free-



dom—are accelerating. And if there are any who doubt the immensity of the change that has come upon us in 8 years, perhaps they should seek out ethnic Americans and ask their opinion. Ask Polish- or Hungarian-Americans—ask Estonian-, Latvian-, or Lithuanian-Americans if it doesn't mean something when relatives in the old country can at last worship in a long-shutdown cathedral or negotiate working conditions in a shipyard. Yes, ethnic Americans will confirm such changes, however long overdue. They'll hold great promise, and we pray today: May that promise be fulfilled.

Change, indeed, is inevitable. No one should doubt the instability of the present situation in Eastern Europe, in which an artificial economic and political system, long imposed on these peoples against their will, is more and more exposed as bankrupt and discredited. The new degree of tolerance of experimentation is welcome. But no one should doubt, either, that Moscow's handling of the growing drive for self-determination within its European empire will be a vital test for us of how deep is the transformation of Soviet foreign policy in a new era.

So, whatever the future may hold, it's safe to say: We've come a long way, and this is a portentous time. Indeed, when I hear some of the critics of our foreign policy, the most apt comparison that comes to mind has nothing to do at all with the serious matters of foreign policy of war and peace. I'm instead brought back to a story of my Hollywood days by scriptwriter Tom Mankiewicz, who described the time his producer walked through the door of his office and asked him what he had planned for the film's archvillain, Blofield. And Mankiewicz very proudly told the producer, "Blofield is going to threaten to blow up the world." And the producer looked at him for a moment and then stormed out of the door in a rage, shouting, "It's not big enough; make it bigger!" [*Laughter*]

Well, let us remember that great steps have been taken in the last few years, steps to safeguard against archvillains—not to mention the blowing up of the world, of course. Let us not be satisfied, and certainly not smug, but let us be appreciative of what has happened and determined to build on

that progress.

Now, in other addresses here, I've noted that maintaining that progress means realizing that our foreign policy during these past 8 years has made a significant departure: We now hold that containment is no longer enough; that ours is a forward strategy for freedom; and that this strategy means not only maintaining our defenses and vigorous diplomatic engagement but also candor about and to our adversaries, support for freedom fighters all around the globe, and encouragement of human rights and democratic reforms within the Eastern bloc. And yet while these elements do signify a departure, we must also remember that all of them are based on the bipartisan consensus developed shortly after World War II, that consensus that was the basis of American foreign policy leadership for the first decades of the postwar period.

As perhaps many of you know, at the close of World War II, Winston Churchill's government was defeated for reelection, a defeat that occurred in the midst of the Potsdam Conference. As Churchill left the conference, he grew depressed at the increasingly aggressive tendencies of the Soviet Government and viewed with great alarm the inability of his own government, under its new leadership, to mount a vigorous challenge to the Soviet refusal to keep its agreements on Germany, Poland, and the other nations of central Europe.

Yet it was the man many disparaged as a former haberdasher and F.D.R.'s ill-prepared understudy, the new American President, Harry Truman, who became an enormous source of comfort and solace to Churchill. Because it was Harry Truman who moved with vigor to meet the Soviet threat to world freedom. Indeed, at the very moment when Europe seemed most vulnerable, the Truman administration, working with a Republican Congress, produced the framework of strategic survival: the Truman doctrine, the Marshall plan, and NATO.

It's well to remember that the Truman doctrine, which saved both Turkey and Greece from the threat of Soviet domination and rallied the forces of freedom in many other nations, was based on two im-

portant premises: first, that the United States must be "willing to help free people to maintain their free institutions and their national integrity against aggressive movements that seek to impose upon them totalitarian regimes," and second, "this is no more than a frank recognition that totalitarian regimes imposed upon free peoples, by direct or indirect aggression, undermine the foundation of international peace and hence the security of the United States."

Now, as I say, I believe these premises have held fast, and they're premises not so much changed by this administration as extended. And again, I refer here not only to the concept of military help for freedom fighters but also the concept of pressing, through private but especially public diplomacy, the cause of democratic reform and human rights within the Eastern bloc and even the Soviet Union itself. And yet for all of that, this progression from containment to a forward strategy can be misunderstood if it's thought of strictly in Soviet-American terms.

In point of fact, this new zealotry for freedom has permeated our foreign policy and is seen in all multilateral relations. The call for a worldwide crusade for freedom and democracy, which I first made at Westminster in 1982, was one meant for all nations and all peoples. And in this context, we've stressed, particularly, the importance of freedom in the economic sphere: freedom as the font of human creativity and prosperity.

So, there has been a larger, even deeper change in our foreign policy—not so much a policy decision as a vigorous renewal of America's advocacy of freedom. Today we see its fruits in our daily headlines: people's yearning for democracy in the Philippines and South Korea, or in Chile, Burma, Haiti. Or when this decade began, for example, only a third of the peoples of Latin America lived under democratic regimes; today the figure is close to 90 percent. There are the economic miracles taking place in Southeast Asia, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Sri Lanka, Korea, and even the People's Republic of China itself. In Africa, we've seen a special U.N. General Assembly Session develop a consensus for less state control and more free-market incentives.

And I think if we look closely enough here, we'll see at work not just a foreign policy successful at expounding the cause of freedom but a foreign policy successful precisely because its very purpose and meaning was defined by that cause and sprang from the greatest of all ideas of Western thought and civilization: freedom, human dignity under God.

And if I might, I'd like to pause here and note: It's truly ironic that even as those Western insights and traditions—the tinder and fuel of human liberty—start fires all across the world, here at home they are called into question. Their legitimacy as areas of required study on some of our campuses is even questioned. I recently came across an interview in *Time* magazine with Allan Bloom, the author of "The Closing of the American Mind," in which he expresses his own deep concern that too much of the academic community has lost sight of the uniqueness and the moral superiority of Western values such as freedom, democracy, and the rule of law. "Hey, hey, ho, ho!"—the chant went on one campus—"Western culture's got to go!" All across the United States we've heard other expressions of concern from those like former Secretary of Education William Bennett, who criticize groups with special interests or political agendas that seek to diminish and restrict the teaching of the insights contained in the great books and learning of Western civilization.

Our chief arms negotiator, Max Kampelman, has a favorite quotation about all this. He likes to note that no one has spoken more eloquently of the preciousness of this heritage or its pertinence to foreign policy concerns than former President of the U.N. General Assembly, the late Charles Malik—a friend of the United States, a champion of freedom. As he wrote: "A civilization constituted by Homer, Plato, and Aristotle; by the Old and New Testaments; by Cicero and Augustine; by Shakespeare and Goethe; by Newton and Einstein; by Pushkin and Dostoyevski; and by the joy and zest and adventure and freedom of the great American experience; and all that these names concretely mean—can such a civilization lack supreme values for its conviction and burn-

ing fire for its will? Who else has anything comparable with this incomparable heritage? America and the West underestimate their immense potential. And the West is not only the problem but also the solution. That is its singular greatness. And the solution is to be true to the deepest value of the West: the primacy of the spirit and freedom of the soul."

Yes, thanks to the perseverance of the American people and her allies, the twilight struggle did not fade into the dark night of totalitarian rule. Instead, in 1988 the lights are going on all over the world: the lights of freedom. So, at this critical moment, let us be certain that this continues, that the source of that illumination, the great works of Western thought and culture, is protected and revered and, yes, studied—above all, here in America.

America's first line of defense is found as much in our universities and the great works of humane learning as it is in all the NATO tank divisions on the German border. And the direction of our foreign policy is based as much on the great ideas that bind together the free nations of the world, as it is on the pace of all the peace conferences in Geneva.

So, I call today on America's college faculties and administrators to consider this proposition: that returning to sound education, that getting back to basics, involves not just closer attention to good grammar or better mathematics but devotion to the very wellsprings of human freedom—to the nurturing of the precious intellectual heritage of Western culture, to the preciousness of the idea of human freedom. And it is in this spirit that we can approach the great problems that remain—the unfinished agenda of our postwar foreign policy. And it is in this spirit that we can move forward aggressively through the remainder of this administration and into the next with what, I believe, must be our critical foreign policy goals.

First, we must maintain progress in settling regional conflicts, conflicts that could so easily escalate into a larger war. Here especially, it is essential to stick to the policy in Central America that is bringing progress in Angola, Afghanistan, and Cambodia. Congress must give up the double

standard: one for freedom fighters in far corners of the globe, but a different standard for freedom fighters only a few days' drive from our borders. Until the Sandinistas make good on their promises of democracy, until Daniel Ortega stops restricting civil liberties, we must support the *contras*.

And second, we must aggressively pursue the research, development, and testing of our Strategic Defense Initiative. In recent months, we've seen significant research breakthroughs, breakthroughs that lead us to believe deployment could be less costly than originally thought. We've been so successful in our research efforts that we've been able to reduce the projected cost of our most promising program by tens of billions of dollars. Now is the time to redouble our efforts, not cut them back. A nation protected against nuclear missile attack, particularly an accidental or limited launch—this is not just a policy option, it's a moral imperative.

Third, we must at all costs keep our entire defense structure strong. The American people have made enormous sacrifices over the past four decades to maintain America's military readiness. That sacrifice is now paying handsome dividends in peace initiatives across the globe; a safer, more secure free world; and an Eastern bloc forced to confront its own problems. Now, of all times, at this moment of opportunity, we must keep the military strength that has made all this possible.

Fourth, our public candor about human rights abuses and the fundamental moral differences between totalitarianism and democracy must continue. We must continue to speak aggressively for the cause of human freedom. We must be unafraid to point out the moral wrong of those who would repress liberty. We must be unashamed to say that economic growth and material prosperity are the result of economic freedom, not state planning.

Fifth, we must continue our policy of diplomatic engagement in arms reduction negotiations. A START treaty is attainable in the next few years. In a few months new negotiations will open on conventional arms.

And there are other areas of concern. It's

ironic that just when we're beginning to see reductions in nuclear arsenals and new negotiations on conventional arms, the scourge of an older and equally deadly menace appears to be on the increase. I'm talking about chemical weapons—poison gas, whose use in the Gulf war has horrified the civilized world. And we face the prospect of more and more countries capable of producing or acquiring such weapons. We must establish respect for the international norms against illegal use of chemical weapons and see to it that this does not become a part of the history of the 21st century. I've called for an international conference against the use of chemical weapons, which will meet in Paris in January. This conference, along with the current negotiations for a comprehensive, effectively verifiable, and global ban, are our best hope for putting an end to this horror.

One other problem that darkens the otherwise hopeful horizon is the continuing failure of the Soviet Union to live up to important obligations in the arms control area. Chief among these is their large radar facility near Krasnoyarsk, which is a significant violation of a central element of the antiballistic missile agreement. We have told the Soviet Union that unless that violation is corrected in a verifiable manner we will not be able to conclude any new strategic arms control agreements. Nothing is more damaging to the integrity of the arms control process than for one side to be able to choose which parts of a solid agreement it will fulfill. The Soviets had more to say on this issue yesterday. We're certainly listening to what they have to say, but our legitimate concerns must be met.

This is a full agenda for the remainder of this administration and certainly for any future administration. But I do believe we have come farther and faster in these last 8 years than even the greatest optimists could have supposed. I believe this progress can now be maintained—maintained as long as we keep faith with the great values and traditions of Western civilization: our faith in freedom and in the eventual triumph of the human spirit, a faith that must sustain us, as Winston Churchill wrote to Harry Truman in those early days of 1945, until “the dark days of world tragedy have

passed away.”

And as Churchill also said to his own people at the end of the last war: “Forward, unflinching, unswerving, indomitable, till the whole task is done and the whole world is safe and clean.” Thank you, and God bless you.

### *Eastern Bloc Reforms*

*Mr. Mack.* Your first question, from Kelly Wellman and Jay Kirner: With Gorbachev's policies of *glasnost* and *perestroika*, do you think there will be conflicts between the Eastern European countries?

*The President.* I don't know whether conflicts between them, but we have noticed, very definitely, that they are aware of the meaning of *glasnost* and *perestroika*, and they're moving, as Gorbachev has been moving in Russia, to make changes. I have met with the headman of Hungary just recently. He is a close friend and associate of Gorbachev's, and he is even moving faster than they are in the Soviet Union with actual economic changes and so forth. So that, I think, and I think in Russia, that his opposition is not from the people. We saw that in the summit meeting there. But the opposition is coming from his own bureaucracy that see some of their perquisites disappearing if he continues with his plan. And I've longed to tell him about some of the things that can be done and what he can go with the people. One of the things I've wanted to tell him—haven't—is that if they'd look back honestly at their revolution that brought communism to the Soviet Union they would find that really all they did was wipe out an inherited aristocracy and replace it with another inherited aristocracy: the Politburo.

*Mr. Mack.* Robin, from your portion of the room, please?

### *Iran*

*Q.* Yes, Mr. President, a few weeks ago, the young Shah of Iran spoke to us here at the World Affairs Council about his hopes of returning to Iran as the monarch here. Do you, or would you in the future, support the new monarch's efforts to return to his country?

*The President.* If that's what the people of

Afghanistan, who have fought so bravely and courageously to restore their freedom—if that's the—

*Q.* Mr. President, we're talking about Iran.

*The President.* What?

*Q.* Iran.

*The President.* Oh, what am I doing? I got into Afghanistan by mistake.

*Q.* Sorry. Do you want me to repeat the question?

*The President.* Well, once again, the answer is correct. The people themselves—you know, we've heard, not so much lately as we did a year or so ago, that there were factions rising all over. And we were supposed to believe that the Khomeini's life was going to end in a matter of hours—or days, if not hours. But there would be a different government. I have to say that our relationship with the Shah—and even though he was, in the sense of royalty, a ruler—Nancy and I were there shortly before the revolution that ousted the Shah, and it was amazing to see that country then. As you looked to the skyline, you saw derricks all over. These were building low-cost housing apartments for the people. A land reform was put into effect that gave land, as we once did, through homesteading to the peasants. And maybe part of the reason for the revolution was that most of that land belonged to the Mullahs, and they didn't like having it taken away.

But, no, I know that there are moves on, and there are factions that are organizing right now with the expectation that, come the end of the Ayatollah, the country can actually be moved in one of several directions. And people are preparing for that. And I think that the United States would be very willing to be supportive of a regime that wanted to restore democracy and freedom to the people.

#### *Soviet-U.S. Relations*

*Q.* Mr. President, with the new emphasis in the Soviet Union and its economic prosperity and peaceful coexistence with other nations, how do you feel about the possibility of continuing these events in the absence of Gorbachev's power?

*The President.* Well, you mean, would it continue if Gorbachev was no longer in

office? Is that the nature of the question?

*Q.* Yes, sir.

*The President.* Well, of course, it would depend on who followed him, but I think it would be a great setback if anything happens to prevent him from continuing the program that he has set forth. As I say, we saw it among the people there. And I believe that one of the things that explains what he's trying to do is that he had hurdled over Stalin—and I have reason to believe and know that he has no respect or regard for Stalin whatsoever—but he's gone back to some of the teachings of Lenin.

Now, Lenin, admittedly, was the starting Communist force. But at the same time, remember some of the things that he advocated, that he publicly said to the people of Russia: You may find yourselves working beside Capitalists, but don't be concerned. You'll learn from them. Well, now, you didn't hear anything like that from Stalin or any of the people that have followed him. But this man seems to have some ideas of that in mind. I hope that he can continue and will continue on this path, but he does have a built-in structure opposed to him. On the other hand, the people in the street seem to be on his side.

#### *Mexico-U.S. Relations*

*Mr. Mack.* Mr. President, a question from Raoul Garza: What do you consider to be the major issue or priority between the United States and relations with the President-elect of Mexico?

*The President.* I am not familiar enough with him yet to know enough about that, other than that we—and have for 8 years—we have tried to have a closer relationship with the countries of the Americas. I think this is one of the reasons why there's been such a spread of democracy in Latin America, but also right here on our northern continent—Mexico and Canada. And we started a custom of having regular visits between the heads of state: my going there—at times, their coming here. And we think that we can be most helpful there in what has been a kind of one-party state for a very long time. So, we will be making our moves to extend the hand of friendship and cooperation to it.

Mr. Mack. Robin?

*World Peace and the President's Future*

Ms. Beeby. We've got a question from Drew Ryan, age 10, and Sarah Dennison, age 11. Drew asks: Do you ever think we will have world peace? And Sarah says—two cards, sorry—My sixth grade class at Meadowpark School in Irvine wanted to know how you feel about being replaced, and what you're going to do with your free time? [Laughter]

The President. I didn't hear the last part of it. Well, first of all, whether it can be achieved or not, world peace must be the goal that we strive for. If you look back over the centuries and see how much the world had wars and bloodshed going on, seemingly all the time, in different areas of the world, we have to continue to strive for that.

And I have to point out that the peace that we have now is the longest one since World War II, more than 40 years. When, before that—and I've often credited it a lot to the Marshall plan and to things that were done in the peace. Previously in Europe, where countries fought countries down through the centuries, every time a war ended, the peace agreement seemed to lay the foundation for the next war. And this time we did something different. We not only held out the hand to our allies, we held it out to our erstwhile enemies—who are now our closest friends, or among our closest friends. So, we've had four and a half decades of peace.

Now, the other question there: How do I feel about being replaced? [Laughter] Well, I could give you kind of an odd-ball answer, first of all, to that. And it also touches on what I'm going to do when I have some free time. I'm looking forward to maybe getting out on the mashed-potato circuit—[laughter]—and making some speeches as just a "Joe Citizen" for things I believe should be done. And one of them has to do with the replacement of a President. I happen to believe now—I didn't to begin with—I believe now that the 22d amendment—you see, I can say this now because it's not for me; it's for whoever follows me—that that was an invasion of the democratic rights of the people of this country.

You should be allowed to vote for who you want to vote for, for as many times as you want to vote for.

But my concern is not just being replaced, it's who the replacement is. [Laughter] And I have some very strong feelings about that. But again, let me tell you, the free time—yes, we're looking forward to that. I don't think anyone ever leaves this job that I have without having things left undone, things that you'd hoped could be accomplished, and so you leave hoping that they will be then accomplished by someone else. So, I have something of that feeling. But I will also tell you something else. Nancy and I—when you're a Californian and you're away for 8 years, you live in a perpetual state of homesickness—[laughter]—and we're looking forward to living in California.

*U.S. Middle East Policy*

Q. Mr. President, I have a two-part question here which unfortunately is going to have to be the last question of the afternoon, due to time constraints: Do you agree with the recent statements by Secretary Carlucci that the American Jewish community should stop objections to major arms sales to friendly Arab countries? And do you believe that—with your departure from the White House—will the next administration continue your positive support of the state of Israel?

The President. Yes, if the regime that I want to go in the White House—[laughter]—makes it, yes, I know that this relationship—I don't think any country has ever had a stronger ally than Israel has in the United States of America. And it's going to remain that way, I believe.

But we try to reassure, because remember that technically there is still a state of war in the Middle East. That war has not been ended. And we're trying to bring to the Middle East—to help bring—a plan for peace among the people who must live there, together, in all those several nations.

And so, we put in the contract of weapons that we sell to any of those countries—we put in the contract that those weapons can only be used for self-defense. They can never use them to become aggressors and

start a war. And I can understand Israel's worrying about what happens if these countries that have been so hostile and where there is this state of war are armed better and so forth.

On the other hand, if we are to be able to persuade those countries to come in and join in a conference to bring peace to that troubled part of the world, I think they have to see us as being willing to be fair and friends of theirs, just as they now see us as what I said before: the best friend of Israel. So, we've been very careful. We're not going overboard. We're not going to create any armed monsters and aggressor nations there. But I do think that our judgment should be respected on when we have decided that we can make a sale of that kind that we should be allowed to do so because, once again, our pledge to Israel is that if anyone ever violated that contract—to use them there—Israel would have an ally: the United States.

Well, that's the last question. There are just a couple of things that weren't asked about, that didn't get in, that I just would like to tell you if I could. I have a new hobby. I am collecting jokes. [Laughter] And these jokes are jokes that I can absolutely prove are written—not written—are invented by the people of the Soviet Union and told among themselves. And they reveal a great sense of humor that we would all find very simpatico with us, but they also reveal a certain cynicism about facets of their system.

For example, you know, in the Soviet Union, for a private citizen to buy an automobile there is a 10-year waiting period. So, one of their stories has to do with that. This man is finally—you have to put the money down, too, 10 years in advance. So, this man has gone in, and he's doing all the signing, all the papers, and putting out his money. And finally when he makes that final signature, the man behind the counter said, "Now, come back in 10 years and take delivery." And he said, "Morning or afternoon?" [Laughter] And the man said—wait a minute, wait a minute—the man behind

the counter said, "Well, 10 years from now what difference does it make?" "Well," he said, "the plumber's coming in the morning." [Laughter]

And now I'm only going to tell one more of those and then just a little something about my relationship with Mr. Gorbachev. I've told him a couple of these stories. A lot of them it would be tactless to tell him—[laughter]—but a couple I thought I could. And this one I did tell him, and he laughed quite heartily. And that was that this was an American and a Russian arguing about their two countries. And the American said, "Look, I can go into the Oval Office, pound the President's desk, and say, 'Mr. President, I don't like the way you're running the country!'" And the Russian said, "I can do that." And the American said, "You can?" He said, "I can go into the Kremlin, into the General Secretary's office. I can pound his desk and say, 'Mr. General Secretary, I don't like the way President Reagan's running his country!'" [Laughter]

Now, I'm just going to say this, and then I'm—I've talked too long. [Laughter] This is just one thing. I know that there are some people that have thought in these summit meetings, and this relationship, that maybe I've changed from my original beliefs about the Soviet Union and that somehow maybe I could be taken in. Well, I've gone to the trouble to learn—I'm not a linguist, but I learned one Soviet—or Russian proverb, and which I've used on Mr. Gorbachev repeatedly. And that is: *Dovorey no provorey*—trust, but verify. Now, the reason I learned that was because I didn't think he would understand a good old American piece that I would like to say to him: Trust everybody, but cut the cards. [Laughter] Thank you.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:55 p.m. in the International Ballroom at the Beverly Hilton Hotel. The question-and-answer session was moderated by J. Curtis Mack II, president of the Los Angeles World Affairs Council, and Robin G. Beeby, editor of the World Affairs Journal.*

## Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate Reporting on Emergency Deficit Control Measures for Fiscal Year 1989

October 28, 1988

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)*

In accordance with section 252(b)(4) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177), as amended by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Reaffirmation Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-119), I hereby note that the final report of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget dated October 15, 1988, and my final order of the same date, based thereon,

indicated that no aggregate outlay reduction is required. Accordingly, there is no further information to be provided pursuant to section 252(b)(4).

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

*Note: Identical letters were sent to Jim Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and George Bush, President of the Senate.*

## Radio Address to the Nation on the Management of the Federal Government

October 29, 1988

*My fellow Americans:*

Not long ago a certain candidate for President said that this election is not about ideology; it's about competence. I'd like to take a few moments to talk about competence: competence in the Government and what we've done to improve it over the last 8 years.

When George Bush and I arrived in Washington, we found a grossly mismanaged Federal Government. To give you one example, in the last year of the previous administration, Federal spending was increasing at the dizzying rate of 17 percent a year, which is to say almost two times as fast as the economy as a whole.

Now, with the cost of the Government growing that fast, you'd think those in charge would have been keeping track of exactly how much each dollar was spent. But in fact, at that time, the Government did not know until long after the fact how much was spent. And even when it knew how much it had spent, it couldn't say for certain exactly what it had spent your money on. This, together with excessive regulations; deteriorating services; evidence

of rampant waste, fraud, and abuse in a number of agencies, pointed to a government that was too big and out of control.

Look at how we changed things—start with excessive regulations. We set up a task force headed by Vice President Bush. Its job? Identify and eliminate unnecessary Federal regulations. The results? We've cut by over 600 million man-hours a year the time that businesses, State and local governments, and you and I as ordinary citizens have to spend filling out Federal forms and doing other Federal paperwork. This achievement has been even more important than many of us realize. A leading historian has written that "government intervention and regulation was among the principal reasons for America's economic stagnation in the seventies." Under George Bush's leadership, we lifted the weight of excessive regulations, and that played a major role in getting our economy to really fly.

We also set up the Private Sector Survey on Cost Control led by Peter Grace—almost 200 top business executives. This Commission spent months looking at every part of



the Government, finding out where modern business practices could eliminate waste, fraud, and abuse in the Government. When they were through, they'd come up with 2,478 suggestions. And almost every recommendation we could put into effect without congressional action has been implemented. And we've saved close to \$80 billion. We're hoping that the next Congress will pitch in and do its part.

Within the administration, we set up the Council on Integrity and Efficiency. Thanks to the Council, the Government has saved, or put to better use, over \$100 billion in the past 6 years. For example, it's put in computers so that we can now identify bid-rigging contractors or catch con artists who take out loans from many Federal agencies and default on all of them.

And we've initiated the largest management-improvement program ever: Reform '88. By installing governmentwide cash, credit, financial, personnel, payroll, and productivity systems, we've brought common sense to the way we handle over \$2 trillion that pass through the Government annually. Most of these improvements are now up and running right on schedule, and the result is that we're now doing a much better job than has ever been done of managing every single dollar the Government spends to make sure it's spent in the very best way it can be.

As a result of our many reforms, the Government does all of its many jobs better and

faster. For example, in 1980 it took 7 weeks to get a Social Security card; now it takes 10 days. It took 43 days to get a passport; now it takes 10 days. It took 75 days for an export license; now it's 5 days to some countries and no more than 17 days for any. And processing a claim for a title I Department of Housing and Urban Development loan has dropped from 100 days to 22.

Yes, the results speak for themselves. But there are other results, too, results that show competence. These results include the longest peacetime economic expansion on record, more new jobs created than Europe and Japan combined, while cutting inflation to a third of what it was and interest rates in half. Come to think of it, I'll stack our record of competence against any, any day of the week, because you see, our ideas work, and they work for you. Yes, the leader of the other ticket says ideology doesn't matter, but of course it does. He says he's on your side, but he's wearing the liberal team's tax-and-spend jersey. Maybe it's just that, fourth quarter with the 2-minute warning sounding, he wants you to think he switched sides. But he hasn't changed; he hasn't changed his ideas. Look at the record, and you can see who's on whose side.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 9:06 a.m. from his ranch in Santa Barbara County, CA.*

## Remarks at the Simon Wiesenthal Center Awards Presentation Ceremony in Los Angeles, California October 30, 1988

*Mrs. Reagan.* I'm greatly honored, and this means a very great deal to me personally. Arnold, your remarks were really so kind, and I appreciate them so much. You were kind enough to mention the thousands of people, young and old, who have a special place in my heart.

You know, for the last 8 years, I've had a unique opportunity to witness the extraordinary compassion of the American people—

people like each of you, like each of you have for those who are less fortunate. So, let me just say that, really, this award belongs to the millions of American volunteers—to the parents and children involved in the 15,000 Just Say No programs around the country, and the 24,000 men and women participating in the Foster Grandparent Program, to the doctors and others working with the Gift of Life Program, and to all of

those who have worked so long for the Special Olympics, and to so many, many giving and generous people. So, on their behalf, I very gratefully accept this award. Thank you very much.

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*The President.* I'm honored more than you can know to receive this year's Humanitarian Award from the Simon Wiesenthal Center. To receive an award given in honor of one of the true heroes of the 20th century, a man whose name will ever be inscribed in the book of life, is indeed a humbling experience. For what Simon Wiesenthal represents are the animating principles of Western civilization since the day Moses came down from Sinai: the idea of justice, the idea of laws, the idea of the free will. God gave us this instruction in Deuteronomy: "I call Heaven and Earth to witness against you today, that I have set before you life and death. Therefore choose life, so that you may live, you and your descendants."

Those monsters who made the Holocaust—they chose death, with results almost too awful to grasp. The mind reels from the enormity of the crime. It begs to be set free from so terrible a fact, to wipe it from the memory. But people like Simon Wiesenthal have made us understand that we must not, we cannot, and we will not. His life is testimony to his unwavering commitment to do honor to those who burned in the flames of the Holocaust by bringing their murderers and the accomplices of their murderers to the justice of a civilized world that, two score after, still reels in astonishment and disgust. And I salute him on his 80th birthday, as do we all.

But out of the ashes of the Holocaust there came a good thing, a great thing, called the State of Israel. And like Simon Wiesenthal, the animating principles of the State of Israel are justice and law tempered with compassion—yes, the very principles of Judaism itself. And we Americans, with our Judeo-Christian heritage, have no better friends than the people of Israel.

We acknowledge this truth, and our administration has made the ties that bind us warmer than they have ever been. In the last 5 years, we initiated an unprecedented

strategic understanding with the State of Israel. We negotiated a free-trade area between our two countries. Most important, perhaps, we promised that we would not permit Israel to lose its qualitative edge in the Middle East, and we delivered on that promise. This record of friendship and fealty moved the Democratic mayor of New York City to say the other week that our administration was the best friend Israel has ever had in the White House.

Well, America and Israel share an understanding forged in the blood and horror of the Second World War. It is not enough for us to invoke our common traditions, to praise ourselves for our Judeo-Christian morality and our decency. We also must defend our traditions, our morality, and our decency. The West knows all too well what happens when the barbarians believe they can act unchecked. All we need do is look at Simon Wiesenthal's life: a stepfather dead in one of Stalin's prisons, a mother killed by Hitler's gas chambers, himself a survivor of the camps.

We must defend ourselves against the evil of totalitarianism. We must follow his example and never waver in our pursuit of justice, never waver in our pursuit of resolve. We must remain strong, and we must be willing to use force when we're under threat. This is a lesson that binds us still closer to the State of Israel, for the fact is: a strong Israel depends upon a strong America. An America that loses faith in the idea of a strong defense is an America that will lose faith in a nation at arms like Israel.

That same strength and resolve coupled with diplomatic vision and a commitment to political reconciliation are essential if Israel is to help achieve a negotiated settlement among the war-weary peoples of the Middle East. Strength and resolve will likewise be the means of resolving our quest for the freedom of those Soviet Jews who seek to make their lives in the West. And when these become realities—and, ladies and gentlemen, I believe with all my heart they will—then, and only then, will the struggle of Simon Wiesenthal achieve its ultimate aim: peace for the Jewish people.

And as we commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Kristallnacht, that dreadful

night in 1938 when Hitler's plan for the Jews began to take its final shape, we vow to be vigilant in our battle against those who would follow Hitler's example. This is our cause. To further it, I will presently sign the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, and so, will affirm America's commitment to the profound biblical admonition: Therefore choose life!

Thank you again, and may God bless you all.

*Note: Mrs. Reagan spoke at 7:40 p.m. in the Los Angeles Ballroom at the Century Plaza Hotel, after being presented the Museum of Tolerance Award. She was introduced by actor Arnold A. Schwarzenegger. A tape was not available for verification of the contents of the remarks.*

## Proclamation 5892—National AIDS Awareness and Prevention Month, 1988

October 28, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Nearly 75,000 Americans have been diagnosed as having the fatal disease AIDS, and more than 41,000 have already died from it. The Public Health Service estimates that an additional one to one-and-a-half million Americans have been infected by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), which causes AIDS. Most of the infected individuals now show no symptoms, but it is likely that over the next few years they will develop AIDS or AIDS-related illnesses.

Extensive efforts by Government and the private sector are underway in the fight against AIDS and HIV infection, and great strides have been made. In the 7 years since the first reports of AIDS cases, the virus has been identified; the ways in which it is spread have been pinpointed; an AIDS antibody screening test has been developed and is being used to protect blood supplies; the first steps toward development of a protective vaccine have been taken; and promising drugs to fight the HIV and its manifestations are being synthesized and tested.

Nevertheless, today we have neither a cure for AIDS nor a vaccine against HIV infection. For this reason, it is vital that every individual know how HIV infection is spread—and that we understand how to prevent the spread. The virus is most commonly spread through sexual contact with

an infected person, especially through homosexual practices; through intravenous drug use with contaminated needles; and through other transmissions of infected blood. The virus is not commonly spread through ordinary, everyday, nonsexual contact.

To prevent the further spread of AIDS and HIV infection, we must heed lessons taught by medicine and morality alike. The Surgeon General has reminded all of us that the best way to prevent AIDS and the HIV is to abstain from sexual activity until adulthood and then to restrict sex to a faithful, monogamous relationship. This wise counsel, along with saying "no" to illegal drugs, can prevent the spread of most AIDS and HIV cases. Parents should explain to their children the goodness and blessings of chastity before marriage, of solid family life, and of a drug-free way of life.

One of America's greatest strengths has always been our ability to work together in times of adversity. We must rely on this strength to sustain us as we work to prevent the spread of AIDS and the HIV and as we care for those already afflicted.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 192, has designated October 1988 as "National AIDS Awareness and Prevention Month" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do*

hereby proclaim October 1988 as National AIDS Awareness and Prevention Month, and I call upon Americans to observe this occasion with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence

of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:39 p.m., October 31, 1988]

*Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on October 31.*

## Proclamation 5893—Fire Safety at Home Day—Change Your Clock, Change Your Battery, 1988

October 28, 1988

*By the President of the United States of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Sunday, October 30, 1988, is the day on which Americans in jurisdictions on Daylight Savings Time must turn their clocks back 1 hour to Standard Time. That offers all of us an excellent opportunity to do one other thing simultaneously—replace our smoke detectors' batteries and then test every detector.

This easy task, maintaining and testing our smoke detectors, is one we cannot afford to neglect. The vast majority of the more than 6,000 fire fatalities in our land each year occur in fires in the home. Smoke detectors are a simple and economical way to prevent needless deaths in fires, because they can alert people and allow them to escape during the early stages of fires. Most American homes have at least one fire detector, but nearly half of these life-saving devices are inoperable at any one time because their batteries are dead or missing. We must all remember that we can avert tragedy by taking a few seconds to replace smoke detector batteries and to check our detectors' operation. That will go a long way toward protecting lives and property

all across our Nation.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 381, has designated Sunday, October 30, 1988, as "Fire Safety at Home Day—Change Your Clock, Change Your Battery" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan*, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Sunday, October 30, 1988, as Fire Safety at Home Day—Change Your Clock, Change Your Battery. I call upon all Americans to observe this day by replacing their smoke detectors' batteries and by testing their detectors at the same time they return their clocks to Standard Time.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:40 p.m., October 31, 1988]

*Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on October 31.*

## Memorandum of Disapproval on the Bill Authorizing the Refinancing of Certain Small Business Debentures

*October 31, 1988*

I am withholding my approval of S. 437, a bill "to authorize the refinancing of certain small business debentures, and for other purposes." The bill would have short-changed American taxpayers by allowing certain borrowers to prepay their Federally guaranteed loans at reduced premiums.

Under Section 503 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, the Small Business Administration may guarantee a particular type of bond, known as a debenture, issued by State and local development companies. The companies have sold these debentures to the Department of the Treasury's Federal Financing Bank and used the proceeds received to make loans to small business borrowers.

The amendment made by Section 1 of S. 437 would have permitted development companies to prepay their debentures held by the Bank at substantially reduced premiums and to finance the prepayments by issuing new debentures fully guaranteed by the Government. Such an arrangement would in effect allow a borrower to change the borrowing terms to which it had previously agreed any time it is financially favorable to the borrower—and therefore unfavorable to the Bank and American taxpayers—to do so. Although prepayments under

the amendments made by Section 1 of S. 437 temporarily would have reduced the Federal deficit, in future years the deficit would have been substantially increased as the result of the borrowers' avoidance of interest payments that would have been paid in the absence of prepayments.

Under Section 303 of the Small Business Investment Act, the Small Business Administration may purchase debentures issued by a small business investment company. The amendment made by Section 2 of S. 437 authorizes adjustment in certain circumstances of the interest rates on such debentures and provides that the face amount of the debenture with an adjusted interest rate will not be treated as new budget authority or new credit authority. This artificial budget accounting rule conflicts with the Federal budget accounting practices of the Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office. The result of this accounting sleight of hand would have been to understate the adverse impact of Section 2 of S. 437 on the Federal budget deficit.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
October 31, 1988.

## Remarks on Signing the Berne Convention Implementation Act of 1988

*October 31, 1988*

If I'd had this kind of a supporting cast, I never would have left Hollywood. [*Laughter*] Well, good morning. And today we celebrate victory in the name of a right as old as the Union itself and as central to our Union as any: the right all Americans have to protect their property. We're here to sign into law the Berne Convention Implementation Act of 1988. It will enable the

United States to adhere to the Berne convention for the protection of literary and artistic works. The Berne convention, which was originally concluded in 1886 and approved by our Senate earlier this month, provides for the protection of copyrighted works from international pirates who make their living by stealing and then selling the creative accomplishments of others.

With 77 countries as members, including most of our trading partners, the Berne convention features the highest internationally recognized standards for the protection of works of authorship. Our membership will automatically grant the United States copyright relations with 24 new countries and will secure the highest available level of international copyright protection for U.S. artists, authors, and copyright holders. This is especially significant because American works protected by copyright—books, recordings, movies, computer software prominent among them—have been at risk because of differences between U.S. law and the Berne convention.

The cost to Americans has been substantial, not only in terms of the violation of the property rights of Americans but in terms of our trade balance as well. We've been running a trade surplus of over \$1 billion annually in copyrighted goods, and it would have been much larger had it not been for the pirating of American copyright work. In 1986 alone, the entertainment industry may have lost more than \$2 billion in potential revenue, and our computer and software industries more than \$4 billion in potential revenue. That's why adherence to the Berne convention has been such an important goal of the administration and why this occasion marks a watershed for us.

As Ambassador Clayton Yeutter has said, joining the Berne convention will also boost U.S. efforts to strengthen intellectual property protection in multilateral negotiations. In 1986 we succeeded in placing the issue on the agenda of the Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations and committed the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to address the relationship between trade and intellectual property rights. When trade ministers meet in Montreal in December for the midterm review of the Uruguay round, they must direct negotiators to commence substantive negotiations.

Officials in our administration worked closely with many key Members of Congress, such as Senator Pete Wilson and Congressman Carlos Moorhead, to get this bill passed in Congress. And we must also remember our good friend and former Secretary of Commerce, the late Malcolm Baldrige, who led the charge on this legislation.

And now, with great pleasure and great pride, I will sign the Berne Convention Implementation Act into law.

*Note: The President spoke at 10:58 a.m. in the International Ballroom at the Beverly Hilton Hotel in Los Angeles, CA. H.R. 4262, approved October 31, was assigned Public Law No. 100-568.*

## Informal Exchange With Reporters October 31, 1988

### *Hostages in Lebanon*

*Q.* Mr. President, hostage Terry Anderson says that on several occasions, sir, the U.S. Government quashed a release of the hostages as they were about to be let out.

*The President.* That is absolutely not true, but let me point something out. Terry Anderson—in that terrible confinement at the hands of those barbarians—any information he has, has to have come from them. There is no contact with the outside world. We've been doing everything we can do in the interest of our hostages, and the very simple answer to that is for those people to

let them go. And we're going to continue our efforts until we get them back. But there's never been any interference, nor have we ever been negotiating any more than we would with any other kind of kidnaper on a ransom type of basis.

*Q.* Well, are they trying to influence the election, sir?

*The President.* What?

*Q.* Are they trying to influence the election, do you think?

*The President.* You'd have to ask them. I've—[laughter]—I can't fathom their minds.

Q. Mr. President? Mr. President?

*The President.* —concerned about the whales.

Q. Mr. President?

*The President.* Wait a minute. Wait a minute. There's—

#### *Iran Arms and Contra Aid Controversy*

Q. Mr. President, Terry Anderson also says, Mr. President, that both you and George Bush dealt with the terrorists in Iran-*contra* and TWA. Was George Bush involved in any negotiations in those two incidents?

*The President.* Nor was I, because we were never doing anything of that kind. When the covert operation—which was not with Iran or Iran's Government but with people who were looking forward to a day when there could be a decent government in Iran—that we were talking to—and it had to be covert, or they would have been executed instantly.

Q. Was George Bush involved in the TWA hijacking talks, Mr. President?

*The President.* George has been a part of everything that we've accomplished. I have always felt that a Vice President should be an executive vice president, as in a corporation, and not somebody sitting over on the sidelines waiting for me to have a relapse. [Laughter] But he's been a part of that, but in a constructive way, and that's why he's my choice in this coming election.

#### *Hostages in Lebanon*

Q. Is that a yes then, Mr. President? Is that a yes then, Mr. President?

Q. I'll out-shout you this time, Mick. Can you tell us, please, Mr. President, under what circumstances you assume the tape was made of Terry Anderson? Under what circumstances did he make that tape?

*The President.* Well, there have been instances before in which we have seen on the tape and film of hostages, in various circumstances, some message; and some of them have been able in their reading to indicate to those who are familiar with them that they were reading something they were forced to read and it did not represent their thinking. So, you have to remember, these men are in the closest type of confinement by people that—as I

said, the only way to describe them—they're barbarians. And you have to recognize that no hostage is taking something upon himself. They're telling him what to do. What was—

#### *Iran Arms and Contra Aid Controversy*

Q. You said that the Vice President was involved in all your decisions on the Iran-*contra* affair, which wound up in a scandal—

*The President.* Well, what I'm—

Q. —against your administration?

*The President.* Well, there was no scandal. That scandal, Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International], I'm afraid, has been artificially created by a media that I cannot understand. Because the minute the news broke and the operation was exposed and we found out that there was more than the purchase price for the missiles that had been delivered—

Q. Shouldn't you have known that when it happened from your White House?

*The President.* But we didn't know it. And I am still asking, after 10 months of a congressional investigation. I still don't know who delivered the weapons and where the money came from. I'm—

Q. Why? Why is that possible?

#### *Hostages in Lebanon*

Q. Mr. President, what hope do you think there is now for winning the freedom of Terry Anderson and the other hostages who have been kidnapped?

*The President.* I'm not going to give up hope for any of our hostages that are held. That's just too unthinkable. And as I say, we have kept every door open that we can, and the one thing we cannot do is negotiate with the kidnapers on a sort of ransom idea because that just encourages more kidnapping and more hostage taking.

Q. Mr. President, what do you think about Terry's remark that the United States cared more about saving the whales than saving the hostages?

*The President.* I don't think that was Terry speaking. I think he had a script that was given to him. When I was given a script I always read the lines. [Laughter]

*Note: The exchange began at 11:04 a.m. in the International Ballroom at the Beverly Hilton Hotel in Los Angeles, CA.*

## Remarks at a Republican Campaign Rally in Fullerton, California November 1, 1988

*The President.* You are living proof of something that I have said over and over again: Orange County is where the good Republicans go before they die. But, thank you, Dr. Cobb. And thank you for that great music, both here and outdoors.

Let me say a special hello to Governor Deukmejian, Gabe Kaplan, Bob Naylor, Congressmen Bill Dannemeyer and Bob Dornan, and to two future Congressmen who have already given invaluable service to their country in helping to make our administration a success. I could always count on Chris Cox to push our agenda forward and to keep his sights on why we were in Washington. And what can I say about Dana Rohrabacher? Well, for 20 years he was at my side in every campaign. In Washington, every one of my fights was his fight. I've watched him grow from a boy to a man, and I'm proud of him. So, please, please give two great new Congressmen to America: Chris Cox and Dana Rohrabacher.

And let me also say hello to a group I take a kind of personal interest in: the College Republican Club. But there's also some others here I've noticed. You won't mind if I recognize my fraters in Tau Kappa Epsilon, because I'm a TEEK.

Somebody asked why I've come here today. Well, that's easy. I like great teams and I couldn't think of any greater one than the Titans.

Now, before I go any further, I have a special message from my roommate: Please, for your families, for your friends, for your country, and most of all, for yourselves—just say no to drugs.

You know, I watched a certain debate a couple of weeks ago. I don't often feel sorry for liberals, but I came close. Now, he may have been surprised at George Bush's strength, but you know something? I wasn't. I've worked more closely with George Bush these two terms than with any

other member of the administration. I have seen him keep a cool head in hot crises. I've seen his leadership and vision.

I've given him some of the most sensitive and difficult tasks that we've had, and he's never let me or the country down. When you ask who led the fight to lift excessive regulations off of the shoulders of America's economy or who reassured our allies about deployment of INF missiles and set the stage for the INF treaty or who ran the initial policy meetings that led to our rescue of Grenada, or when you ask which candidate for President is on your side and America's side: George Bush is that man.

George Bush knows the importance of the values expressed in the Pledge of Allegiance. He cares that the courts won't allow children in public schools to open their day with a simple, silent, voluntary prayer. He believes that we must have judges on our courts who interpret the law and don't try to legislate and who care not just about the rights of criminals but about those of the victims of crime. That's why I want the next President of the United States to be George Bush.

But as I listened to George Bush and his opponent debate, I couldn't help thinking the problem with those fellows on the other side is not camera angles or lighting; it's not whether their candidate is likable or not. No, it's the very thing that they've spent this campaign trying desperately to hide. When our liberal friends refuse, until the last week of the campaign, even to whisper the "L" word and insist that this election is not about ideology, it's about competence, they're just acknowledging that where they want to take America, America doesn't want to go.

The American people always have a way of figuring out the facts. And that reminds me of a story. At my age, everything re-



minds you of a story. This is a story that happens to be about one of our intelligence agencies in Washington. They had an agent, a spy, who was over in a little town in Ireland, and they had to make contact with him. And they called in another agent and told him he was to go there and contact this man. The man's name would be Murphy. And he said, "Your recognition so that he'll know who you are is that you say, 'It's a beautiful day today, but it'll be a better one tomorrow.'" And then he was on his way. Well, he got to this little town, and he figured the best place to start his search was in the pub. So, he went into the pub and up to the bar and said to the bartender, "Where would I find a man named Murphy?"

And the bartender said, "If it's Murphy the bootmaker you want, he's in the second floor of the building across the street. And if it's Murphy the farmer you want, he's a half a mile down the road—the farm on the left." "And," he said, "my name is Murphy." And the agent said, "Well, it's a beautiful day today, but it'll be better tomorrow." And the bartender said, "Oh, it's Murphy the spy you want." [Laughter]

Well, you know the facts, and so do the American people. Our liberal friends have spent the last 3 months trying to dress up their agenda in our clothes—and now in Harry Truman's clothes or F.D.R.'s clothes—but somehow nothing fits.

*Audience members.* We want Mike! We want Mike! We want Mike!

*The President.* You see, his supporters can't even find the right meeting. Well, now, when they say "opportunity," they mean subsidies. When they say "reducing the deficit," they mean raising the taxes.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* And when they say "strong defense," they mean cut defense spending. You know, it's no wonder their favorite machine is the snowblower. They talk about it being time for a change. Well, where have they been the last 8 years? We are the change. We began it 8 years ago. And the choice this year is to go forward with the change or to go back to the stagnant status quo of the past.

When George Bush and I took office, America was in the worst economic crisis

since the Great Depression. High taxes and runaway regulations were driving America's families to their knees, pounding them with a 1-2-3 combination of inflation, economic stagnation, and unemployment. We turned that around.

Since our expansion began, we have created over 18 million new jobs. That is more new jobs than Europe and Japan combined. And overall, job for job, those jobs pay better than the jobs that existed before our expansion began. Today we're in the longest peacetime economic expansion ever recorded. We're exporting more than ever before in our history. And a greater proportion of our potential work force and a greater number of Americans are at work today than ever before in the history of the United States of America.

Let me explain that term "potential work force" to you. That is considered by the statisticians to be everyone in the United States, male and female, 16 years of age and up, all the way, including the retirees and all. Today 62.7 percent of that pool of Americans are employed.

Think of what this means to you when you leave school. There'll be jobs and opportunities waiting for you. It's a good time to begin a career and maybe get married to that special someone and start a family. Perhaps now or in a few years, you'll want to start your own business. Well, it's a great time for that, too. Think of how lucky you are not to have graduated in the late seventies when things looked so different. Think of how lucky you are to be graduating in our country and not some other country.

What you heard in a recent debate I've heard echoed in my talks with the leaders of many other nations: Today the United States of America is the envy of the world. Yes, we've come a long way in the last 8 years, but, my friends, everything that you and I and George Bush have worked for in these last 8 years, everything, could be lost faster than you can say furlough. Now, our opponents say they're in the tradition of F.D.R., Harry Truman, and John Kennedy; but from the economy to national defense, they've taken positions only a McGovern could love. They're so far out in left field that not even Kirk Gibson could hit a ball

that deep. And don't be fooled, folks, George Bush's opponent is no Harry Truman—

*Audience members.* We want Mikel! We want Mikel! We want Mikel!

*The President.* —and he's no F.D.R. When the leadership of today's Democratic Party took that party over, I was a Democrat, and a lot of you probably were. Well, we took the other party over, and it's now the party of Harry Truman and F.D.R.

Not long ago, former Defense and Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, who has served in both Democratic and Republican administrations, wrote that their ticket this year seems to be, in Secretary Schlesinger's words, "viscerally antimilitary." They'd cut the B-1 bomber, the mobile MX, our strategic defense against ballistic missiles, and they would eliminate two carrier battle groups from the Navy. In fact, what they plan for the Navy is so bad that when they get through Michael may have to row the boat ashore.

Yes, it's the same Carter-Mondale liberal agenda they're pushing: less defense, more big government. For example, as part of their—

*Audience members.* We want Bush! We want Bush! We want Bush!

*The President.* You know—

*Audience members.* We want Bush! We want Bush! We want Bush!

*The President.* And you're going to have him. You know, if they'd shut up and listen, they'd learn where George was. You know, every time this happens, I wonder if some of the people who are doing that realize that maybe if they had their way about the government people wouldn't be able to do what they're doing.

*Audience members.* Ronnie! Ronnie! Ronnie!

*The President.* All right. Okay. Well, now, for that other party, and for an example of their so-called profamily agenda, they propose Federal child-care assistance. A little while ago, I told an audience that under this proposal if parents want assistance and they also want to leave their child with his or her grandmother the grandmother will have to be licensed by the Federal Government.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* Now, after I first said that, a reporter called one of the congressional staffers behind that bill and asked if it was true—that grandmothers would have to get Federal licenses to take care of their own grandchildren. And the reply came, yes, of course, it's true. After all—and here's the quote—"How else can you design a program that receives Federal funds?"

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* Licensing grandmothers—can you believe it? But doesn't that tell all the difference between our two philosophies? When they say "family," they mean Big Brother in Washington. When we say "family," we mean honor thy father and mother.

Hearing all this, maybe it won't surprise you that this year we have an opposition candidate for President whose appointees to his State's supreme court have been described, in the words of legal authorities who've studied their record, as "fervent proponents of the liberal social agenda committed to imposing it through judicial decree." They have opposed the death penalty and opposed mandatory sentences for drug dealers. They believe that directing teachers to lead classes in the Pledge of Allegiance is unconstitutional and have voted to strike down a ban on child pornography.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* Well, I've appointed very different Justices to the United States Supreme Court, and so will George Bush. It's just this simple: We Californians know that the U.S. Supreme Court must never come to resemble the California Supreme Court before the voters rose up and said, "Enough!" And in that, as in so many other battles, George Bush is on our side. That's where George is.

Now, George's opponent says this is negative campaigning. We don't do negative campaigning. We tell them the truth, and they think it's negative campaigning. You've heard that George's opponent says he's on your side, but you know better. Massachusetts has lost more than 90,000 manufacturing jobs since 1984, the years that he has been in office—

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* —while the number of manufacturing jobs nationally grew—more manufacturing jobs nationally—manufacturing jobs lost in Massachusetts. Would you tell me, and shout it loud and clear, who's on your side: that fellow or George Bush?

*Audience members.* Bush! Bush! Bush!

*The President.* I can see I'm speaking to a well-educated audience. Let's try one more. The Federal deficit fell by more than \$65 billion between 1986 and 1988 while the top tax rate was cut from 50 percent to 28 percent. Meanwhile, a certain New England State's spending has risen 61.7 percent since George Bush's opponent took office in 1983—double the rate of increase in Federal spending. And the Bank of Boston forecasts a deficit for the State as high as \$750 million for 1989, despite the enactment of \$180 million in additional State taxes and fees. Lower tax rates, lower deficits nationally; higher taxes, bigger deficits in that State—tell me again even louder, the one who's on your side: Is it that other fellow or George Bush?

*Audience members.* Bush!

*The President.* Well, all right. Yes, George Bush is the one, and the only one, who's on your side. And that's not negative campaigning: That's the truth.

Now, our friends on the other side have promised that come January the Reagan era is over, and their era will be just beginning. Well, let me ask you something else, and again: Could you give me an answer loud enough so they can hear it all the way to Boston? Come January, do you want Washington run by those whose only pledge of allegiance is to more government and more spending and who have never let the taxpayers' dollars out on furlough?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* Okay. Do you want our foreign policy in the hands of those who criticized our rescue mission in Grenada and our strike on Libya and who always, always blame America first?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* You just made my day. This election campaign is not over. And the only poll that means a thing is the one on election day. And that's why it's so important for you to vote. It's disturbing to me that so many of America's young people so

far don't show up at the polls to vote. With so many years ahead, you have a big stake in this election.

Earlier this year, I had the privilege of doing something I never thought an American President would be able to do. There, in the Soviet Union, in the Lenin Hills, I spoke to students at Moscow State University; and my speech was about the glories of human individual freedom. Now, think of those students. Only if they're lucky and rise high in the Communist Party will any one of them have influence on the course of history that each American has by just walking into the voting booth.

So, let me ask you one or two more questions. And I'm asking you for a commitment, so if you shout yes, be sure you mean it. This November, will you show up at the polls to vote?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* Will you also—and this goes for even you who are too young to vote—get your friends to show up at the polls to vote?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* Will you vote to elect Don Knabe and Curt Pringle to the State legislature?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* Will you vote to end 34 years of liberal control of the House of Representatives and to elect Chris Cox and Dana Rohrabacher and reelect Bill Danne-meyer and Bob Dornan?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* You know I said 34 years. I was being easy on you—counting this year, 58. For 58 years, the other party has controlled the House of Representatives.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* Except for 2 years during Harry Truman, every Democratic President in more than half a century has had a Democratic Congress. Well, except for 2 years in Ike's term, every Republican President but me has had a Democratic Congress. I was lucky enough to have for 6 years a majority in the Senate. And that majority is what made it possible for us to bring about the recovery that we've brought about. So, vote to return Pete Wilson to the United States Senate. And of

course, will you vote for George Bush?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* You just keep on making my day. Almost a quarter century ago, we Californians began a crusade for a stronger, braver, freer land. We've fought side by side ever since. And Nancy and I have been grateful for all the support that we've received. Right now my theme song all over Washington is "California Here I Come." And in January, I hope everyone here at home will open up those Golden Gates and welcome us back. But until then, you and I still have work to do. As Yogi Berra said: "It isn't over 'till it's over." And ours is one crusade that continues in full swing. So, if I could ask you one time: On election day,

will you go out there and win one for the Gipper?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* Thank you all very much—almost you all. Thank you, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 10:10 a.m. in the gymnasium at California State University. He was introduced by Jewel Plummer Cobb, president of the university. In his remarks, the President referred to actor Gabe Kaplan; Robert Naylor, chairman of the State Republican Party; and Kirk Gibson, a member of the Los Angeles Dodgers. Following his remarks, the President traveled to San Bernardino.*

## Remarks at a Republican Campaign Rally in San Bernardino, California

November 1, 1988

*The President.* Thank you very much, George. You've been a great Governor, and this fall you've been a terrific quarterback for the Republican team. And I'd like to add a special thank you to seven of the best darn high school bands in America. You did yourselves proud. Now, will you promise me you'll do all of America proud and just say no to drugs? *[Applause]* Well, now you just did me proud.

I have a special hello to Frank Visco, David Dreier, Jerry Lewis, John Paul Stark, Tom Hallock, and a big American hello to a great patriot and a very funny guy, Yakov Smirnoff. I see I've even got some fraternity brothers in the crowd. *[Applause]* T-K-E, yes!

It's great to be here in California, because you know, there's no place like home. As my time draws to a close in Washington, people in the White House are always asking me, "Mr. President, why are you humming that old song?" Well, I tell them, I just can't get the words out of my mind. Yes, when January the 20th rolls around, I'm going to be asking every one of you to open up that Golden Gate, 'cause, California, here I come!

*Audience members.* Reagan! Reagan! Reagan!

*The President.* Thank you. But you know, I'll feel just fine about leaving Washington because nobody knows better than I do just how capable are those two hands I expect will be taking the wheel come the 20th of January. I can't think of a man alive today who's more prepared to take a hold of America's gearshift, rev up America's engine, and then downshift into America's future than my good friend and valued colleague, George Bush.

*Audience members.* Bush! Bush! Bush!

*The President.* All right. I'm here today, though, to talk to you about the great Republican ticket from the White House to the statehouse and make sure everybody who shares our hopes for the future turns out to vote on November 8th. We need people in the Senate who will work for a thriving economy, a strong national defense, and the preservation of our family values. And that means reelecting one of America's very best Senators, California's own, Pete Wilson. We need people in the House who will work for a strong national defense. The Democratic Congressman

from this area is a man who has bragged openly about opposing more military funding than any Congressman in history. And he's been in Washington for 24 long, liberal years.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* Now, I want to ask you all a question: Is that the kind of thing the good people of San Bernardino believe?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* I didn't think so. No, San Bernardino needs a Congressman who'll do his constituents credit, a man who understands that his country needs to stand tall and fight for freedom. Well, there's only one guy in this race who'll do that, and if you will agree with me, he's going to be the next Congressman from the 36th District: John Paul Stark.

Now, the liberals are saying they're on our side. Well, I remember the last time they were—said on our time, in 1980. And when that happened, all of America told them loud and clear: Get off our back!

We've been slashing tax rates and liberating the American economy from the confiscation of the "malaise" years. When we came into office, families everywhere were reeling from tax rates that were draining this nation's initiative. Well, we took that money out of the grasping hands of the Washington bureaucrats and put it back in the wallets of the people from whom they'd confiscated it in the first place—the working men and women of America.

Since our expansion began, we've created more than 18 million new jobs. We reduced the unemployment rate to nearly the lowest it's been in 14 years. And today a greater proportion of what is called our potential work force—that means everybody, male and female, from the age of 16 and up, including all students and retirees—yes, a greater proportion of that work force, 62.7 percent, is employed today. That's more than ever before in the history of the United States.

Now, we didn't do all that. No, my friends, you did it—you and every hard-working man and woman in this country. What George and Pete and John, Paul and every Republican understands is that there's no greater force for change, no greater engine for progress, than the Amer-

ican people. We just turned you loose and got out of your way. We cleared away the wrecks the liberals left behind, waved the green flag, fired the starter pistol, and watched you go to the races. We also went to work on our nation's defenses. We're once again respected in the world. Our Armed Forces are strong, and America is at peace.

*Audience members.* We love you, Reagan!

*The President.* We and our NATO allies stood firm in the face of Soviet missiles pointing at the heart's blood of Europe and Asia. And Mr. Gorbachev got the message. He did business because he knew we meant business. And, my friends, we still mean business!

None of our triumphs—no, not one—would have happened if our opponents had had their way. There would have been no INF treaty or rollback in Afghanistan or democratic revolutions around the globe. They opposed rebuilding our military defenses, and even today they want to cancel and eliminate two supercarrier task forces from the Navy.

*Audience members.* Boooo!

*The President.* In fact, what they've planned for the Navy is so bad that by the time they get through, well, Michael may have to row the boat ashore. Yes, if they did half of what they threaten to do to our defenses, we'd all be in the tank. [*The President referred to a campaign event in which Michael Dukakis rode in a tank.*] [Laughter]

Just listen to what they said no to. They opposed the liberation of Grenada. They opposed the blow we struck against terrorist Libya.

*Audience members.* Boooo!

*The President.* They oppose our policy of helping freedom fighters advance the cause of liberty around the world.

*Audience members.* Boooo!

*The President.* Well, George Bush and I did all these things, and I tell you proudly right now: We'd both do every single one of them over again.

Of all the changes we've made, the one I may be happiest about is this: Our young men and women are once again proud to wear their country's uniform. And because

of them, over these past 8 years, not 1 inch on this good Earth has fallen to the Communists.

Now, another area where we differ is our understanding of the Constitution. We've appointed serious-minded judges who respect the Constitution and know the meaning of the word "punishment." Their judicial nominees—in the State of Massachusetts and in the State of California—have been, you might say, for the birds. Are those the kinds of judges we want on the United States Supreme Court?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* Well, this is very important because, unlike the State of California, the Constitution does not give American citizens the opportunity to vote Supreme Court Justices out of office. And I don't think America wants our highest court to look the way the California court did before the people of this great State rose up and said, "No more, no way, no how."

California learned that when judges don't do their jobs right criminals feel like they can run rampant. Well, violent crime has fallen significantly in this country since 1981 because we put criminals on notice: Make one false move, and the next sound you hear is the clang of a jail cell door slamming shut. My friends, we believe there are no citizens more precious than the men and women who guard us: our State and local police. And George Bush and I stand united behind them. We must protect them from those vicious killers. Now, the other fellow opposes the death penalty.

*Audience members.* Boooo!

*The President.* But as for us, we believe with all the conviction we have that a crack dealer with a machinegun who murders a police officer in the line of duty should receive the death sentence.

Now, our opponents have just said they're in the tradition of F.D.R., Franklin Delano Roosevelt; J.F.K.; and Harry Truman. But the truth is, they're so far out in left field, even Kirk Gibson couldn't hit a ball that deep. Folks, George's opponent is no Harry Truman, and he's no F.D.R.

Yes, ladies and gentlemen, when our liberal friends run from their own agenda, they're just acknowledging that where they

want to take America, America doesn't want to go. 'Cause as Huckleberry Finn might have said, We been there already. [Laughter] Now, I promise you: We won't take you back there. And I warn you: They will.

All that we've achieved, everything, can be undone faster than you can say Pledge of Allegiance if our liberal friends are successful. Remember how my successor here in California undid so many of our accomplishments before George Deukmejian rode him out on a rail? We don't want that to happen again this year. And remember what happened after the 1980 census, when a Democratic Congressman redesigned California and thwarted the will of the people by gerrymandering the State into a map that looked like a piece of shattered glass?

*Audience members.* Boooo!

*The President.* We actually had more votes for Republican Congressmen than they had, but they elected more Democratic Congressmen because of the way they have divided up this State in their gerrymandering. We don't want that to happen again this year, and that means voting for a great slate of Republican candidates at the State and local levels, like Paul Woodruff and Bill Leonard, David Masters and Brian Carroll.

We've got to do all we can to get our message out. We must guard against complacency and overconfidence. This election isn't over yet, not by a long shot. And as Winston Churchill once said: "We must wage war until victory is won." Remember, it takes the President and Congress working together to move America forward. So, if we have to ride two horses at once, shouldn't they both be headed in the same direction? [Applause]

Well, now let me take a little opinion poll of my own. Will you make sure to turn out for the Republican ticket on November 8th?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* Will you give our next President the Senate he needs by voting for Pete Wilson on November 8th?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* Will you give the next President the Congress he needs and the

Congressman you deserve by casting your ballot for John Paul Stark on November 8th?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* Will you vote to reelect David Dreier and Jerry Lewis on November 8th?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* And will you give California a bright future of economic opportunity and family values by voting for Bill Leonard, Paul Woodruff, David Masters, and Brian Carroll?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* You just made my day.

Ladies and gentlemen, America needs the strength, the vision, and the true grit of George Bush and Pete Wilson. And with your help and God's grace, we'll all have cause to cheer just one week from today. As we head into the final lap, it's time to push the pedal to the metal and shift into over-

drive. You know, some people are saying it's time for a change. Well, ladies and gentlemen, we are the change. The change began 8 years ago.

*Audience members.* Reagan! Reagan! Reagan!

*The President.* You made my day again. So, now, my fellow Californians, I want to ask you to do me one small favor: Will you go out there and win one for the Gipper? [Applause]

Thank you all very much, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:14 p.m. at the National Orange Show Stadium. He was introduced by Gov. George Deukmejian. In his remarks, the President referred to Frank Visco, vice chairman of the State Republican Party; entertainer Thomas Hallock; comedian Yakov Smirnoff; and Kirk Gibson, a member of the Los Angeles Dodgers.*

## Remarks at a Campaign Rally for Senator Chic Hecht in Reno, Nevada

*November 1, 1988*

Thank you, Chic, and also Gail, who's with us here today. And I, too, would like to add my thanks and appreciation for the Elko High School Indian Band. And my good friend Paul Laxalt and Congresswoman Barbara Vucanovich, thank you all very much. It's great to be back in Reno, Nevada.

Well, today I've come here for a very special reason: because I want to talk to you about a friend of mine, a great Senator from Nevada, Chic Hecht. Now, like Chic, I've had a career of being underestimated. It started a number of years back. I was under contract to Warner Brothers Studio in Hollywood when it was announced that I was running for Governor. And somebody told Jack Warner about that. And Jack thought just a moment, and then he said, "No, uh-uh—Jimmy Stewart for Governor, Ronald Reagan for best friend." [Laughter] But Chic Hecht is a scrapper. The people who bet against him in 1982 should have

learned their lesson. If anyone is so foolish as to be betting against him this year, I've got a piece of advice: Try your luck in the casinos. The odds are better. [Laughter]

Reno, of course, is known for its great shows: the lights, the costumes, the headline entertainers. That's sort of like the United States Congress. [Laughter] But in the Congress, they have an old and wise saying: There are two types of Senators: showhorses and workhorses. Chic Hecht is not a showhorse; he's a workhorse. He gets the job done for the people of Nevada. Chic doesn't grab headlines; he doesn't showboat. Chic's the kind of Senator who doesn't make a lot of noise. He just gets things done for his State. He works hard, he's effective, and he has the respect of his colleagues and the admiration of the President and Vice President of the United States. And both of us sure want to have him in the Senate next year. I think George Bush wants him there even more than I do because George is

going to need Chic's help.

But I feel a special friendship for Chic. You see, we began working side by side long before he went to Washington. He joined with me in three Presidential campaigns, spanning two decades to bring our conservative principles to Washington, DC, that puzzle palace on the Potomac. You know, I think it's important for one of us, either me or Chic, to be in Washington next year. And it has to be Chic. You see, we flipped a coin, and he lost. *[Laughter]*

But through three Congresses, Chic and I have worked together, fighting special interest to cut taxes on America's working people. We backed strong measures like Gramm-Rudman to put a collar on congressional spending. We worked for a strategic defense against ballistic missiles, for judges and Justices who would respect the Constitution and get tough on criminals, for a strong national defense, and to support brave freedom fighters in our hemisphere and around the world. And if that's what you believe in, too, I think Chic Hecht has earned 6 more years. Don't you? *[Applause]*

On the Nevada ballot this year, there will be two Democratic Governors who want to go to Washington, one from this State and the other from a certain State in New England. *[Laughter]* I'd say they're tax-and-spend twins. Both are big spenders, and both have raised taxes more than any other Governor in their States' histories. I have to tell you what a big mistake it would be for Nevada to send a jet set, tax-and-spend liberal to Washington. This would be like sending the fox to guard the chicken coop. *[Laughter]*

You know, up until Sunday, the opposition objected to being called liberal, not because it was false, but because it was true. But now they've come clean, and they admit it: They're liberals. Of course, the liberals now are saying that they're on your side. I guess they think that that will make it easier for them to reach their hand around and put it in your pocket. *[Laughter]* But if you care about fiscal responsibility—that means keeping the politicians from stealing your wallet—here is all you need to do on election day: Step into the voting booth, put your hand on the lever, and say right out loud, "Read my lips: No

new taxes." Of course, on election day, I don't think that's what the Governor of this State plans to do. I think he's going to vote for a liberal Governor from New England. Doesn't that tell you something about how he would vote in Washington, and doesn't that tell you something about who you ought to vote for for the Senate?

Yes, the bottom line in this election is that Chic Hecht is a strong conservative, and unlike his opponent, he will never have to take orders from the liberal leadership of the other party. And that makes a difference not just on taxes and national security but also when it comes to confirming judges and fighting crime, two issues where the liberal leadership in Congress has gone so far left that today voting against them has become a matter of self-defense.

I can tell you that the reason violent crime has fallen sharply since 1981 is because we put criminals on notice. We said: Make a false move, and the next sound you hear is the clang of a jail cell door slamming shut. Yes, if you ask Chic or me, there are no citizens more precious than the men and women who guard us: our State and local police. Chic and I believe that when a drug dealer murders a policeman in cold blood, that kind of killer deserves and should receive the death sentence. But the liberal leadership opposes capital punishment and tough-minded judges. The liberals oppose voluntary prayer in school, but favor tax hikes, gun control, and a weak-kneed defense policy that only a McGovern could love. *[Laughter]* Their views could only be described by the dreaded "L" word: liberal, liberal, liberal!

So, let me ask you to do something, and I want to hear your answer: Will you promise me that on November 8th you'll go to the polls and from top to bottom, and especially for Chic Hecht, you'll give your support to our Republican candidates? *[Applause]* And you know, on election day, thanks to Chic Hecht, when you go to the polls, you won't have to crawl there. You'll be able to drive there, as he said, at 65 miles per hour.

Now, from top to bottom, from President to Congress to local office, especially here in Nevada, this is what is at stake. This election year is a referendum on liberalism. But



the opposition, even after finally admitting their liberalism, is still trying to deny that they've left the mainstream behind and now belong to the party of McGovern and Mondale. That's the type of liberals they are.

No, the fact is, today if you want America to be what F.D.R., Franklin Delano Roosevelt, called a great arsenal of democracy; if, like Harry Truman, you want to continue to help those resisting communism; if you believe in lowering tax rates like John F. Kennedy did, and in the traditional values that you grew up with; then you should vote for our Republican ticket because that's what we believe in, and the self-proclaimed liberals don't.

Yes, the choice before the American people this year is just as clear as it was in past elections when I stood before you: a choice between, on the one hand, liberal policies of tax and spend; economic stagnation; international weakness, accommodation; and always, always "blame America first"; and, on the other hand, what we believe—the policies of limited government, economic growth, individual opportunity, a strong defense, firmness with the Soviets, and always, always "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America."

Back when I took office, America was in the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression. But today America is in the longest peacetime expansion ever recorded and, as you've been told, going on now 72 months. We've cut taxes, slashed inflation by two-thirds, and sliced interest rates in half. Since the economic recovery began, we've created over 18 million new jobs—good jobs, more than three-quarters of them the kind that pay \$20,000 a year and up—and the unemployment rate in Reno has been cut nearly in half. And statewide, real personal income is up by over 30 percent.

Today in America, a greater proportion of our potential work force is employed than ever before in the history of the United States. Now, I'm not just looking at the unemployment rate. That is because there are always people between jobs and newcomers coming into the job market. But that potential employment pool—that is considered to be, and hear this, everyone in the United

States from 16 years of age and up, all the way, including the retirees and so forth—that is considered to be the potential employment pool. Well, today 62.7 percent of that group of citizens are employed in jobs in this country.

*Audience members.* Reagan! Reagan! Reagan!

*The President.* Thank you. Of course, the self-proclaimed liberals still don't understand how we were able to get rid of their economic crisis, their "malaise," their inflation, and their gas lines. So, in this campaign they're treating good times as if they're a given, as if it just happens. Well, their message is: You can take prosperity for granted. It's time for a change, so take a chance on us. Well, that's sort of like someone telling you that you've stored up all the cold beer you could want, so now it's time to unplug the refrigerator. [Laughter] But whether it's a well-stocked refrigerator or our economic policies, you can't unplug what's working and expect things to stay the same.

And with the work and the support of Chic Hecht, a key member of the Senate Intelligence Committee—a man who, in fact, served his country as an intelligence agent—our country is once again respected in the world. Our Armed Forces are strong, and America is at peace. And we and our NATO allies stood firm in the face of Soviet missiles pointing at the heart of Europe and Asia, and Mr. Gorbachev got the message. He did business because we meant business, and we still mean business.

Now, one of the most important ways to show that we still mean business is to re-elect strong, conservative Republicans to the Congress, people like Chic Hecht and Barbara Vucanovich, and to elect good Republican challengers like Lucille Lusk down in Las Vegas. I'm asking you on election day to send a message that will literally be heard around the world.

The fact is, if the liberals had had their way, there would have been no INF treaty or rollback in Afghanistan or democratic triumphs around the globe. They opposed rebuilding our military defenses. They opposed the deployment of the missiles in Europe to counter the Soviet threat. They

opposed the liberation of Grenada. They opposed the raid on terrorist Libya. They oppose our policy of helping freedom fighters fight communism and advance the cause of liberty around the world. But Chic has advanced our cause every step of the way, and that's one of the reasons I can tell you today that in the past 8 years we haven't lost 1 square inch of ground to communism and, in fact, have returned one small country, Grenada, to freedom.

So, ladies and gentlemen, those are the stakes this year—high stakes. But this one is not going to be determined by a spin of the wheel or a cut of the cards. This one is up to you. On November 8th, you can help Nevada and help America hit the jackpot by sending Chic Hecht back to the United States Senate. This election is about what type of Senator Nevada will have and what

type of Congress the next President will have. Some people say that it's time for a change. Well, ladies and gentlemen, we are the change. It began when you sent us to Washington 8 years ago. And now it's up to you to keep that change alive by reelecting Chic Hecht.

And we've come much too far to turn back. So, if you would, I hope you'll just help win just one more for the Gipper. Thank you from the bottom of my heart, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 3:30 p.m. on the North Ramp at Reno-Cannon International Airport. In his opening remarks, the President referred to Senator Hecht's wife, and former Senator Paul Laxalt. Following his remarks, the President traveled to Milwaukee, WI.*

## Statement on Signing the Medical Waste Tracking Act of 1988 November 2, 1988

Today I am signing H.R. 3515, the "Medical Waste Tracking Act of 1988." This bill is an important step forward in the protection of our environment and public health because it will ensure that those who generate, handle, or dispose of medical waste are accountable, and it will encourage proper handling and disposal of such potentially dangerous waste. I am also pleased to sign this bill into law because it contains the explicit law enforcement authority for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which this Administration actively sought.

The enforcement provisions of this Act, however, must be read to respect the President's authority under Article II of the Constitution to direct his subordinates where necessary to resolve internal Executive branch disputes. Accordingly, I understand the provision in section 11006, which allows the President to exempt a Federal facility upon a determination that it is in the "paramount" interest of the United States, to complement his constitutional authority to require that administrative orders issued to Executive agencies under section 11005

have the concurrence of the President or his delegate.

In addition, the Attorney General may not authorize the EPA Administrator to bring a civil law suit against another Executive branch agency because all Executive agencies, including EPA, are accountable to the President. Such a law suit would not constitute a "case or controversy" for a court to resolve under Article III of the Constitution.

Section 11006 is objectionable because it permits State courts to exercise jurisdiction over Federal agencies. Although this grant of jurisdiction will in all likelihood be invoked only on rare occasions, and Federal defendants may remove an action to Federal court, this provision is unwise and may lead to unnecessary litigation.

I have also been advised that section 11007 of this bill, which authorizes States to take enforcement actions against any person "to the same extent as the Administrator," may raise serious constitutional problems. To the extent that Congress provided for States to prosecute crimes or exer-

cise other executive branch authority, it could be inconsistent with the Appointments Clause of the Constitution.

Finally, section 11010(b) providing for exemption of the Act's implementing regulations from the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 is inappropriate. The Paperwork Reduction Act affords the public an important opportunity for comment and protects citizens and businesses from overly burden-

some reporting requirements. I urge that such exemptions not be enacted in the future.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
November 1, 1988.

*Note: H.R. 3515, approved November 1, was assigned Public Law No. 100-582.*

## Remarks at a Fundraising Brunch for Senatorial Candidate Susan Engeleiter in Milwaukee, Wisconsin November 2, 1988

Thank you all very much, and thank you, Susan. And before I start, let me say a special thank you to Steve King; Don Stitt; Mike Grebe; a great Governor, Tommy Thompson; and a great United States Senator, Bob Kasten.

I'm here today to ask everyone in Wisconsin who plans to vote for George Bush and against far-out liberalism in the White House to also vote against far-out liberalism in the Congress and to make sure that the next United States Senator from Wisconsin is Susan Engeleiter. Susan represents everything that for more than a century has made Wisconsin a model for the Nation. In fact, the Republican National Committee named her one of the 10 best legislators in America, and my guess is she's in the running for the number-one slot. And it's not just her own national party that praises her; USA Today said she was "one of the people to watch for 1988." And even Charles Kuralt on CBS News—and I don't very often find reason to quote CBS News—[laughter]—but I will now—said that, "By any standards, she is incredibly well-qualified."

Yes, it's true what they say. Susan Engeleiter is a Wisconsin original. But she's more than merely qualified on one critical issue after another. She stands with George Bush, and her opponent stands with a certain liberal tank driver. [Laughter] Here in Wisconsin, Susan has fought for lower taxes, including for keeping the capital gains tax

low. Her opponent believes taxes should be raised.

Let me pause here and say a word about a lower capital gains tax, an idea that a certain liberal has been trashing lately. In 1978, against cries like that, Wisconsin's late Congressman Bill Steiger guided a cut in the capital gains tax into law. He won more cuts 3 years later. What happened? In 1983 the venture capital raised in America had skyrocketed to 100 times what it had averaged over the 5 years just prior to the 1978 cut. Not everyone from Massachusetts may grasp what that means. But a few years ago, a retiring liberal Senator from that State said that, like the Governor, he had opposed cutting the capital gains tax and voted against it, but that it—and here are his words—"did more for the economy of my State than anything I did" in Congress. Yes, a lower capital gains tax means more good jobs at good wages. Maybe it takes retirement to put sense into liberals. [Laughter]

Now, Susan has been a leader in the fight against crime, and in particular against drugs. She led in reforming welfare, and the Nation has in many ways followed her. And she's for a strong defense. Meanwhile, both her opponent and the head of that ticket are tax-and-spend, antidefense liberals. Now, they'd be the worst thing for America's defenses since Pearl Harbor. Together, they're a textbook example of why the liberals are cruisin' for a bruise from

the American people this year.

The problem with the other side is not camera angles or lighting. It's not whether their candidates are likable or not. No, it's the very thing that they've spent this campaign trying desperately to hide. When our liberal friends refuse, until the last week of the campaign, even to whisper the "L" word and insist that this election is not about ideology, it's about competence, they're just acknowledging that where they want to take America, America doesn't want to go.

But, my friends, we're making some progress. After all of these months and all of this time, George's opponent has finally come out of the closet. He has finally embraced the "L" word. He has confirmed that the American people—or what the American people have known all along: He's liberal, liberal, liberal! And come next week, the American public will say no to the Massachusetts liberal who preaches higher taxes, big spending, and a weak defense.

Yes, the American people always have a way of figuring out the facts. It reminds me of a story—at my age, everything reminds you of a story. [*Laughter*] This one has to do with an agent in one of our central intelligence agencies, or services. And they called him in and told him that he was to contact another agent who was in a small town in Ireland. And the man's name was Murphy. But he was to identify himself and make contact when he met him by saying, "Tis a beautiful day today, but it'll be better tomorrow."

So, over to Ireland he goes, into this little town, and figures the pub is a good place to start. So, he hoists himself up to the bar and says to the bartender, "Where would I find Murphy?" And the bartender said, "Well, if it's Murphy the bootmaker you want, he's in the second floor of the building across the street. And if it's Murphy the farmer you want, he's a half a mile down the road in the farm on the left. And my name is Murphy." And he said, "Well, it's a beautiful day today, but it will be better tomorrow." "Oh," he says, "it's Murphy the spy you want." [*Laughter*]

Well, you know the facts, and so do the American people. Our liberal friends have

spent the last several months trying to dress up their agenda in our clothes—and now in Harry Truman's clothes or F.D.R.'s clothes—but somehow nothing fits. [*Laughter*] When they say "opportunity," they mean subsidies. When they say "reducing the deficit," they mean raising taxes. When they say "strong defense," they mean cut defense spending. No wonder their favorite machine is the snowblower. [*Laughter*] They talk about it being time for a change. Well, where have they been the last 8 years? We are the change; we began it 8 years ago. And the choice this year is go forward with the change or go back to the stagnant status quo of the past.

When we took office, America was in the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression. High taxes and runaway inflation—or regulations, I should say, had driven our economy to its knees with a 1-2-3 combination of inflation, economic stagnation, and unemployment. We turned that around. Since our expansion began, we've created 18 millions new jobs. That's more new jobs than Europe and Japan combined. And today we're in the longest peacetime economic expansion ever recorded. We're exporting more than ever before in our history. And more Americans are at work today than ever before in the history of the United States. And just yesterday the Milwaukee Sentinel reported that your city has its lowest unemployment rate in more than a decade. Now, that's a record to be proud of. Think of what reducing mortgage rates by over a third, as we have, means to families seeking to buy a new home.

Think of what cutting inflation to a third of what it was means to families who are seeking to protect their life savings. And think of what our tax reduction program has meant to families, most of whom now pay a top rate of 15 percent. Yes, what you heard in a recent debate, I've heard echoed in my talks with the leaders of many nations: Today the United States of America is the envy of the world.

We've come a long way in the last 8 years, but, my friends, everything that we've worked for these last 8 years, everything, could be lost faster than you can say the Pledge of Allegiance. [*Laughter*] Our

opponents say they're in the tradition of F.D.R. and Harry Truman, but from the economy to national defense, they've taken positions that only a McGovern could love. [*Laughter*] No, they're not Truman, and they're not Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

We've achieved arms agreements with the Soviets and a new warmth in relations, not through weakness but through our policy of peace through strength. You'd think our liberal friends would have learned from that. But not long ago former Defense Secretary James Forrestal—or Schlesinger, I should say, wrote that their ticket this year seems to be, in Secretary Schlesinger's words, "viscerally antimilitary." They would cut the B-1 bomber, the MX missile, our strategic defense against ballistic missiles; and two supercarrier battle groups would be eliminated from our Navy. In fact, what they plan for the Navy is so bad that by the time they get through Michael may have to row the boat ashore—[*laughter*—that is, if Herb [Kohl] doesn't sink it first. [*Laughter*]

Yes, it's the same Carter-Mondale liberal agenda they're pushing: less defense and more big government. For example, as a part of their so-called profamily agenda, they support Federal child-care assistance. Now, a little while ago, I told an audience that under this proposal, their proposal, if parents want assistance and they also want to leave their child with his or her grandmother the grandmother will have to be licensed by the Federal Government.

After I spoke, a reporter called one of the congressional staffers behind that bill and asked if it was true—that grandmothers would have to get Federal licenses to take care of their own grandchildren. And the reply came, yes, of course, it's true. After all—and here's the quote—"How else can you design a program that receives Federal funds?" Licensing grandmothers—can you believe it? [*Laughter*] But doesn't that tell all the difference between our philosophies? When they say "family," they mean Big Brother in Washington. When we say "family," we mean honor thy father and mother.

And look at crime. The top of their ticket and their candidate for Wisconsin's Senate seat both say that no matter how horrible and brutal the crime they're opposed to

capital punishment. Well, George Bush and Susan Engeleiter believe that for the most horrible crimes, like when a drug dealer murders a policeman in cold blood, that kind of killer deserves and should receive the death sentence. If you ask me, there are no Americans braver and no citizens more precious than the men and women who guard us: our State and local police. And George Bush, Susan Engeleiter, and I stand behind them all the way.

By the way, you've heard that George's opponent says he's on your side. But you know better. In the Governor's 1989 budget, State debt is projected at some \$10 billion, nearly double the debt when the Governor took office. And what did this debt buy? Well, here are the words of a leader of his own party in the State legislature: "Not only has this been the worst spending spree in Massachusetts history, we have almost nothing to show for it in better services, just a bigger payroll and a huge pension liability . . . ." Yes, George Bush is the one, and the only one, who's on your side. And that's not negative campaigning: That's the truth.

Now, our liberal friends have promised that come January the Reagan era is over and their era will be just beginning. And, yes, that's the choice. From top to bottom, the election this year is a referendum on liberalism. Yes, the choice is just as clear as the choice in 1980 and 1984: It's between, on one hand, liberal policies of tax and spend; economic stagnation; international weakness; and always, always blame America first; and on the other hand, what we believe—limited government, a strong defense, firmness with the Soviets, and always, always "I Pledge Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America."

You may have guessed, I feel strongly about giving George Bush a Congress where he has more friends than he had on that Pacific island where he was shot down during World War II. Ours is a system of three equal branches of government. Two branches, Congress and the President, are chosen by election, and the third branch, the court, is chosen by the other two. When you vote for a candidate for the Senate or the House, you're voting for the direction

of the country and the world as much as when you vote for President. Yes, we've accomplished much these last 8 years, but we could have accomplished even more, including, I believe, balancing the budget, if both Houses of Congress had been friendly. So, shouldn't we ask: If we must ride two horses, Congress and the President, across every stream, doesn't it make sense to have them going the same way?

Susan Engeleiter and George Bush are going the same way. And come to think of it, that's my way, too. All three of us are for a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution and a line-item veto for the President. And all three of us are for holding down spending and for telling the liberals, read our lips: No new taxes! And when it comes to the people of Wisconsin, all three of us are on your side.

George Bush and Susan Engeleiter will give Wisconsin and America a team of distinction and experience. Few people enter the Senate with as much experience as Susan has or with as distinguished a legislative record already behind them. And few understand the needs of America's families as well. She'll be the only mother with growing children in the Senate, and I believe the Senate could use a mother's perspective as well.

So, in closing, I'd just ask you to take history in your hands. As Yogi Berra once said: "It ain't over till it's over." If I lived in Wisconsin, I would vote for Susan Engeleiter. I'm asking that anyone who has voted for me or will vote for George Bush to also pull the lever of Susan Engeleiter.

And let me pause here and say something that—because of some of the campaign rhetoric that's been going on about the Federal deficit and who's to blame. I've heard myself identified—with it being mine. Well, I think you all should know the President of the United States under the Constitution can't spend a dime. Only Congress can spend money.

And as a matter of fact, the law is such that the President can't even save money. If some of our Agencies and Departments, in carrying out the programs passed by Congress, should come to the end of the year with a surplus, they have to go out and find a way to spend it. We can't have some

economies and then have a savings there to apply to the deficit.

But what I really want to tell you is—and point out—in the 50 years up and through 1980 the Congress of the United States, both Houses, was in the hands of the Democrats for 46 of those 50 years. And in those 50 years, there were only 8 scattered years in which the budget was balanced. For a half a century, they were carrying out—and I remember making some speeches when I was a citizen against this, and something should be done about it—and the reply always was the deficit spending maintains our prosperity. And we don't have to worry about it. We owe it to ourselves.

So, whose deficit is it? Because then, beginning in 1965 when President Johnson's War on Poverty began—which poverty won—[laughter]—in the 15 years from there to 1980, the budgets of the United States increased to five times what they had been; and the deficit increased to 52 times what it had been in that first 50 years. So, a great important thing is we've had gerrymandering every 10 years because they've been in the saddle. And the time has come for us to get back on the track and continue in the way we've been going. And I just have to tell you that I think you have a very great addition—in a small package—but a great addition to the United States Senate in this young lady who is your candidate.

And I trust that you're going to—well, let me put it to you this way: I just ask you as our other Senator responded, or said a moment ago, on this. Let me just put it this way: On election day, yes, go out there and win one for the Gipper!

Thank you and God bless you.

[At this point, Susan Engeleiter gave the President a shamrock.]

Could I just say something here about this? I'm half Irish, too. [Laughter] The other part is English and Scotch. But I just can't help but telling you—and you can take this with you, for I'm going to take this with me.

I was visiting Ireland and my father's ancestors' background and community and so forth, and then found myself on Castle Rock, where St. Patrick erected the first

cross. And the young Irish guide was taking us through the old, ancient cemetery. And we came to one tombstone, and he proudly pointed it out. And the tombstone was inscribed: "Remember me as you pass by. For as you are, so once was I. But as I am, you too will be. So be content to follow me." [Laughter] And this had proven too much for some Irishman who had scratched on the stone underneath: "To follow you, I am content. I wish I knew which way you went." [Laughter]

*Note: The President spoke at 10:44 a.m. in the Regency Ballroom at the Hyatt Regency Hotel. He was introduced by Susan Engel-leiter. In his opening remarks, the President referred to Steven King, former chairman of the State Republican Party; Donald Stitt, current chairman of the State Republican Party; and Michael Grebe, national Republican committeeman. Following his remarks, the President traveled to Berea, OH.*

## Remarks at a Republican Campaign Rally in Berea, Ohio November 2, 1988

*The President.* Thank you, George. And I'd like to add a special thank you to the Ringling Brothers, to Bruce Drennan, the Baldwin-Wallace Jazz Ensemble, and the great kids of the Parma High School Band, the Mid-Park High School Band, and the Berea High School Band. You've all done yourselves proud. And now will you promise me you'll do all of America proud and just say no to drugs? [Applause] And I'd like to say hello to a bunch of guys who have made Baldwin-Wallace proud with their amazing 30-year streak: the Yellow Jackets.

Let me tell you, it's great to be here in a community that's a symbol of all we've accomplished in the past 8 years. They tell me that the three automobile plants near here are running close to capacity, and they're all staffed up now at the steel mill in Cleveland. You have all proven what happens when Americans put their nose to the grindstone, and which is probably why Berea is the grindstone capital of the world. You know, some people in Washington were counting America out in 1980, the way they were counting out the Cleveland area. They decided to play doctor and said the American people were suffering from some kind of malaise.

Well, in November 1980 you gave them a message. You said, "Physician, heal thyself." And every one of you here proved them wrong and showed them there's no greater engine for change and economic growth

and prosperity than the hard-working men and women of the United States of America, and there is nobody more hard-working in this country than the people of Cuyahoga County.

And one of the people who's been responsible for the change around here is with us today. He's the man who saved the city of Cleveland, a guy who knows what it means to do what's right and to do it right. He's a true miracle worker. And now he's got the toughest fight of his life. But when the dust clears on November 8th, I know he's going to be the next Senator from the State of Ohio: George Voinovich.

Now, you know, my time is drawing to a close in Washington, and come January I'll be going home.

*Audience members.* Four more years! Four more years! Four more years!

*The President.* Well, thank you, but you know—yes, that's very kind of you, but you know there's a 22d amendment that makes that impossible.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* But I'll give you a little secret. When I'm out of here, so they can't accuse me of doing it for myself, I'm going to see if I can't talk the people of America into canceling that amendment because it is not an infringement on the man in office, it's an infringement on the democratic rights of the people of America.

But now, as I said, come January I'll be

going home, but I'm going to feel just fine about that because nobody knows better than I do just how capable are those two hands I'll be passing the torch to come the 20th of January.

*Audience members.* Bush! Bush! Bush!

*The President.* They're the best. Yes, they're the best set of hands this side of Bob Feller, and they belong to a man named George Bush.

*Audience members.* Bush! Bush! Bush!

*The President.* I'm here today to talk to you about the great Republican ticket, from the White House to the statehouse to the county seat, and make sure that everybody who shares our hopes for the future turns out to vote on November 8th.

You know, the liberals are going around saying they're on your side. You know better than that. Let's talk about crime. Our side believes people who want to protect their home and family from an armed intruder have a constitutional right to own a gun; the liberals are against it.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* Now, I want to ask you a question, and would you shout out yes or no loud and clear so that our friends in the press know just where you stand. Do you believe the liberals are on your side?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* Now, do you believe we're the ones that are on your side?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* I thought you might say that. Okay, now let's talk about school prayer. We're for it; they're against it. I want to ask you again: Who's on your side? Are the liberals? Or is it the Republican ticket?

*Audience members.* Republicans!

*The President.* Let's take that liberal philosophy of tax-and-tax and spend-and-spend. They're for it; we're against it. Now, tell me again, and tell me so they can hear it all the way to Washington: Who's on your side? Is it the liberals, or is it the great Republican ticket of George Voinovich and George Bush?

*Audience members.* George Bush! George Bush! George Bush!

*The President.* All right. You know, the truth is, those others—they only come around on your side when they want to get

their hands on your wallet. I remember the last time the American people heard that kind of talk in 1980. The American people let them know they weren't on your side; they were on your back. Yes, the liberals were off-sides in 1980; they're even further off-sides now; and on November 8th, the people are going to throw the penalty flag and let the liberals know they're so far off-side that they're way out of bounds.

One of the guys who's the furthest out of bounds is the guy running against George Voinovich. He's been called the liberal master of destruction by the nonpartisan Congressional Quarterly. And now, after all of these months and all of this time, the fellow at the top of the other ticket has admitted what Ohioans have known about George Voinovich's opponent all along: that he's liberal, liberal, liberal!

*Audience members.* Boooo!

*The President.* And come next week, the American public will say no to liberals who preach higher taxes, big spending, and a weak defense. When we came into office, families like yours were reeling from tax rates that were draining this nation's initiative. Since our expansion began, we've created more than 18 million new jobs. We've reduced the unemployment rate to nearly the lowest it's been in 14 years.

We've had 71 months of economic recovery; that's the longest peacetime recovery in the history of this great nation. And today a greater proportion of our potential work force—that means everybody, male and female, from 16 years of age and up, in this country, students and retirees included—a greater percentage of that work force is employed today than ever before in the history of the United States of America: 62.7 percent have jobs.

We also went to work on our nation's defenses. We're once again respected in the world. Our Armed Forces are strong, and America is at peace. We and our NATO allies stood firm in the face of Soviet missiles pointing at the heart and blood of Europe and Asia. And Mr. Gorbachev got the message. He did business because he knew we meant business. And, my friends, we still mean business.

You know, some people think that maybe



I've changed, that I don't believe the things that I believed when I came into office. Well, I'm here today to tell you that's not true. I'm a believer in a philosophy of world affairs summed up in a phrase I quoted to Mr. Gorbachev: Trust everybody, but cut the cards.

None of our triumphs—no, not one—would have happened if the liberals had had their way. There would have been no INF treaty or rollback in Afghanistan or democratic revolutions around the globe. They opposed rebuilding our military defenses, and even today they want to cancel two supercarrier task forces and take them out of the Navy. In fact, what they've planned for the Navy is so bad that by the time they get through Michael may have to row the boat ashore. Yes, I think that if they did half of what they're saying they would do we'd all end up in the tank!

Just listen to what the liberals said no to. They opposed the liberation of Grenada. They opposed the deployment of our missiles in Europe. They oppose our policy of helping freedom fighters advance the cause of liberty around the world. Well, we did all these things, and I tell you proudly right now: We'd both do every single one of them over again.

Of all the changes we've made, the one I may be happiest about is this: Our young men and women are once again proud to wear this country's uniform. And because of them, over these past 8 years, not 1 inch of ground on this good Earth has fallen to Communists.

We're also on your side because we take the threat of crime seriously. We've appointed serious-minded judges who respect the Constitution and know the meaning of the word "punishment," like two of our good candidates for the Ohio Supreme Court here today: Joyce George and Paul Matia. We learned during the "malaise" years that when judges don't do their jobs right criminals feel like they can run rampant. Well, violent crime has fallen significantly in this country since 1981 because we put criminals on notice: Make one false move, and the next sound you hear is the clang of a jail cell door slamming shut.

You know, my friends, we believe there are no citizens more precious than the men

and women who guard us: our State and local police, and we must stand united behind them. We must protect them as they protect us. And that's why we believe with all the conviction we have that a crack dealer with a machinegun who murders a police officer in the line of duty should face the death penalty.

You know, all that we've achieved, everything, can be undone faster than you can say "Taxachusetts" if our liberal friends are successful. The fellow at the top of the other ticket says he's in the tradition of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, John F. Kennedy, and Harry Truman. But I'll tell you this one thing: If he's Harry Truman, I'm Roger Rabbit!

Yes, ladies and gentlemen, when our liberal friends run away from their agenda and falsely invoke the greats to cover for them, they're just acknowledging that where they want to take America, America doesn't want to go. Now, I promise you: We won't take you back there. And I warn you: They will.

They're the people who've stolen the Democratic Party away from its heritage. I know because I was once a Democrat. And the truth is that when the left took over the Democratic Party leadership many like me who were inspired by F.D.R. and Harry Truman took over the Republican Party. So, I want to ask those of you some people call Reagan Democrats to join me and come home with me today. Come home to the Republican Party.

Now, please, don't cancel out your vote for President by picking a tax-and-spend liberal for the Senate. Remember, it takes the President and Congress working together to move America forward. So, if we have to ride two horses at once, shouldn't they both be headed in the same direction? [*Applause*]

We've got to do all we can to get our message out. We must guard against complacency and overconfidence. This election isn't over yet, not by a long shot. And as Winston Churchill once said: "We must wage war until victory is won."

Now let me take a little public opinion poll of my own. Will you make sure to turn out for the Republican ticket on November

8th?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* Will you give the next President the Senate he needs by voting for George Voinovich on November 8th? [Applause]

And will you give Ohio a bright future of economic opportunity and family values by voting for Grace Drake, Gary Suhadolnik and Virgil Brown? [Applause] You just made my day.

Ladies and gentlemen, America needs the strength, the vision, and the true grit of George Bush and George Voinovich. And with your help and God's grace, we'll all have cause to cheer just 1 week from today.

Now, probably somebody back up there being cynical is going to say, "Well, wait a minute: This is Wednesday, and Tuesday is election day." I know that. But it's the day after election day that we do the cheering. And you know, some people are saying it's time for a change. Well, ladies and gentlemen, we are the change. The change began 8 years ago.

Let me just tell you something that most of us tend to forget. In the 50 years to 1980—that half a century, 1931 until 1980—46 of those 50 years the Democrats have controlled both Houses of the Congress. Now, in this campaign I've heard the deficit called mine—that it is so big. Let me tell you, the President can't spend a dime. Only Congress can spend money. Now, in those 50 years, 46 of them with the Democrats in control of both Houses of the Congress, there have only been 8 scattered years in that half-century in which the budget of the United States Government was balanced. So, who has been in charge while all this went on?

Now, in the 15 years from 1965 to 1980, when the Democratic President then had started his War on Poverty, which poverty won—[laughter]—in those 15 years, the budget of the United States Government

increased to five times what it had been, and the deficit increased to 52 times what it had been. And this is what we've inherited.

No, we haven't been able to balance the budget, because the President not only can't spend money, he can't save money. Only the Congress can do that. If a Department or Agency's got some money left over, the Congress says they've got to spend it. That's why we've got an awful lot of warehouses with office furniture in them—because the only way they know, sometimes, to spend up the surplus is to buy new furniture.

But then we came into office in 1981, and for 6 years, we had one House, the Senate, on our side. Between '86 and now, we have cut the Federal deficit by some \$70 billion. And we're continuing on a path of cutting. But as I say, those 6 years—they've gone by, and now we're back where we were with them in charge of both Houses. We couldn't have made all the gains we've made if we had not had that one House. So, that's why this man sitting back here—it's so very vital that we get him there, so that once again, a President can have at least one House that will help him curb the spending habits of the liberals.

Now I want to ask you to do me one small favor: Will you go out there and win one for the Gipper? [Applause] Thank you very much, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 3:10 p.m. in the gymnasium at Baldwin-Wallace College. He was introduced by George Voinovich, mayor of Cleveland and Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate. In his remarks, the President referred to radio personality Bruce Drennan, former Cleveland Indians pitcher Bob Feller, State senators Grace Drake and Gary C. Suhadolnik, and Cuyahoga County Commissioner Virgil Brown. Following his remarks, the President returned to Washington, DC.*

## Memorandum of Disapproval on a Bill Concerning Southern California Indian Land Transfers

*November 2, 1988*

I am withholding my approval of H.R. 3621, which would establish, among other things, an Indian Development Finance Corporation that would be authorized to provide development capital to Indian businesses that meet certain criteria. The bill would have created an expensive and unnecessary new bureaucracy and duplicated currently existing programs. It would not have addressed the underlying problems of economic development in Indian country. Finally, the legislation places the Government at risk of substantial financial loss and does not provide sufficient authority for governmental oversight of the financial activities that could result in such loss.

Instead of creating a new institution to deliver additional capital, I believe that we need to better utilize existing sources of capital, including such Federal programs as the Indian Financing Act. In this regard, I recently signed Public Law 100-442, which increased the ceiling on guaranteed loans for Indian businesses under the Indian Financing Act from \$200 million to \$500 million, raised the limitation on loan guarantees to individual Indian and Indian eco-

nomic enterprises from \$350,000 to \$500,000, and provided other means for reservation economic development. Sufficient authority, therefore, exists to carry out the activities envisioned in H.R. 3621.

I would also emphasize that H.R. 3621, with its further proliferation of Federal credit programs, is contrary to this Administration's long-standing and ongoing efforts to manage more effectively Federal credit programs.

Because this legislation takes the wrong approach to Indian economic development, I am withholding my approval of H.R. 3621. I note that this bill also contains an unrelated and beneficial provision relating to the transfer of Federal land in Southern California to several bands of Southern California Mission Indians. My disapproval of H.R. 3621 does not affect this needed legislation, which was also included in H.R. 2677, an omnibus Indian affairs bill that I have already approved.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
November 2, 1988.

## Memorandum of Disapproval on a Bill Concerning Federal Lands in Montana

*November 2, 1988*

I am withholding my approval of S. 2751, a bill "to designate certain lands in Montana as wilderness, to release other forest lands for multiple use management, and for other purposes." My Administration's National Forest System Land and Resource Management Plans for Montana already strike the appropriate balance among competing economic, environmental, and cultural interests in the National Forests of Montana. The provisions of S. 2751 would have severely disrupted that balance.

Enactment of the bill would injure the economy of Montana. It could cost jobs and eliminate vast mineral development opportunities. It also would reduce the flexibility the Federal Government needs in managing the Nation's natural heritage.

The legislation would constrain the ability of the Federal Government to obtain strategic and critical minerals. These minerals are necessary to supply military, industrial, and essential civilian needs during national defense emergencies and are not now found

or produced in the United States in sufficient quantities to meet those needs.

Finally, the legislation would have provided for the Federal Government to exchange revenue-producing Federal land for nonrevenue-producing land. The resulting loss in revenue to the Treasury would have

increased the Federal deficit and imposed an unwanted and unneeded burden on the American taxpayer.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
November 2, 1988.

## Proclamation 5894—50th Anniversary Year of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 1988

November 2, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Half a century ago, in 1938, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act was signed into law by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. This legislation was the start of modern food and drug regulation. That this year is the 50th anniversary of that legislation reminds each of us to be grateful for our American legacy of concern for protecting the public health.

The 1938 Act covered cosmetics, medical devices, food additives, and pesticides, but made its strongest impact by giving the Food and Drug Administration the authority and responsibility for approving new drugs for safety before they could be sold. These drug review provisions came just at the beginning of the "first therapeutic revolution," when penicillin and sulfa drugs were being discovered. Wave after wave of new drug classes were discovered in the 1940's and 1950's, and the new drug review system enabled patients and physicians to have a level of confidence in medications that had never before existed.

To this day, the Food and Drug Administration uses the provisions of the 1938 Act,

as amended over the years, to establish rigorous standards for food and drug safety that are widely respected and emulated.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 600, has recognized the 50th anniversary of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this anniversary.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim 1988 as 50th Anniversary Year of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 1988. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this anniversary with appropriate ceremonies and activities.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:24 p.m., November 4, 1988]*

*Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on November 3.*

## Proclamation 5895—Geography Awareness Week, 1988 *November 2, 1988*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

The United States of America is a unique and great land with a diverse ethnic population and an extraordinary international role. Geographical influences that have helped determine the discovery and development of this country, and global conditions that have given rise to wave after wave of immigration to our shores, make ours a history that cannot be understood without a ready knowledge of world geography. In order for our Nation to maintain its special heritage and retain its position of global economic and political leadership, it is essential that our citizens have a sound appreciation of basic geographical facts and principles.

Today, however, as recent studies—including a major report last summer from the National Geographic Society—have affirmed, many young people and adults lack knowledge of elementary geography. The situation among 18- to 24-year-olds is particularly disturbing, with these young Americans ranking last in basic knowledge in this multinational report.

We can do better. A free society has no greater enemy than ignorance, and there is no greater waste than the underuse of a child's God-given ability to learn and explore. Fortunately, our Nation has begun to give new attention in the past decade to the need for educational reform and educational focus. Young people need to be challenged early and often; and subjects like geography, and closely related studies like history and civics, can be taught in ways that promote curiosity and help young

people stretch their minds and engage their imaginations as they view the map and all the many frontiers and horizons it charts.

Truly we live in a world rich in wonder, variety, and mystery. During Geography Awareness Week, 1988, we can resolve to share more of these qualities with our children and to encourage them in their understanding of the social, economic, and political influence of geographic issues and conditions.

The Congress, by Public Law 100-391, has designated the period beginning November 13 and ending November 19, 1988, as "Geography Awareness Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation to recognize this observance.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of November 13 through November 19, 1988, as Geography Awareness Week. I urge educational institutions, parents, and all Americans to celebrate this observance with appropriate activities.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:25 p.m., November 4, 1988]*

*Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on November 3.*

## Proclamation 5896—National Jukebox Week, 1988 November 3, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

For a century now, the jukebox has been a fixture of popular culture in our land. In restaurants, diners, and clubs across our country, jukeboxes have long provided patrons with music for dining and dancing. The jukebox is to many a symbol of good, clean fun. It is also an inexpensive source of entertainment for young and old alike, and a treasury of memories for listeners of every generation. The centennial of the jukebox now gives all of us an excellent opportunity to celebrate its enduring place in American life.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 446, has designated the week of October 30 through November 5, 1988, as "National

Jukebox Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of October 30 through November 5, 1988, as National Jukebox Week. I call upon the American people to celebrate this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:26 p.m., November 4, 1988]*

## Remarks on the Economy and an Informal Exchange With Reporters November 4, 1988

*The President.* I, as you know, have a little announcement here for you. I know it's early, but I don't think it's ever too early for good news. I have some very, very good news for all Americans, and bringing good news like this to the American people is one of the great joys of the Presidency. We've just received the October employment numbers. And I'm delighted to report they're the best we've seen since June, and they're the best they've been in more than 14 years: 5.2 percent, down from 5.3 in September. It's a moment of pride, I think, for us all.

We're setting off for Chicago now for a last push in our effort to help George Bush become the next President of the United States. And this is the message we're going to be taking to every home in America: The future is bright, and it's getting brighter

because we've been bringing good jobs and hope and opportunity to all the citizens in this country.

In October, we Americans created 323,000 new jobs. That brings the total number of jobs we've created in this country since the recovery began nearly 6 years ago to 18.4 million. So, America is hard at work and growing. I believe George Bush is going to be the next President because as every day passes it becomes ever clearer that our policies have worked, and they're working, and they'll continue to work and nothing's going to stop us now. And I'm going to have to run for that bird out there.

### *1988 Presidential Campaign*

*Q.* Mr. President, some people think that your party has conducted a nasty, mean-spirited campaign.

*The President.* It's a little bit like what Harry Truman once said: We've just been telling the truth, and they think it's negative.

*Q.* Well, a lot of people don't think you're Harry Truman.

*The President.* Well, I've never tried to be Harry Truman.

*Q.* You are wrapping yourself in the aura, though.

*The President.* What's that?

*Q.* You are wrapping yourself in the aura of Harry Truman and F.D.R.

*The President.* Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International], I'm just saying one thing, and I know I have to run and I can't go on taking questions here. But let me just say one thing: When I voted my first time in 1932, for what became the New Deal—Franklin Delano Roosevelt and all of them—the platform of the Democratic Party in that day and in that election called for a 25-percent cut in Federal

spending, the elimination of useless Boards and Commissions, and the restoring to local communities, the people, and the States authority and autonomy that had been unjustly seized by the Federal Government.

Now, there's only one party today that is running on that platform, and that's the Republican Party. There has been a very definite switch as to where the two parties stand. In those days, the Republican Party was the party of protectionism and high tariffs, and today it's the other way around.

*Q.* Well, Roosevelt did pull us out of a depression, didn't he?

*The President.* He what?

*Q.* Roosevelt pulled us out of a depression.

*The President.* I think if you look closely you'll find that World War II pulled us out of a recession.

*Note: The President spoke at 8:59 a.m. at the South Portico of the White House, prior to his departure for Illinois.*

## Remarks on Signing the Genocide Convention Implementation Act of 1987 (the Proxmire Act) in Chicago, Illinois

*November 4, 1988*

Well, good morning. We gather today to bear witness to the past and learn from its awful example, and to make sure that we're not condemned to relive its crimes. I am today signing the Genocide Convention Implementation Act of 1987, which will permit the United States to become party to the International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide that was approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948.

During the Second World War, mankind witnessed the most heinous of crimes: the Holocaust. And after the war, the nations of the world came together and drafted the genocide convention as a howl of anguish and an effort to prevent and punish future acts of genocide. The United States signed the convention, and in 1949 President Truman requested the Senate's advice and consent to ratification. In 1986 the Senate

gave its consent, conditioned upon enactment of implementing legislation. We finally close the circles today by signing the implementing legislation that will permit the United States to ratify the convention and formally join 97 nations of the world in condemning genocide and treating it as a crime.

I'm delighted to fulfill the promise made by Harry Truman to all the peoples of the world, and especially the Jewish people. I remember what the Holocaust meant to me as I watched the films of the death camps after the Nazi defeat in World War II. Slavs, Gypsies, and others died in the fires, as well. And we've seen other horrors this century—in the Ukraine, in Cambodia, in Ethiopia. They only renew our rage and righteous fury, and make this moment all the more significant for me and all Americans.

Under this legislation, any U.S. national or

any person in the United States who kills members of a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group with the specific intent of destroying that group in whole or in substantial part may spend his or her life in prison. Lesser acts of violence are punishable by as much as 20 years in prison and a fine of up to \$1 million. While I would have preferred that Congress had adopted the administration's proposal to permit the death penalty for those convicted of genocidal murders, this legislation still represents a strong and clear statement by the United States that it will punish acts of genocide with the force of law and the righteousness of justice.

The timing of the enactment is particularly fitting, for we're commemorating a week of remembrance of the Kristallnacht, the infamous "night of broken glass," which occurred 50 years ago on November 9, 1938. That night, Nazis in Germany and Austria conducted a pogrom against the Jewish people. By the morning of November 10th, scores of Jews were dead, hun-

dreds bleeding, shops and homes in ruins, and synagogues defiled and debased. And that was the night that began the Holocaust, the night that should have alerted the world of the gruesome design of the Final Solution.

This legislation resulted from the cooperation of our administration and many in Congress, such as Congressmen Henry Hyde and Jack Davis and John Porter and Senator Bill Proxmire, to ensure that the United States redoubles its efforts to gain universal observance of human rights.

We pay tribute to those who suffered that night and all the nights that followed upon it with our action today.

So, I thank you, and God bless you all. And now I will sign the proclamation and the bill.

*Note: The President spoke at 10:15 a.m. in the Air Force Reserve Building at O'Hare International Airport. S. 1851, approved November 4, was assigned Public Law No. 100-606.*

## Proclamation 5897—Week of Remembrance of Kristallnacht, 1988 November 4, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Fifty years ago, on the night of November 9–10, 1938, German Nazis committed a nationwide pogrom against Jewish people. By the next morning, scores of Jews were dead, hundreds were injured, and many synagogues, shops, and homes lay in ruins. This vicious attack became known around the globe as "Kristallnacht"—"crystal night" or "the night of broken glass"—from the mute evidence of shattered window glass it left in so many streets. Half a century later, we mourn every victim of this pogrom and we rededicate ourselves to preventing repetitions of such brutality anywhere and everywhere.

The world had been ignoring many warning signs in Germany and elsewhere of increasing anti-Semitism, disregard for human

rights, and eugenically motivated assaults on individual dignity and worth. Kristallnacht surely should have alerted everyone that time had run out—that the "peace in our time" proclaimed hopefully by British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain only a few weeks before was not to be. It took World War II to eliminate the Nazi threat to humanity and to our most sacred values.

Fifty years later, in our Nation's Capital, we have now laid the cornerstone for a national museum to commemorate those who perished in the Holocaust foreshadowed by Kristallnacht. We are determined as Americans to keep their memory fresh and enduring. We resolve to remind ourselves of the enormous evil of which mankind is capable and to remain vigilant.

We know that anti-Semitism is still present in the world and that there are still those who oppress others for their race,



creed, or color and their simple desire for self-determination and a better life. We know where such racism and prejudice can lead. Let us ever recall that a remedy exists; it is our profound belief in and our readiness to defend the immortal declaration "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." If we hold fast to these truths we will find the inspiration and the power to prevent inhumanity on the face of the earth.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 654, has designated November 4 through November 10, 1988, as "Week of Remembrance of Kristallnacht" and authorized and requested the President to issue a procla-

mation in observance of this week.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim November 4 through November 10, 1988, as Week of Remembrance of Kristallnacht. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:03 a.m., November 4, 1988]*

## Informal Exchange With Reporters in Chicago, Illinois November 4, 1988

*Q.* Mr. President, the Soviets have suspended their troop withdrawal from Afghanistan. How do you feel about that, sir?

*The President.* Well, I think we're all disappointed by that. At the same time, I think we could recognize, however, that this is something they themselves have said is temporary, and they have repledged themselves to totally bring their troops out by February 16th. So, I think we have to stand by that.

*Q.* Do you believe they're just covering their retreat, sir?

*The President.* This is what they may

claim. They've said that they are still abiding by the February 15th—

*Q.* Is the United States going to do anything about this, Mr. President?

*The President.* Well, I just learned about it on an airplane coming out. We haven't had a chance to sit down and talk this over, and all the details.

*Note: The exchange began at 10:25 a.m. in the Air Force Reserve Building at O'Hare Airport. Following the exchange, the President traveled to Palos Hills.*

## Remarks Upon Arrival in Palos Hills, Illinois November 4, 1988

Thank you very much, and good morning, Chicagoland. It's great to be here with your fine Governor, Jim Thompson, and your Congressman, Jack Davis. And thank you all for being here. And a special hello to the great kids of the Andrew High School Band. You've done yourselves proud.

Now, will you all do—and all make America proud and just say no to drugs? *[Applause]* And let me say a special thanks to all of you who have braved this terrible weather to be here today. With spirit and dedication like this, George Bush and I are lucky to have you on our side.

We're headed into the last lap of this election campaign, and I've come to Illinois to carry the flag for the next President of the United States, my friend George Bush. He's the guy to lead us forward toward our national destiny, because he knows what you believe in, what America believes in and he believes in, too.

Now I have an announcement. We just received the unemployment numbers for October. And it's the kind of news that makes this job worthwhile. The unemployment rate has fallen to 5.2 percent, which means it's the best it's been in more than 14 years. And I'm here to tell you if you like news like that and you want more, you'll make George Bush the next President of the United States.

Yes, in the last 8 years, we've set our sights once again on our enduring values and our hopes for the future, and you've seen the results. They say they're on your side, those other fellows, but that's just an empty promise. They promise, but you know we deliver. Yes, the last 8 years have been good years; but I've got a hunch that when George Bush gets in the saddle, as someone said in an old movie, "You ain't seen nothin' yet." He knows that prosperity has a purpose. Prosperity gives all America the opportunity to raise a healthy family in the right way, to reach out to those who need help in our communities, to dream, and to make all our dreams come true. And he knows that freedom, glorious freedom, works.

Yes, we Americans hold history in our hands, but only if we vote. Earlier this year, I had the privilege of doing something I have never thought an American President would be able to do. I spoke to students in

the Soviet Union, in Moscow, about the glory and wonder of human freedom. Think of those students. Only if they're very lucky and rise high in the Communist Party will any one of them ever have the influence on the course of their country's history and world history that each of you can have just by going into the voting booth.

Let me, before I go, ask you something. Those of you who are eligible to vote this year—I'm asking for a commitment now, and if you say yes, I'll take it as a promise. On Tuesday, will you show up at the polls and vote?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* And will you make sure to turn out our voters to punch 36 [vote the straight Republican ticket]? Will you—

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* Will you make sure to cast your vote for family and against drugs by choosing Jack Davis for Congress?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* And will all of you who believe in a strong defense, traditional values, and peace and prosperity make sure to cast your vote for George Bush for President of the United States?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* Well, you just made my day. I know that I have to move on now to where I'm to speak, but I want to thank you all, and God bless you all.

*Audience members.* Ronnie! Ronnie! Ronnie!

*The President.* Thank you. Thank you very much. Well, we have to go.

*Note: The President spoke at 10:56 a.m. at the landing zone at Moraine Valley Community College.*

## Remarks at a Republican Campaign Rally in Palos Hills, Illinois November 4, 1988

*The President.* Thanks, Governor Jim, for that great introduction and the great work that you've done quarterbacking our team in Illinois. And let me add a special thank you to the guys and girls in the Stag High

School Band. You've all done yourselves proud. Now, will you promise me to do America proud and just say no to drugs? [Applause] And if you keep studying and practice hard, maybe you'll end up as bril-

liant and fluent as the wonderful musicians in the Chicago Symphonic Wind Ensemble.

*Audience member.* Four more years! Four more years! Four more years!

*The President.* It's a treat to be here at Moraine Valley Community College—and 8 years to the day that you elected me President of the United States. Now, you know, as President, I can't really favor one team over another, but when it comes to football, I have to admit that there's nothing I like to see more than a bunch of Marauders going on a rampage. And I'd like to—

*Audience members.* Four more years! Four more years! Four more years!

*The President.* Thank you all very much, and I'd like to just say something to you about that. You know, once I'm out of office, where no one can accuse me of doing it for myself, I'm going to see if I can't stir up a storm about changing that constitutional amendment because I believe it's an infringement on your democratic rights to vote for whoever you want to vote for.

But now I'd like to say hello to Sam Skinner, George Ryan, and two friends I usually see in Washington, Harris Fawell and Jack Davis. Now, they're the kinds of Members of Congress that keep the Washington bureaucrats from causing too much trouble out here in the real America. And also there's someone else I'd like to see in Washington, and that is John Holowinsky.

Now I want to talk to you about a very good friend of mine. You know, I've been an American voter for 56 years; in fact, I cast my first ballot in a Presidential race for Franklin Roosevelt in 1932. I've seen them come, and I've seen them go. Some were great. Some were good. And some were bad. But I have to say I've never been more enthusiastic about my choice than this year. I've been President for 8 years now, and nobody knows better than I that the most qualified man alive in the world for the job, yes, the best man alive for the job, is the man who is going to be President of the United States after you cast your ballot next Tuesday—and his name is George Bush.

*Audience members.* Bush! Bush! Bush!

*The President.* I know this man, George Bush, and over the past couple of months you've all gotten to know him a lot better.

You've learned that he believes in America and the American dream. You know he stands for the policies that have brought peace and prosperity back to our great land. You've learned that he stands for the bedrock Judeo-Christian moral principles that guide us and our children. And you know that he stands for a strong America—yes, an America that fights for freedom and will not yield in that struggle until the oppressed peoples of the world breathe free.

Now, I know the fellow at the top of the other ticket is going around saying that he's on your side.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* Well, I know who's on your side, because he's been on my side, and that's George Bush. He has stood by me for 8 years. And so, if you want to know who's on the side of the little guy, well, I'll tell you: It's the big guy, the big guy from Texas. I know because I've worked more closely with George Bush than with any other member of the administration. I've seen him keep a cool head in a hot crisis. I've seen his leadership, and I've been guided by his vision. I have given him some of the most sensitive and difficult tasks that we've had, and he's never let the country down. No, he's done us all proud.

You know who led the fight to lift excessive Federal regulations off the shoulders of America's economy? It was George Bush. It was one of the first things we'd done. I asked him to head up a task force to see how many Federal regulations we could get rid of. And let me give you the estimated score. They've done their task; and as of now, we estimate that the Federal paperwork imposed upon you, the people, and on the communities and the States has been reduced by 600 million man-hours a year.

Now, do you know who played the vital role of reassuring our allies about the deployment of our missiles in Europe—

*Audience member.* George Bush!

*The President.* —and set the stage for the INF treaty?

*Audience member.* You did.

*The President.* You know the answer: George Bush.

And who ran the initial policy meetings that led to our rescue of Grenada?

*Audience members.* George Bush!

*The President.* That's right—George Bush.

And he's the one who stands with the American people on the things that matter most deeply. George Bush knows the importance of our traditional values. He cares that courts won't allow children in public schools to open their day with a simple, silent, voluntary prayer. He believes we must have judges on our courts who care not just about the rights of criminals but about the rights of the victims of crime. For these many reasons and for a thousand others, I believe the next President of the United States should be George Bush. And as—

*Audience members.* Bush! Bush! Bush!

*The President.* I know where you stand. And as for the other fellow, he's been going around lately comparing himself with some of the great Democrats of the past, men like F.D.R. and John F. Kennedy. But I have to tell you, if he's Harry Truman, I'm just what your Governor said a little minute ago: I'm Roger Rabbit.

You know, with the election so close, some people are saying it's time for a change. Well, ladies and gentlemen, we are the change. The change began 8 years ago. Eight years ago we started liberating you from the confiscations of the "malaise" years. When we came into office, families across this country were suffering from tax rates so high they made Michael Jordan look like Pee-Wee Herman. Well, we took that money out of the grasping hands of the Washington bureaucrats and put it back in the wallets of the people they'd taken it from in the first place: the hard-working men and women of America.

And look what happened: the longest peacetime recovery in our history, 71 months, and as of now, 18.4 million new jobs. Now there are more people at work over the age of 16, including students and retirees, men and women, female—all from 16 years of age on up. And the highest percentage of that population pool is employed than ever before in our history—62.7 percent of all of those people have jobs today. And today we heard the great news: that October unemployment was the lowest it's been since June, which means the lowest it's been since May of 1974. And

because of our tax reform, most families in this area saw their tax rates slashed to 15 percent.

Now, the task is not complete. We've got to keep going and to extend our recovery to every American home and every American family. And given the success we've had so far, I think you'll agree the best man for that job is the guy who's already on the job: George Bush.

*Audience members.* Bush! Bush! Bush!

*The President.* When we arrived in Washington, we faced a nation in which criminals were running rampant because liberal judges were so interested in protecting the so-called rights of the bad guys they were placing the good guys at risk. We came in and appointed judges who respect the law, respect the Constitution, and know the meaning of the word "punishment." Violent crime has fallen significantly since 1981 because we put the bad guys on notice: Make one false move, and the next sound you hear is the clang of a jail cell door slamming shut.

Our greatest bulwarks against crime are those citizens who have devoted their lives to guarding us: the noble men and women of our State and local police. And George Bush and I stand united behind them. We believe that there are no citizens more precious than they, and we must protect them as they protect us. Now, the other fellow opposes the death penalty. He opposes it absolutely and in every case. But as for George Bush and Dan Quayle and me, we believe with every ounce of our conviction that a crack dealer with a machinegun who murders a police officer in the line of duty should face the death sentence.

And I'm happy to see Congressman Jack Davis here today because he's been in the forefront of our crusade against illegal drug use. Yes, when it comes to fighting crime, I think it's pretty clear just who's on your side: Jack Davis and George Bush.

We also went to work on our national defenses. And once again, America is strong, and we're at peace. We and our NATO allies stood firm in the face of Soviet missiles pointing at the heart of Europe and Asia. And Mr. Gorbachev got the message. He did business because he knew we meant

business. And we still mean business.

None of our triumphs—not even one—would have happened if George Bush's opponent had had his way. There would have been no INF treaty or Soviet pullout from Afghanistan or democratic revolutions around the globe. He opposed rebuilding our military defenses, and even today, he wants to cancel or eliminate two supercarrier task forces from the Navy.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* In fact, what they've planned for the Navy is so bad that by the time they get through, Michael may have to row the boat ashore. Yes, if he did half of what he's threatening to do to our defenses, we'd all be in the tank. [*The President referred to a campaign event in which Michael Dukakis rode in a tank.*]

Now, just listen to what the liberals have said no to. They opposed the liberation of Grenada. They opposed the blow we struck against terrorist Libya. They oppose our policy of helping freedom fighters advance the cause of liberty around the world. Well, George Bush and I did all these things, and I'll tell you proudly right now: We'd both do every single one of them over again.

And of all the changes we've made, the one I may be happiest of is this: Our young men and women are once again proud to wear their country's uniform. And because of them, over these past 8 years, not 1 inch of ground on this good Earth has fallen to the Communists.

What it all comes down to this year is a clash of visions, of philosophies. The choice next Tuesday is as clear as it was 8 years ago today, as clear as it was in '84. Yes, my friends, this election is a referendum on liberalism and an examination of our commitment to our traditional values. You must choose between, on the one hand, policies of tax and spend, economic stagnation, international weakness, and always, always "blame America first"; and on the other hand, limited government, economic growth, opportunity, a strong defense, solidarity forever, and always, always "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America."

So, yes, your vote is important, and, yes, the choice this year is very important. This weekend, you and hundreds of thousands of

volunteers will be working in their precincts to turn out the Republican vote and to bring our message of hope and opportunity to all Americans. I'm convinced that volunteer support put me over the top in many States in 1980, and Illinois was one of them. And once again I ask for your help. Go out there and turn out our voters to "punch 36" [vote the straight Republican ticket].

Yes, my friends, when you accept the blessing of every American that is the right to vote, when you go into that booth, you're not only choosing the direction this country will take for the next 4 years, you're casting a vote for your children and your children's children. It's critically important that the fate of our great nation be placed in the capable, strong, and still gentle hands of a man who has been a hero in war and a leader in peace, a friend to me and to all Americans.

Yes, there's only one man I trust to bring this country forward, ever forward, toward its destiny of greatness—

*Audience members.* George Bush!

*The President.* Yes. So, I ask you: On November 8th—and I'm sure I know the answer—to make George Bush the next President of the United States. And now will you do me this one favor: Go out there and win one for the Gipper. [*Applause*]

Now, I have a bad habit lately, and I'm going to conclude with a joke. [*Laughter*] I've learned some time past that in the Soviet Union the people there have taken to making up jokes which they tell among themselves, and they display a great sense of humor. But they also display a certain cynicism about their system. And I have been collecting these jokes. I even told a couple to the General Secretary Gorbachev. [*Laughter*] Most of the others it would be tactless to tell him, but this one was about an order went out that anyone caught speeding, anyone, no matter who it was, should get a ticket. Now, you have to realize that in the Soviet Union only a few private citizens own an automobile. All those cars you see in the newsreel shots belong to the bureaucrats. As a matter of fact, for an ordinary citizen to order a car there, he's got to wait 10 years for delivery.

But he lays the money down 10 years in advance.

Well, anyway, this thing was they've got to have a ticket, no matter who they are. Well, Gorbachev came out of his *dacha*, his country home, one morning, and he was late getting to the Kremlin. There was the limousine with his driver, and he said to the driver, "You get in the backseat. I'll drive." And down the road he went. But he passed two motorcycle cops. And one of them took out after him. And in a very short time, he's back with his buddy. And the buddy says, "Well, did you give him a ticket?" And he said, "No." Well, he said, "Why not? We were told to give a ticket no matter who it was." "Oh," he said, "this one was too important." Well, he said, "Who was it?" He says, "I couldn't recognize him, but his driver was Gorbachev." [Laughter]

Since I mentioned that 10 years and the automobile, I'll conclude with another one, and then I have to go. Having mentioned that, this was a Russian that went in, had his

money together and everything to order a car. And he signed all the papers and laid down the money. And the man behind the counter said, "All right, come back in 10 years and get your car." And the fellow said, "Morning or afternoon?" [Laughter] The fellow behind the counter said, "Well, 10 years from now—what difference does it make?" He said, "Well, the plumber's coming in the morning." [Laughter]

Well, thank you all. Thank you, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:11 a.m. in the gymnasium at Moraine Valley Community College. He was introduced by Gov. James Thompson. In his remarks, the President referred to former U.S. Attorney Samuel Skinner; Lt. Gov. George H. Ryan; Representatives Harris W. Fawell and Jack Davis; John Holowinsky, Republican candidate for the U.S. House of Representatives; and Michael Jordan, a member of the Chicago Bulls basketball team.*

## Remarks at a Republican Campaign Rally in Voorhees, New Jersey

November 4, 1988

*The President.* Thank you all very much. *Audience members.* Reagan! Reagan! Reagan!

*The President.* Thank you very much. And thank you, Tom. And thank you for that great music from the Mainstreet Pop Band, Eastern High School Band, Cherry Hill East High School Band, and Cherry Hill West High School Band. And let me say a special thank you to Bob Franks and hello to a man I hope you would send to Congress, Frank Cristaudo.

Now, before I start, I have a message from my roommate to every young person here: Please, for your parents, your friends, for your country, and most of all for yourselves, just say no to drugs and alcohol.

I'm here to ask everyone in New Jersey who supports the change we've been bringing to America these last 8 years to vote, from top to bottom, for the entire Republi-

can ticket, including our Republican candidates for the House of Representatives and, in this district, for the man who has put the Federal Government into the battle to end the ocean dumping—you missed me [*The President referred to a loud noise in the background*]*—[laughter]*—end the ocean dumping of sludge and medical waste off New Jersey's shore, Jim Saxton, and to ask you to vote for one of the best men I've ever known to run for United States Senate or any other office, Pete Dawkins, and for the next President of the United States, George Bush.

You know, I'm dedicating myself this autumn to making sure that all we've begun these past 8 years—all the changes, all the new hopes for all Americans and for all the people in the world—that all this continues. On every level—in local races as well as in the House of Representatives, in

the Senate, and in the White House—the election this year is about what the Vice President called the other day the big issues: peace, prosperity, the respect of government for family and community, the safety of law-abiding citizens, and the values that have made America the greatest and freest nation on Earth—as Lincoln said, “the last best hope” of all humanity. And we’re determined to keep it that way.

Yes, the choice is just as clear as the choice in 1980 and 1984. It’s between, on one hand, liberal tax and spend, economic stagnation, international weakness, and always, always “blame America first”; and on the other hand, what we believe: limited government, a strong defense, firmness with the Soviets, and always, always “I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America.”

Well, you know, our liberal friends talk about it being time for a change. But where have they been for the last 8 years? We are the change. We began it 8 years ago. And the choice this year is to go forward with the change or to go back to the stagnant status quo out of the past.

And let me pause here and say that there is no change of which I’m prouder than that our young men and women once more take pride in wearing the uniform of the United States of America. And you know, thanks to their valor, in the last 8 years, not 1 square inch of land has been lost to communism. And in fact, in one tiny nation, Grenada, we’ve pushed communism back.

When we took office, America was in the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression. We turned that around. Think of what reducing the mortgage rates, as we have, by a third means to young families seeking to purchase a new home. Think of what reducing inflation to a third of what it was means to families seeking to protect their life savings. And think of what our tax reduction program has meant to families, most of whom now pay a top rate of 15 percent. And think of what this means to you. And think about the great news we received today: October unemployment down to 5.2 percent, the lowest since June and the lowest in more than 14 years. Think of what that means to all Americans. Yes, what you heard in a recent debate, I’ve

heard echoed in my talks with the leaders of many other nations: Today, the United States of America is the envy of the world.

If I could just interject something here about that unemployment rate. There will always be an unemployment rate—not because of hard times and people who can’t find a job—there will always be a percentage of our people who are, by their own choice, between jobs, have changed to another place to live, and young people coming into the job market. Well, on Sundays I’ve gotten in the hobby lately of reading the help-wanted ads in the paper. [Laughter] I don’t really read the ads; I count the number of pages. And when in Washington, in the Washington daily paper on Sunday, you pick it up and see 70 full pages of those tiny help wanted ads, employers looking for people to come to work, you know that we’ve done something about employment and jobs.

We’ve come a long way in the last 8 years, but my friends, my message to you today is that everything that we’ve worked for these last 8 years, everything, could be lost faster than you can say Taxachusetts. [Laughter] Our opponents say they’re in the tradition of F.D.R., Harry Truman, and John Kennedy; but from the economy to national defense, they’ve taken positions that only a McGovern could love.

Not long ago, former Defense and Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, who served in administrations of both parties, wrote that their ticket this year seems to be, in Secretary Schlesinger’s words, “viscerally antimilitary.” They would cut the B-1 bomber, the MX missile, our strategic defense against ballistic missiles, and two carrier battle groups eliminated from our Navy.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* In fact, what they plan for the Navy is so bad that by the time they get through Michael may have to row the boat ashore—[laughter]—if Frank [Lautenberg] doesn’t sink it first. [Laughter]

Well, hearing all this, maybe it won’t surprise you that this year we have a liberal candidate whose appointees to his State’s supreme court have been described, in the words of legal authorities who’ve studied

their records, as "fervent proponents of the liberal social agenda committed to imposing it through judicial decree."

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* They've opposed the death penalty and mandatory sentences for drug dealers.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* My friends, you can't be tough on drugs unless you're tough on crime. They believe that requiring teachers to lead classes in the Pledge of Allegiance is unconstitutional—

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* —and have voted to strike down a ban on child pornography.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* Well, I've appointed very different Justices to the U.S. Supreme Court, and so will George Bush. And our kind of Justices are the kind that Pete Dawkins won't fight; he'll help confirm them.

Now, you've heard the liberals say they're on your side. They're on your side the way the ice was on the side of the whales. For example, Pete Dawkins' opponent refuses to rule out higher taxes. He calls higher taxes a "last resort," which in translation from politician language to the English language means he's going to do everything he can not to read the next President's lips. On the other hand, if they need it, and many of them will, Pete Dawkins will give lip-reading courses to the entire Congress: "last resort" on one side; "read my lips, no new taxes" on the other. Tell me now: Who's on your side, Pete Dawkins' liberal opponent or Pete Dawkins?

*Audience members.* Pete! Pete! Pete!

*The President.* I like this audience. Let's try another. Let's take George Bush's opponent.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* Between 1986 and 1987, while America as a whole was creating more new jobs than the rest of the industrial world put together, under the Governor, his State ranked an abysmal 30th among our States in the annual rate of total job growth. And with yesterday's papers reporting a State bank account overdrawn by as much as \$190 million for a month—

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* The Massachusetts mess is

getting sloppier and sloppier by the day.

*Audience member.* I'm the one that got a furlough. [Laughter]

*The President.* I wish I'd said that. [Laughter]

Now, let me ask you: biggest job growth in the industrial world or one of the slower rates in the Nation—in a mess like that and you tell me, who's on your side, that liberal Governor or George Bush?

*Audience members.* Bush! Bush! Bush!

*The President.* I think I'll take you home with me.

Now, our liberal friends have promised that come January the Reagan era is over and their era will be just beginning. From top to bottom, the election this year is a referendum on liberalism. Ours is a system of three equal branches of government. Two branches, Congress and the President, are chosen by election, and the third branch, the courts, is chosen by those other two. When you vote for a candidate for the Senate or the House, you're voting for the direction of the country and the world as much as when you vote for President. And since we must ride two horses, Congress and the President, across every stream, shouldn't they both be going the same way? [Applause] Everyone on our ticket led by George Bush, Pete Dawkins, and Jim Saxton is going the same way. And come to think of it, that's my way, too.

You know, let me pause here and say a word about a man I admire immensely—the man I hope will be your next Senator—and the campaign against him. His opponent is a far-out liberal who opposes Gramm-Rudman, the line-item veto, the balanced budget amendment, and in fact, every move we've made to cut spending—unless it's defense spending. He talks tough on crime, but he opposes the death penalty. All this is bad enough, but there's something more. We've seen a new lack of stability creeping into the way the opposition in Congress operates. I have to deal with it every day, and I believe that, when all is said and done, it's bad for America. You won't normally see most of what I'm talking about, but here in this Senate race, Pete Dawkins' opponent has brought that style of political fighting back home.



Pete Dawkins is one of the finest men I have ever known. He's courageous, brilliant, and deeply dedicated to his country. He'll work with the new President, not try to cut him off at the knees every chance he gets. So, I'd ask you: Isn't it time for the voters of this great State to vote for a great team, Pete Dawkins and George Bush? [Applause]

*Audience members.* Pete! Pete! Pete!

*The President.* Yes, in the Congress, as well as the White House, it all comes down to exactly the same thing, and that's the kind of future we want for America, the values we believe in, the way we were brought up, and a few simple words like "freedom" and "family" and "peace" and "hope." I believe that the next 8 years can be a time of economic growth and unprecedented hope for America and the world. I believe we can see democracy come to every nation of Latin America. I believe we can continue the progress we've made with the Soviets. I believe we can move the world toward making nuclear terror a thing of the past with our Strategic Defense Initiative, SDI. Now, I believe this is our future if we put our nation in the right hands. And who has those hands? Jim Saxton, Pete Dawkins, and George Bush are those men.

This election campaign is not over. The only poll that means a thing is the one on election day. And that's why it's so important for you to vote. Not long ago, I did something I thought no American President would ever have an opportunity to do. There in the Moscow Hills, at Moscow State University, I addressed Soviet students and told them about the wonder and glory of human freedom, individual freedom. Now, think of those students. Only if they are very lucky and rise high in the Communist Party will any one of them have the influence on the course of history that each American has just by walking into the voting booth.

So, let me ask you one or two more questions. And I'm asking for a commitment, so if you shout yes, be sure to mean it. This coming Tuesday, will you show up at the polls to vote?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* Will you get your friends and neighbors also to show up at the polls

to vote?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* Will you vote for Jim Saxton for Congress?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* Will you vote for Pete Dawkins for Senate?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* And will you vote for George Bush?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* You just made my day again.

But you and I still have work to do. As Yogi Berra said, "It ain't over till it's over." And this election is a package deal: We need to win in both Congress and the White House for it to count the way it should count. I hope that someday your grandchildren will tell of the time that a certain President came into town and asked their grandparents to join him in setting America on the course of the new millennium, and that a century of peace, prosperity, opportunity, and hope followed.

So, if I could ask you just one last time, on election day, will you go out there and win one for the Gipper?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* Thank you.

I shouldn't do this, but I'm going to. I just did it at the last stop, and it gets to be a habit with me. I have a new hobby. I'm collecting stories that I can actually prove are made up by the people of the Soviet Union and told among themselves. And it reveals they've got a great sense of humor, and they also have a kind of cynical attitude towards their system.

Well, on this recent summit in Moscow, I was told one, as we were leaving, that they were telling among themselves. They had it that Gorbachev and I were in his limousine. And my Secret Service chief was with us, and his top security agent with him. And we were sightseeing. And we came to a waterfall, and we all got out to look. And Gorbachev said to my Secret Service man, "Go ahead, jump. Go over the falls." And he said, "I've got a wife and three kids." Well, he turned to his own man then and said, "You, jump. Go over the falls." And he did. [Laughter] Well, my man went down

the rocks around the falls to see if he could be of help or anything and found him down there wringing out his clothes. And he said, "Why did you do that?" He said, "When he told you to jump and go over the falls, why did you do that?" The fellow said, "I've got a wife and three kids." [Laughter]

Thank you all, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 4:26 p.m. at Main Street Mall. He was introduced by Gov. Thomas H. Kean. In his opening remarks, the President referred to Robert Franks, chairman of the State Republican Party. Following his remarks, the President returned to Washington, DC.*

## Appointment of Lauro F. Cavazos as a Governor of the Board of Governors of the American National Red Cross

*November 4, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Lauro F. Cavazos to be a Governor of the Board of Governors of the American National Red Cross for a term of 3 years. He would succeed Troy Kenneth Cribb, Jr.

Since September 1988 Secretary Cavazos has been Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was president of Texas Tech Univer-

sity and Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, 1980-1988.

Secretary Cavazos graduated from Texas Tech University (B.A., 1949; M.A., 1951) and Iowa State University (Ph.D., 1954). He was born January 4, 1927, at the King Ranch, TX. He served in the U.S. Army, 1945-1946. He is married, has 10 children, and currently resides in Washington, DC.

## Accordance of the Personal Rank of Ambassador to Arthur Clement Latno, Jr., While Serving as Chairman of the United States Delegation to the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference

*November 4, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to accord the personal rank of Ambassador to Arthur Clement Latno, Jr., in his capacity as chairman of the U.S. delegation to the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (WATTC-88).

Mr. Latno is a veteran of more than 34 years in the telephone industry. He has been executive vice president of the Pacific Telesis Group since 1978. From 1975 to 1978, he was vice president for external af-

fairs at Pacific Telephone and Telegraph, and from 1972 to 1975 was vice president for regulatory matters. Prior to this Mr. Latno held numerous other positions with Pacific Telephone and Telegraph.

Mr. Latno graduated from the University of Santa Clara (B.A., 1951). He was born May 14, 1929, in Ross, CA. He is married, has seven children, and resides in San Rafael, CA.

## Designation of Julian Joseph Vigneault III as United States Commissioner of the Arkansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Compact Commission

*November 4, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to designate Julian Joseph Vigneault III as United States Commissioner on the Arkansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Compact Commission. He would succeed Sharon L. Shipley.

Since 1986 Mr. Vigneault has been president of the Vigneault Co. in Little Rock, AR. Previously he was a field man for

Southern States at the National Republican Congressional Committee in Washington, DC, 1985-1986.

Mr. Vigneault attended the University of Arkansas at Little Rock and the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville. He was born March 28, 1954, in Furstenfeldbruck, Germany. He is married, has one child, and resides in Little Rock.

## Proclamation 5898—National Teacher Appreciation Day, 1988

*November 4, 1988*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Education requires devotion and hard work from student and teacher alike, and good teachers are inseparable from learning at any age. Education is a lifelong process that benefits individuals and entire communities and countries and helps lay the foundation of the future. We should all express our gratitude to the teachers among us who seek to offer pupils a thirst for knowledge, a solid education, and the inspiration to achieve and excel throughout life.

Teachers do an incalculable amount of good as they teach pupils how to study and learn; provide instruction in the skills of reading, writing, mathematics, languages, history, the sciences, and other disciplines; and transmit understanding of and appreciation for the many influences that have shaped our land of liberty and justice. Teachers do much good as well as they offer vocational instruction, continuing education, and education for special needs. By word and deed, teachers foster intellectual and all-around development; they must do so in conjunction with the example and guidance parents and families give their youngsters.

Our country's great teachers often make many sacrifices as they fulfill their countless responsibilities. They have earned, and truly deserve, the utmost gratitude and esteem of students, parents, and community members.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 438, has designated November 4, 1988, as "National Teacher Appreciation Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim November 4, 1988, as National Teacher Appreciation Day. I call upon all Americans to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:04 a.m., November 4, 1988]*

## Proclamation 5899—National Farm-City Week, 1988 November 4, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Communication systems are the essential circuitry of democracy, the lifelines of information and ideas that provide the motive power for economic growth, social development, and personal enrichment. Throughout our history as a Nation of great size and dynamic opportunities, America has relied on the creation and extension of new lines of communication as a primary means of achieving greater cohesion and more rapid transfer of knowledge and services.

During National Farm-City Week, we pause to recognize formally this aspect of our heritage and to rededicate ourselves to the goal of open and effective communication between rural and urban people, groups, and institutions. The pace of change in this regard has been truly extraordinary over the past century—with, for example, rural free delivery, the telephone, radio, and television. From the vantage point of the late 20th century, it may be hard for us to imagine how significant these and other developments in urban-rural communication actually were.

Advances in communication are even more vital today, when an average of 112 people rely on a single American farmer for their supply of food and fiber and agriculture is the focus of increasing international commerce and competition. The range of agricultural issues has grown, too, to include public concern over the environment, recreational areas, water, wildlife, food safety and nutrition, and, of course, the productivity and profitability of farming itself. Fortu-

nately, new means of communication are facilitating the rapid transfer of the ever more complex data needed to support our Nation's thriving mix of urban and rural activity. From satellites to on-line communications, from specialized newsletters to general trade publications, America's city-dwellers and farm families have an array of impressive new tools for sharing the fruits of their intelligence and their labor in the pursuit of a better life for all.

For the past 34 years, the theme of urban-rural dialogue and communication has been a regular part of our national celebration of Thanksgiving Week. Let us pause again this year to acknowledge our gratitude for the bounty of energy and invention God has bestowed upon our land.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan*, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week of November 18–24, 1988, as National Farm-City Week. I call upon all Americans to join in recognizing the importance of communication between rural and urban areas and in acclaiming the collaborative accomplishments of our productive farmers and urban residents.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:05 a.m., November 4, 1988]*

## Radio Address to the Nation on the Upcoming Elections November 5, 1988

*My fellow Americans:*

After a vibrant and fractious and exciting

year, we will at last be going to the polls on Tuesday and exercising our most important

right: the right to choose our future, the right to vote. There's nothing more glorious than the blessing that is our God-given freedom to choose those who will lead us, and there's no sight more moving than a lone American walking to that voting booth, casting a ballot in secret, and thereby determining the destiny of this great country.

And make no mistake: The choice this year at the top of the ballot is crucial. Don't listen to the cynical pundits who tell you this election isn't about the issues. Oh, yes, it is. In fact, it's about more than the issues: It's about the direction this country's going to take over the next 4 years and beyond. It's about the kind of economy we want, the kind of defense we want, the kind of values we want.

The choice is yours. But, yes, my fellow Americans, there is a choice, a very, very important choice. A vote for Vice President George Bush is a vote for optimism, an expression of faith in the American experiment. It's an endorsement of what we've done these past 8 years, and of our heartfelt promise that tomorrow and the days to come will be brighter still.

No one knows better than a man who has sought the highest office in this land what an awesome responsibility it is to be the vessel of change, the selection of a people in control of their present and their future. It's truly humbling. And I'd like once again to thank all of you who placed your faith in me, and I'd like to tip my hat to those who supported others but took their responsibility as citizens of a democratic society seriously and with care. I have heard your voices, like those before me and those after me. I have heard your voices, and I hope I have justified your faith.

You know the two men who wish to succeed me on Tuesday. You know, also, so many others—tens of thousands of candidates on State and local and school board ballots from Hawaii to Maine. And there are ballot propositions on issues from gun control to the size of cows' stalls. And, yes, every one of these choices is vital. Every one is crucial. Every one gives you an opportunity to say: This is what I want the future to look like. This is the country I want to live in. And I believe you must take every choice, from county sheriff to Presi-

dent of the United States, with equal seriousness. That's because our system depends upon you, every single one of you.

Alexander Hamilton, one of our Founding Fathers, said it best: "No laws have any validity or binding force without the consent and approbation of the people." Well, what we've learned in the course of human history is that dictators may coerce, and tyrants may control, but the people who obey them do so only because they are threatened with bodily harm to themselves or their families if they do not. These societies are not just, and they're not good. And perhaps most telling, they do not work. They do not work because the people have no voice. They have no say. Their elections are cynical frauds, sick jokes. Did you know that in the most recent election in the Stalinist nation of Albania, the vote tally was 1,820,652 to 1? Yes, without the fundamental freedom of the right to choose, hope disintegrates, expectations for the future suffer, and life itself becomes gray and dreary. And that means a weak economy, low standards of living, high infant mortality, and general gloom.

Now, compare that kind of society with the democratic societies where the last two centuries have seen the expansion of opportunity and freedom, steady increases in standards of living, and a constant belief that things will get only better. And why? Because we who live in democracy are all our own masters, and we know that the future is ours to build and that the only limits upon us are those we place on ourselves.

You can imagine how very moved I was last May to be in the Lenin Hills at a podium before an audience of students at Moscow State University speaking to them about the wonder and glory of human freedom, individual freedom. Think of those students. Only if they're very lucky and rise high in the Communist Party will any one of them ever have the influence on the course of their country's history and world history that each of you can have just by going into the voting booth.

So, my fellow Americans, on Tuesday, breathe in the intoxicating air of human freedom in every polling place and voting

booth in this nation and reaffirm the words in the Declaration of Independence: "All men are created equal."

Thank you. And until next week, God bless you, and God bless America.

*Note: The President's address was recorded at 9 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House for broadcast at 12:06 p.m. on November 5.*

## Remarks at a Republican Campaign Rally in Mount Clements, Michigan

November 5, 1988

*Audience members.* Four more years! Four more years! Four more years!

*The President.* Thank you all very much. And now that I won't be doing it for myself after January, I think I will start raising a holler that they ought to get rid of that law because it's an infringement on your right to vote for who you want to vote for.

President Lorenzo, John Engler, Governor Romney, Ronna, and thank you Jack Kemp for that great introduction. I know, ladies and gentlemen, it's no surprise that Jack Kemp is here in Michigan talking to all of you with his characteristic vigor and honesty and excitement. Jack Kemp, who was first campaigning on the idea of tax cuts back in the seventies—he had an enormous impact on government policy in American politics. And, Jack, for just a young fellow, you've had a brilliant past, but I'm willing to predict in your case the best is yet to come.

I'd like also to add a special thanks to the bands performing today. You kids did yourselves proud. Now, you don't mind my calling you kids, do you, but at my age I think I can. Now, incidentally, will all of you young people promise me you'll do all of America proud and just say no to drugs? *[Applause]*

Well, as you've been told already, I'm here today on behalf of a great candidate for the Presidency of the United States. But before I even mention his name, I want to ask each one of you: Will you give George Bush the kind of support he needs in the Congress by sending Doug Carl to Congress? *[Applause]* And will you help George Bush by putting Jim Dunn in the United States Senate? *[Applause]*

And it's great to be back here at Macomb

Community College, a college that is the third biggest institution of higher learning in this great State, the kind of college that lives up to its name because it's the pride of this community just as it's the pride of Michigan. And, yes, it's great to be in Michigan again. I'm here because I love your people and I love your State.

*Audience members.* We love you! We love you! We love you!

*The President.* Well, it's mutual.

Well, that's another reason I've come here today. We're now at the end of a long political journey that marks for me my last campaign as an officeholder. Nancy and I are so proud to have had the chance to serve all of you in Washington. And I'm proud to be here in Michigan and Macomb County with a special word, what I hope is an uplifting word to all of you in the closing hours of this campaign. It's always something to get out of Washington and on the campaign trail and get the chance to see heartland America and all of your hopeful, shining faces.

You know, it wasn't so very long ago that all I had to do to start an unfriendly campus riot was show up. *[Laughter]* And now on campaign stop after campaign stop, in State after State, I've seen so many young Americans, like yourselves, coming out to say hello. And today I just wanted all of you to know how delighted and grateful I am for that. If you ask me, as Robert Palmer has been singing recently, you are simply irresistible. That's why I'm glad to be here today and why I've been so glad to be on so many campuses around the country.

You see, people my age do deeply believe that it is our duty to turn over to you the

same opportunity and freedom that our parents and grandparents handed on to us. And when we look at you, when we see your openness and your enthusiasm for America and for life itself, it gives us heart, the kind of heart it's taken to fight and win this long campaign.

George Bush has that kind of heart. He has it because he cares about your future. He knows how far we've come in the past 8 years, and he doesn't want to see it squandered or thrown away. Throughout our history, whenever this great and blessed land has searched for true leadership, it has found it, and this year is no exception. I've worked more closely with George Bush these two terms than with any other member of the administration. I've seen him keep a cool head in hot crises. I've seen his leadership and vision. I've given him some of the most sensitive and difficult tasks that we've had, and he has never let me or the country down.

When you ask who led the fight to lift excessive regulations off the shoulders of America's economy or who reassured our allies about deployment of INF missiles and set the stage for the INF treaty or who ran the initial policy meetings that led to our rescue of Grenada, or when you ask which candidate for President is on your side and America's side—George Bush is that man.

When I mentioned first those excessive regulations—that was one of the first chores I gave him. I asked him to head up a task force to see how much we could reduce the Federal regulations imposed on the people. Well, they finished their task, and I think you might like to know that the regulations that they eliminated have led to a savings of paperwork imposed on you and on communities and States for the Federal Government that we estimate amounts to 600 million man-hours a year of paperwork that you don't have to do anymore.

You know, I have a little incident that explains what it used to be like when there was all that paper. There was a fellow in Washington—this is absolutely true—whose position was to receive papers and documents and then decide where they were to go in the Government. And one day he received one that was classified "secret." But it came to him, so he read it, decided

where it should go, initialed it, and sent it on. Twenty-four hours later it came back to him with a memorandum attached that says, "You weren't supposed to see this. Erase your initials—[laughter]—and initial the erasure." [Laughter]

George Bush knows the importance of the values expressed in the Pledge of Allegiance. He cares that courts won't allow children in public schools to open their day with a simple, silent, voluntary prayer. He believes that we must have judges on our courts who interpret the law and don't try to legislate, and who care not just about the rights of the criminals but about those of the victims of crime.

And that's just why I want George Bush to be the next President of the United States. You know, I once said that he was a great Vice President. But I know, and I've seen that it didn't come easily. George Bush is a man of action, a man accustomed to command. The Vice Presidency doesn't fit easily on such a man. But George Bush is also a patriot, so he made it fit, and he served with distinction no one has ever matched in that position.

And that's why I'm here today: to bring home the simple fact that all the progress we've made is on the line. Today's activities are part of a get-out-the-vote campaign. And I just want to tell each one of you to go to the polls on Tuesday and get your friends to go, too, to cast their and your votes for George Bush—and, again, to remember your great congressional candidate, Doug Carl, and a man who will make a great United States Senator, Jim Dunn.

You see, way back in August, on the day I arrived in New Orleans for the Republican Convention, I said the one thing George Bush and our party had to do was get our message out to the people who live in places like Macomb County, the people who gave us our great victories in 1980 and 1984. And I noted a line by our opposition that very few people had noticed, a line in which George Bush's opponent said this was an election about competence, not ideology. Well, I said then that that line was nothing but a smokescreen to hide the liberal agenda the opposition was going to force on Americans if it was elected. And that's why

everywhere I've gone I've said that, from top to bottom, from President to Congress to local office, especially here in Michigan, the election this year is a referendum on liberalism—or whether we let George Bush's opponent take America where America doesn't want to go.

Yes, the choice before the American people this year is just as clear as it was in 1980 and 1984: a choice between, on the one hand, liberal policies of tax and spend, economic stagnation, international weakness, and always, always “blame America first”; and on the other hand, what we believe: the policies of limited government, economic growth, individual opportunity, a strong defense, and always “I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America.”

You know, the fact is a lot of Democrats around the country are saying that their party leadership has swung so far to the left, so far out of the mainstream, that the national Democratic leadership has lost touch with the rank and file of the Democratic Party. Now, I'm a former Democrat, and I have to say: I didn't leave my party; my party left me.

Now, whether it's their opposition to voluntary prayer in school, support for gun control, or the leftwing judges appointed in a State like Massachusetts, or a weak-kneed defense policy, their views can only be described by the dreaded “L” word: liberal, liberal, liberal. That once-proud party of hope and affirmation has become the party of obstruction and negativism. The party of F.D.R. and Harry Truman has become the party of McGovern and Carter and Mondale and Dukakis. The party of “yes” has become the party of “no.” Well, the liberal leadership of the Democratic Party in Washington has been saying no to the rank-and-file Democrats of Michigan, and now it's time for you to start saying no to them by saying yes to George Bush and the entire Republican ticket.

You know, violent crime has fallen significantly since 1981 because George and I put criminals on notice. We said: Make a false move, and the next sound you hear is the clang of a jail cell door slamming shut. But in this election, one of the candidates believes that no matter how horrible or brutal

the crime, he opposes capital punishment.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* Well, if you ask me, there are no Americans braver and no citizens more precious than the men and women who guard us: our State and local police. And George Bush and I stand behind them all the way, as I know you do. And that's why George and I believe that for horrible crimes, like a drug dealer who murders a policeman in cold blood—that kind of killer deserves and should receive the death penalty.

And then there's the issue of defense. Look at the accomplishments of the last 8 years. We're once again respected in the world. Our armed forces are strong, and America is at peace. We and our NATO allies stood firm in the face of Soviet missiles pointing at the heart of Europe and Asia. And Mr. Gorbachev got the message. He did business because he knew we meant business. And we still mean business.

None of our triumphs—no, not one—would have happened if the liberals had had their way. There would have been no INF treaty or rollback in Afghanistan or democratic revolutions around the globe. They opposed rebuilding our military defenses, and even today they want to cancel out two carrier battle groups from our Navy.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* They have a defense policy only a McGovern could love. And what they've planned for the Navy is so bad that by the time they get finished Michael might have to row the boat ashore.

They opposed the liberation of Grenada. They opposed the blow we struck against terrorist Libya. They oppose our policy of helping freedom fighters advance the cause of liberty around the world. George Bush and I did all these things, and I'll tell you proudly right now: We'd both do every single one of them over again.

What they're proposing is not the defense policies of a Harry Truman or an F.D.R. The liberals have stolen the Democratic Party away from its heritage. As I say, I know because I once was one of them. And the truth is that when the left took over the Democratic Party, many rank-and-file



Democrats like me who were inspired by F.D.R. and Harry Truman took over the Republican Party. So, I want to ask those of you some people call Reagan Democrats to join with me and come home with me today. Come home to me and George Bush.

I just happen to think America's on a roll. We've just received the October unemployment numbers, and I'm delighted to report it's 5.2 percent. That's the best it's been in more than 14 years. And this is the message we're going to be taking to every home in America: The future is bright, and it's getting brighter because we've been bringing good jobs and hopes and opportunity to all the citizens in this country. In just the month of October, we Americans created 323,000 new jobs. Now, that brings the total number of jobs we've created in this country since the recovery began nearly 6 years ago to 18.4 million. And let me also add—I thought this might want to interest the people in Macomb County—that for the first 10 months of this year, average domestic auto sales are up from 1987.

So, we've got to do all we can to get our message out. We must guard against complacency and overconfidence. This election isn't over yet, not by a long shot. And as Winston Churchill once said: We must continue the struggle until victory is won.

Now, let me take a little opinion poll of my own. Will you make sure to turn out for the Republican ticket for State legislative candidates Steve Ainner, David Jaye, Bob McDonald, Bob Perakis, Roman Kulchitsky, and Terry London on November 8th? [Applause] Will you give the next President the Congress he needs by voting for Jim Dunn and Doug Carl on November 8th? [Applause] Will you send a message to the liberal leadership of the Democratic Party in Washington by voting for George Bush?

[Applause]

Yes, my friends, when you accept the blessing of every American—it's the right to vote—when you go into that voting booth, you're not only choosing the direction this country will take for the next 4 years, you're casting a vote for your children, and your children's children. It's critically important that the fate of our great nation be placed in the capable, strong, and still gentle hands of a man who has been a hero in war and a leader in peace, a friend to me and to all Americans. Yes, there's only one man I trust to bring this country forward, ever forward, toward its destiny of greatness. And so, I ask you on November 8th to make George Bush the next President of the United States.

So, now one last favor: Will you do it for me—especially all of you independents and rank-and-file Democrats—will you go out and win this one for the Gipper? [Applause]

Thank you all, and God bless you all.

[At this point, State Senator Gil Dinello gave the President a cardboard donkey.]

Thank you very much. And I know when I tell the story of this to George, he's going to be a very happy man. But I'm so grateful to you for what you have just said and what all of you are doing. Again, I thank you all very much. This is a great day.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:34 p.m. in the Physical Education Center at Macomb Community College. In his opening remarks, he referred to Albert Lorenzo, president of the college; State Senator John Engler; former Governor George Romney; and Ronna Romney, Republican national committeewoman and cochairman of the Bush-Quayle Campaign Committee for the State of Michigan. Following his remarks, the President traveled to Dallas, TX.*

## Remarks at a Republican Campaign Rally in Mesquite, Texas November 5, 1988

*The President.* Thank you, Phil, and thank you all very much. And a special hello and thank you, George Bush, Jr.—and a special,

long-time friend, Martha Weisend. Greetings also to the State GOP chairman, Fred Meyer. It's great to be here at the world-

famous Mesquite Rodeo.

You know, I keep a special place deep in my heart for Texas—for every cowpoke or wildcatter, astronaut or rancher, and every man, woman, and child who remembers the Alamo and knows the story of the battle of San Jacinto. You deserve to be proud of this great Republic, and you have the right to enjoy the beautiful flower and sweet fragrance of that yellow rose of Texas. Speaking for Nancy and myself, I can tell you, from El Paso to Texarkana, from the top of the Panhandle to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and clear through the middle of the great Dallas-Fort Worth metroplex, there's nothing we'd like better than to "Waltz Across Texas With You."

The Lone Star State is actually the State of many stars: Governor Bill Clements; Senator Phil Gramm; former Senator John Tower; Congressman and Senate candidate Beau Boulter; Congressional candidate Lon Williams; railroad commissioner Kent Hance; chief justice Tom Phillips; and a very special friend of mine, the Vice President of the United States, George Bush.

Now, you know, with this great reception you've given me and the way this Republican wagon train is rolling, it's hard to believe that once upon a time to be a Republican around here felt a little bit like being Gary Cooper in "High Noon"—[laughter]—outnumbered in a big way. You know, I remember a story of a fellow who was down kind of in the ranch and farm area here. He was running for office as a Republican. This was some years ago. He came by a farm, saw a fellow out there—at least get in a lick with him. And when the farmer heard he was a Republican, his jaw dropped, and he said, "Wait right here while I go get Ma. She's never seen a Republican before." [Laughter]

So, he went to get her. And the candidate, looking around, thought, well, when they come back, I'll give them a little Republican speech. When he couldn't find any platform—well, the only thing he could find was a pile of that stuff that Bess Truman took 35 years trying to get Harry to call fertilizer. [Laughter] So, he got up on the mound. There he was when they came back, and he made his little speech. And at the end of it, the farmer said, "That's the

first time I ever heard a Republican speech." And the candidate said, "That's the first time I've ever given a Republican speech from a Democratic platform." [Laughter]

Well, all that, as they say, is history—or should I say, ancient history, which at my age is a subject that I'm regarded as an expert in. [Laughter] But I've come here today to talk about the future, and there's no better place to do that than Texas. That's because no one in America understands more clearly than you that today America stands on the brink of an era of national greatness that will exceed anything that any country on Earth has ever known before. And that's certainly true here in Texas.

But while we eagerly look to the future, the naysayers, the liberal fearmongers, and the Washington gloom-and-doom-ocrats—[laughter]—talk about how they plan to manage America's decline. But tell me, do you believe that this, the greatest nation on Earth, is in decline?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* Would you agree with me that the greatest chapters in America's story haven't yet been written?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* The truth is that to a degree never before seen in human history, one nation, the United States, has become the model to be followed and imitated by the rest of the world. Nation after nation is turning to democracy. Heads of state from all over the world, when they see me now, tell me about their plans for reducing taxes and doing the things that we've already done. Our economic recipe has become the world's model. Communism is in retreat, and freedom is on the march around the world. And, yes, American culture and technology dominate the world to such a degree that from television's "Dallas" to Disneyland to the space shuttle *Discovery*, an entire planet is watching and following us. And, yes, America truly is the envy of the world.

Now, I know that during the Vice Presidential debate the liberal opposition laughed and snickered when Dan Quayle said that America is the envy of the world,

but they're going to get their answer soon. You see, the election this year, from top to bottom, from President to Congress to railroad commissioner to State supreme court and State legislature—especially here in Texas—is a referendum on liberalism. And I've got a hunch that where the liberals want to take America—backwards—the American people and the people of Texas don't want to go.

Yes, the choice before the American people this year is just as clear as it was in 1980 and 1984: a choice between, on the one hand, liberal policies of tax and spend; gun control; economic stagnation; international weakness; and always, always "blame America first"; and on the other hand, what we believe—the policies of limited government, economic growth, individual opportunity, a strong defense, firmness with the Soviets, and always, always "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America."

This is a chance to vote for the values that make America great and for the policies that turned this country around. I know that times have not been easy in Texas the last 3 years. But our national recovery has taken hold here, and we're going to keep it going until Texas becomes a roaring engine of prosperity to lead America forward, and the Lone Star lights up the sky.

But our opposition would derail this recovery faster than you can say "tax hike." [Laughter] When we took office 8 years ago, America was in the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression: double-digit inflation, interest rates of 21 percent, taxes and spending out of control. But we cut taxes, slashed inflation by two-thirds, sliced interest rates in half, and today America is in the longest peacetime expansion ever recorded. We're going into our 72d month. And since the expansion began, we've created—I've got the latest one, Phil—it's 14.4 million new jobs. And they're good jobs, three-quarters of them the kind that pay between \$20,000 and \$50,000 a year, or even more. In the State of Texas, real personal income is up by 10 percent. And today in America, a greater proportion of our population is employed than ever before in the history of the United States.

Now, I know we see that unemployment

rate, but there's always going to be an unemployment rate. There are always going to be people who, on their own, are voluntarily between jobs. And there are always going to be newcomers coming into the job market. But what I learned since I've been here is that the statisticians consider the potential employment pool of the United States everyone, male and female, from the age of 16 and up. That includes all those millions still getting an education, those retirees who are out there on the golf course. But that's the potential pool. Well, today 62.7 percent of that entire population pool are employed.

Now, lately, some liberals have been saying that they're on your side. I guess they think that will make it easier for them to reach their hand around and put it in your pocket. [Laughter] But you know, we've worked much too hard to cut your taxes to let our opponents come into office and raise them all over again and undo all our progress. So, if you care about fiscal responsibility—that means keeping the liberals from stealing your wallet—here's all you need to do on election day: Step into the voting booth, put your hand on the Republican lever, and say right out loud, "Read my lips: No new taxes."

In fact, a lot of Democrats around the country are saying that their party leadership has swung so far to the left, so far out of the mainstream, that the national Democratic leadership has lost touch with the rank and file of the party. Whether it's higher taxes, their opposition to school prayer, the appointment of leftwing judges, or a weak-kneed defense policy that only a McGovern could love, their views can only be described by the dreaded "L" word: liberal, liberal, liberal.

First, let's talk about crime and the right to bear arms. Our team believes that law-abiding people who want to protect their home and family have a constitutional right to own guns. But the liberals favor gun control.

*Audience members.* Boool

*The President.* In fact, our same opponents who are saying in Texas that they won't take away your guns, in other cities in the country are running political radio

ads attacking us because we oppose gun control. When it comes to gun control, the liberals and our team disagree. Now, you tell me—and let me hear the answer: Do you believe the liberals are on your side?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* We believe in strong judges who respect the Constitution and who are serious about fighting crime. Violent crime has fallen sharply in this country since 1981—I don't know why I picked that year—[laughter]—because we put criminals on notice. We said: Make a false move, and the next sound you hear is the clang of a jail cell door slamming shut.

The liberals say they're on your side, even when no matter how horrible or brutal the crime, they oppose capital punishment. Is that the side you're on?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* I didn't think so. [Laughter] Well, if you ask me, there are no Americans braver and no citizens more precious than the men and women who guard us: our State and local police. And George Bush, Tom Phillips, and I stand behind them all the way because we're on their side. Unlike liberals, we believe that when a drug dealer murders a policeman in cold blood, that kind of killer deserves and should receive the death sentence.

On school prayer—we're for it; they're against it. But the self-proclaimed liberals say they're on your side. I say that they're so way out on the far-left side that if this were a football game the opposition would be called off-side. Actually, they wouldn't even be off-side; they'd be over the sidelines, which is where we're going to send them come election day.

I want to take a moment to say something to the mainstream rank-and-file Democrats here today. You know I'm a former Democrat. And it's often said that the once proud Democratic Party of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Harry Truman is dead and gone, that the leadership of the Democratic Party has been taken over by the left. The party of F.D.R. and Harry Truman couldn't be killed. The party that represents people like you and me, that represents the majority of Americans—that party hasn't disappeared. The fact is it's stronger than ever. You see, the secret is

that when the left took over the Democratic Party leadership, we took over the Republican Party. We made the Republican Party into the party of working people; the family; the neighborhood; the defense of freedom; and, yes, the American flag and the Pledge of Allegiance to "one nation under God." So, you see, the party that so many of us grew up with still exists, except today it's called the Republican Party. And I'm asking all of you to come home and join me: Come home to the Republican Party.

Let me just interject here, if I will. My first vote was cast in 1932 for Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Do you know what platform he ran on? Reduce Federal spending by 25 percent. Eliminate useless boards and commissions. And return to the local communities, the people, and the States the authority and autonomy that had been unjustly seized by the Federal Government. Well, which party today is running on that kind of platform? Ours.

The fact is, the old Texas Republic is fast becoming the new Republican Texas. And it's former Democrats who are making that happen, conservatives who've come home—people like Phil Gramm and Kent Hance and you and me. This year a record 1 million Texans voted in the Republican primary.

You see, today there really is a difference between the leadership of the two parties. My friend Phil Gramm knows that personally. The leftwing Democratic leadership in Washington expects its members to take orders and support its radical agenda. Phil changed parties and became a Republican so he could work for the working people of Texas and be a champion of freedom. On election day, just by voting for the whole Republican ticket, you can be a champion of freedom, too. Here in Mesquite, you can say no to the liberal Democrats by electing Lon Williams to Congress. And that will give Dick Armey, Steve Bartlett, and Joe Barton the help they need in Washington. And you know, there's only one man in this election who really wants to join Phil Gramm as the other Senator from Texas, and that man is Beau Boulter. And, yes, it's Chief Justice Tom Phillips and the Republican candidates for the Texas supreme court

who want to clean it up and believe that in Texas justice is not for sale. So, remember again, it's Beau Boulter, Lon Williams, Kent Hance, Tom Phillips, and Vice President George Bush. This is the team that is on your side.

And one of the issues where there's the biggest difference is defense. Just look at what Vice President Bush and I have done over the last 8 years. Today we're once again respected in the world. Our Armed Forces are strong, and America is at peace. We and our NATO allies stood firm in the face of Soviet missiles pointing at the heart of Europe and Asia. And Mr. Gorbachev got the message. He did business because he knew we meant business. And we still mean business.

But I know there've been some people that have worried a little about Gorbachev and me in these summit meetings. And they think maybe I'm kind of—well, I've gotten a little easier here. But I just want you to know I made it plain to him from the very beginning with an old American saying: Trust everyone, but cut the cards.

But none of our triumphs—no, not one—could have happened if the liberals had their way. There would have been no INF treaty or rollback in Afghanistan or democratic victories around the globe. They opposed rebuilding our military defenses, and even today they want to cancel out of the Navy two carrier battle groups. What they're planning for the Navy is so bad that by the time they get finished Michael will have to row the boat ashore.

No, they opposed the liberation of Grenada. They opposed the raid on terrorist Libya. They oppose our policy of helping freedom fighters fight communism and advance the cause of liberty around the world. There is a sign behind you on that. George and I did all those things, and I'll tell you proudly right now: We'd both do every single one of them over again.

Yes, these have been a great 8 years, but America's greatest days are still to come. For me, this trip to Texas is very special. The election is in just 3 days, and I'm on

my final campaign swing. And although, come January, I'm going to be riding off into the sunset, I feel a little like I'm on the ballot myself this year; because on election day what you're really choosing is more than a slate of candidates—it's a vision of America, a dream we share. You know, I can't think of a better place than the Mesquite Rodeo to ask you this question: If you have to change horses in midstream, doesn't it make sense to get on one that's going the same direction you are? [*Applause*]

Yes, America has saddled up, and we're riding into the future. We're keeping a promise that is as old as this land we love and as big as the sky. It's the vision of creating a new nation of free people, a country that would be a light unto the Nation and a shining city on a hill. On November 8th, the people of Texas will have the chance to vote their children the brightest future the world has ever known and to elect a proud Texan as the next President of the United States. Let's also elect the strong, conservative team that he and Governor Clements need.

Yes, some say that it's time for a change. Well, you've heard it already. We are the change. It began 8 years ago, and now is the time to keep the change alive. So, let's remember what Yogi Berra said: "It isn't over till it's over"—no complacency, no overconfidence. We need you all to work. We need you to put on your spurs and to ride with us. And if you would, I hope you'll win just one more for the Gipper. Let's do all this together for America.

And thank you, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 3:58 p.m. at the Mesquite Rodeo Arena. He was introduced by Senator Phil Gramm. In his remarks, the President referred to Martha Weisend, a longtime Republican leader in Dallas, and Representatives Richard K. Armey, Steven Bartlett, and Joe Barton. Following his remarks, the President returned to Washington, DC.*

## Proclamation 5900—National Alzheimer's Disease Month, 1988 November 5, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Alzheimer's disease ranks among the most severe of afflictions, because it strips people of their memory and judgment and robs them of the essence of their personalities. As the brain progressively deteriorates, tasks familiar for a lifetime, such as tying a shoelace or making a bed, become bewildering. Spouses and children become strangers. Slowly, victims of the disease enter profound dementia.

Today, Alzheimer's disease affects nearly 2½ million Americans. Half of all those admitted to nursing homes have this diagnosis. Among older individuals, Alzheimer's disease is the most common cause of severe intellectual impairment and contributes to the major causes of death.

Alzheimer's disease is precisely that, a disease of the brain. It is not a normal consequence of aging. Scientific studies of families with an abnormally high incidence of Alzheimer's disease have revealed a possible genetic connection in some patients to chromosome 21. Encouragingly, new knowledge about the brain's neurotransmitters—chemicals that ferry messages between nerve cells—is enabling scientists to develop experimental drugs to try to slow or halt the relentless progress of the disease.

Within the Federal Government, research into the cause, diagnosis, treatment, and ultimately the prevention of Alzhei-

mer's disease is led by the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, the National Institute on Aging, and the National Institute of Mental Health. Federal research efforts are augmented in the private sector by the work of voluntary health organizations committed to the conquest of dementing disorders. Through forceful leadership, these groups aid distressed families, inform the public, and attract young investigators to the challenge of Alzheimer's disease research.

To enhance public awareness of Alzheimer's disease, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 261, has designated November 1988 as "National Alzheimer's Disease Month" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim November 1988 as National Alzheimer's Disease Month, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:42 a.m., November 8, 1988]*

## Memorandum of Disapproval on a Bill Concerning Children's Television November 5, 1988

I am withholding my approval of H.R. 3966, the "Children's Television Act of 1988." This bill would limit the amount of advertising during children's television pro-

grams to between 10½ and 12 minutes per hour. It would also require the Federal Communications Commission, when reviewing an application for renewal of a tele-

vision broadcast license, to consider whether the broadcaster has “served the educational and informational needs of children in its overall programming.”

This Administration has firmly supported the reestablishment of government and private sector policies sensitive to the needs of children and of the family. While I applaud efforts to increase the amount and quality of children’s television programming, the Constitution simply does not empower the Federal Government to oversee the programming decisions of broadcasters in the manner prescribed by this bill.

Conditioning license renewals upon the Federal Government’s determination as to the adequacy of a licensee’s programming would violate the First Amendment. It would inhibit broadcasters from offering innovative programs that do not fit neatly into regulatory categories and discourage the creation of programs that might not satisfy the tastes of agency officials responsible for considering license renewals.

The bill’s limitation on advertising revenue for certain types of programming places the Federal Government in the inappropriate position of favoring certain kinds

of programming over others. This type of government regulation may well undermine its stated purpose by discouraging commercial networks from financing quality children’s programming. In addition, it raises constitutional issues both by virtue of the difficulty of defining “children’s television programming” in a manner consistent with the Supreme Court’s proscription of either overinclusive or underinclusive regulation of speech and by virtue of the manifest incongruence between the stated purpose of the provision and the means chosen to effectuate it. *See Posadas de Puerto Rico Associates v. Tourism Company of Puerto Rico*, 106 S. Ct. 2968, 2977 (1986).

The bill simply cannot be reconciled with the freedom of expression secured by our Constitution. Moreover, despite its laudable goals, it is likely to be counterproductive. Accordingly, I am compelled to disapprove this measure.

No policy concerns can override the requirements of the First Amendment.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
November 5, 1988.

## Memorandum of Disapproval on a Bill Concerning the Nursing Shortage

November 5, 1988

I am withholding my approval of H.R. 4833, the “Nursing Shortage Reduction and Education Extension Act of 1988,” because I signed its provisions into law on Friday, November 4, 1988, as Title VII of S. 2889, the “Health Omnibus Programs Extension

of 1988.”

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
November 5, 1988.

## Proclamation 5901—National Diabetes Month, 1988 November 5, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Eleven million Americans suffer from diabetes. The disease strikes men, women, and children of all races. It takes many forms and is likely to have many causes, but the long-term outcome is the same—over the years, diabetes damages the heart, blood vessels, kidneys, eyes, and nerves. The disease and its complications affect individuals and our country heavily in terms of illness, disability, and economic loss.

Through research, we are learning how diabetes occurs, how it causes complications, and how in the future we may short-circuit its effects. We are also improving the understanding and management of diabetes, thereby helping people with this disease to minimize the threat of complications.

Nevertheless, much work lies ahead. As research continues to provide insights, the communication of new information to those in the forefront of managing this disease—primary care practitioners and people with diabetes—will permit new advances to be put into practice.

Through research we can find a way to eradicate this disease, and through public awareness we can keep those with diabetes

healthier than ever before. The continued cooperation of the Federal Government, the scientific community, and private individuals and organizations makes our success in both these realms possible.

To increase public awareness of diabetes and to emphasize the need for continued research efforts, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 272, has designated November 1988 as “National Diabetes Month” and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim November 1988 as National Diabetes Month, and I call upon concerned governmental agencies, health care providers, and the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:43 a.m., November 8, 1988]*

## Proclamation 5902—National Disabled Americans Week, 1988 November 5, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Americans are thankful for the inspiration and achievements of the millions of us who have disabilities. Through the years, and in more and more spheres of endeavor, disabled Americans have demonstrated their capabilities and their desire to make the most of the opportunities life can offer. Still,

much more remains to be done by each of us so all citizens with disabilities can reach their potential.

To reach this goal, for the past 20 years a partnership between governments at all levels and the private sector, including groups and individual volunteers, has fostered opportunity for disabled citizens. National Disabled Americans Week, 1988, allows each of us to salute efforts aimed at



developing and utilizing the skills and insights of disabled people—and to honor the spirit and accomplishments of Americans with disabilities in these efforts and in communities everywhere.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 319, has designated the period beginning November 6, 1988, and ending November 12, 1988, as “National Disabled Americans Week” and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the period beginning No-*

vember 6, 1988, and ending November 12, 1988, as National Disabled Americans Week. I call upon all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:44 a.m., November 8, 1988]*

## Proclamation 5903—National Hospice Month, 1988 *November 6, 1988*

*By the President of the United States of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Hospice care helps terminally ill people cope physically and emotionally with illness and helps their families cope with grief. To achieve these goals, hospices offer an intimate approach for both patient and family that encompasses medical care, relief from pain, and encouragement to continue in loving family relationships. Observance of National Hospice Month, 1988, provides Americans with the chance to learn more about hospice care and its purposes.

Hospices offer compassionate, planned care by interdisciplinary teams of doctors, nurses, therapists, home health aides, homemakers, volunteers, social workers, and pastoral and other counselors. All of these people see to the varied needs of patients and families. At present, small hospices, staffed largely by volunteers, are supplying much of the care to those in need, often without charge. But hospice care is increasingly a part of health care in America. Medicare has begun certifying hospices; Medicaid programs will provide hospice care; and many private insurance companies already offer hospice benefits.

During this special month of observance

and in the future, we can all be aware that hospices make it possible for terminally ill people to have a natural death in the comforting knowledge that their loved ones will not face their loss unprepared or alone. We can be grateful for the reverence thus shown for the sanctity of life and human dignity.

The Congress, by Public Law 100-405, has designated November 1988 as “National Hospice Month” and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim November 1988 as National Hospice Month. I urge all government agencies, the health care community, appropriate private organizations, and the people of the United States to observe the month of November with appropriate programs and activities to recognize and support hospice care.*

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:17 a.m., November 8, 1988]

Office of the Press Secretary on November 7.

*Note: The proclamation was released by the*

## Proclamation 5904—National Women Veterans Recognition Week, 1988

*November 6, 1988*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Throughout our history, women have been among the patriots who have defended our land and liberty from every enemy. Many women have served in the military, in occupations from pilot to nurse and in both peacetime and war. We owe all of them a special debt of gratitude for their part in advancing the promise of freedom. We do well to recall that we owe appreciation to our many veterans of military service who are women.

Today, the number of women serving in the military, and thus the number of women veterans, continues to grow; women veterans now comprise 4.4 percent of the total veteran population. They continue to enrich our country in civilian life as they bring their skills and patriotism to bear in communities across America. Let us use the welcome occasion of National Women Veterans Recognition Week, 1988, to honor the service, sacrifice, and love of country so gladly given by our women veterans.

To create greater public awareness and recognition of the many achievements of

women veterans, the Congress, by Public Law 100-514, has designated the week of November 6 through November 12, 1988, as "National Women Veterans Recognition Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of November 6 through November 12, 1988, as National Women Veterans Recognition Week. I encourage all Americans and government officials at every level to celebrate this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:18 a.m., November 8, 1988]

*Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on November 7.*

## Remarks at a Republican Campaign Rally in Long Beach, California *November 7, 1988*

*The President.* Thank you all very much for that welcome, and thank you, George, for that great introduction. Thank you all very much. It is great—and I do mean great—to be here in Long Beach. It feels good to come home.

Now, I came here to talk about a very good friend of mine, but I know he'd agree that there's one important thing that has to be done first. Can you let me hear, loud and clear, what Long Beach has to say

about those world champion Dodgers? [*Applause*] I'll bet they heard you back in Washington. In fact, what I tell them back East is that to listen to Long Beach is to listen to the future. Your great—anybody got a Stinger? [*Laughter*] No, he's one of ours. [*The President referred to a helicopter flying overhead.*] Your great port is a symbol of our growing prosperity through trade, and the Long Beach Naval Shipyard is home of the U.S.S. *New Jersey*, one of our great battleships.

You know, I was in the horse cavalry, but I love battleships. [*Laughter*] I shouldn't have gotten started because I'm reminded—it's a funny thing, when you get to be my age, everything reminds you of a story. [*Laughter*] This one has to do one night with a battleship that was out there on the ocean in the night and the fog. And an admiral in command. And then suddenly, ahead of them, they saw a light, and it seemed to be right on their course. And the admiral told his signalman to signal them and tell them to turn 12 degrees to starboard. And so, the man signaled, and then he got a message back. The message back was that "you turn 12 degrees to starboard." And the admiral signaled back and says, "No, you turn to starboard. I'm a battleship." The reply came back, "Well, you turn. I'm a lighthouse." [*Laughter*]

*Audience members.* Reagan! Reagan! Reagan!

*The President.* I'm not going to take credit for that. [*Laughter*] But that story was one worth remembering in a political campaign. The candidates can send out their messages and try to move the voters, but in the end the great American public does not move. Instead, the public decides; the people choose the candidate who has steered the truest course and most closely followed the beacon of light that represents our fundamental values and the truths that we hold dear. And that's what we mean when we say that in America there are no rulers; it's the people who rule.

You know, I get a great deal of pressure many times when I have an opportunity to speak to young people. But almost every nation has a Constitution. And then, what is so remarkable about ours? Well, all those other Constitutions are documents contain-

ing many of the same things ours does, except that it's the Government that is telling the people what they're permitted to do. Ours is the only one that says "We, the people" tell the Government what it can do.

Well, today, of course, is the last day of this, my last campaign as President. But tomorrow launches a new beginning for America. For me, Long Beach is about beginnings. That was where I had my first meeting with George Deukmejian, and from here, he became one of the greatest Governors in the history of California. Now, this is also the home of Dan Lungren, an outstanding Congressman, who's leaving office this year, but who I expect to see serving the people of California again in the future.

And in my first campaign for Governor 22 years ago, the Los Angeles County head of Youth for Reagan was a kid from Long Beach. He played an important role in the campaigns that followed. He came to the White House and served with distinction. And tomorrow, I expect to see Dana Rohrabacher elected to the United States Congress. And another dedicated and talented young man I was also able to count on in the White House should be elected to Congress as well: Chris Cox. And I want you to help reelect U.S. Senator Pete Wilson. We need his leadership in Washington. Also my friend, [*Representative*] Bob Dornan, who's here today and who just educated me when I came on deck—because I rode in that thing in 1949 across the ocean. I didn't know it had been built in Ireland. [*Laughter*] I'm going to have to go back and take another trip and enjoy it. Well, and give our great Governor—give him Don Knabe for the State senate and State Senators Bob Beverly and Bill Campbell; and Assemblymen Paul Zeltner and Wayne Grisham and Gerry Felando.

I want to ask you something. Your votes tomorrow may be the most important ones cast in America. They will determine how California goes, and California may send the next President to the White House. So, tell me—I'm going to ask a question you've been asked before: Can I count on each one of you tomorrow to help turn out the vote

for the man at the top of the ticket? [*Applause*] He's my personal choice and my good friend, George Bush.

*Audience members.* Bush! Bush! Bush!

*The President.* All right.

This is my last campaign trip as your President. And it's been my privilege to have served you these past 8 years. But today, above all, I'm excited about the future. This is the advent of a new beginning of continued change, clear direction, and experienced leadership—a new beginning for America.

For the past 8 years, George Bush and I have worked together to rebuild our economy, to get America on the move again, to make the United States once again the great arsenal of democracy, a light unto the nations, the champion of freedom around the world. During the 8 years that we've worked side by side in the White House, I've come to know George Bush very well. And I also know what is required to be President of the United States. I know who should be the man at the desk, and ladies and gentlemen, George Bush is that man.

*Audience members.* Bush! Bush! Bush!

*The President.* When Vice President Bush and I took office 8 years ago, America was in the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression. But today America is in the longest peacetime expansion ever recorded. We're going into our 72d month. Since the expansion began, we've created 18.4 million new jobs. They're good jobs. And the unemployment rate in this area has fallen by about a half. And statewide, real personal income is up by more than 25 percent. And today in America a greater proportion of our population is employed than ever before in the history of the United States. And let me put a number with that. I had to go to Washington to find out that the statisticians consider the potential employment pool in America is everybody, male and female, from 16 years of age and up—all of those thousands that are getting their education yet, all of those people that are retired. And so, all are considered in that pool. Well, 62.7 percent of that population pool today is employed.

Now, what Vice President Bush and I have done with the economy is very important, and it must continue. But what we

believe in is much more than that. Our greatest treasure as a nation is our precious moral heritage: the basic values of faith and family that makes ours a great nation. Yes, ladies and gentlemen, the family is the bedrock of America.

George Bush believes that public school children should be allowed to open their day with a voluntary prayer. That's something the courts won't allow.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* I don't think they should have expelled Him from the classroom to begin with. Now, he believes that we must have—George, I mean, believes that we must have judges who interpret the law, not rewrite it, and who care not just for rights of criminals but have compassion for the decent citizens who are the victims of crime. And the Vice President knows the importance to our nation and to our children of the values expressed in the simple words: "One nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

And besides restoring our economy and defending our values, we want to also work on our nation's defenses. We're once again respected in the world. Our Armed Forces are strong, and America is at peace. We and our NATO allies stood firm in the face of Soviet missiles pointing at the heart of Europe and Asia. And Mr. Gorbachev got the message. He did business because we meant business. And we still mean business.

Now, tomorrow, I feel confident that the people of the United States are going to do exactly what I did 8 years ago: They're going to choose George Bush. This year one of the best qualified men—yes, as you were told by the Governor—to ever seek the Office of President is on the ballot. I think you know his record of service in Congress, at the United Nations, in China as de facto Ambassador, and as Director of the CIA. And for the past 8 years, George Bush has served with the greatest distinction of any Vice President in the history of the United States.

I have worked more closely with him in these two terms than with any other member of the administration. Let me tell you about the man that I have come to know. He is strong, decent, loyal, wise, ca-

pable, and compassionate. And there is one man who has the experience to be President.

*Audience members.* Bush! Bush! Bush!

*The President.* Yes, that man is George Bush. And on November 8th, if you make it possible for him to carry California, California will help make him the next President of the United States.

In this, as in every campaign, two men have stood before the people. One, George Bush, has served this nation at the highest levels for nearly a quarter of a century. As for his opponent, we only really began to learn about him during the last few months. He's been as vague as to what he would do in office. Yet when we focus on his record, he objects. At the outset, our opponent announced that the issue this year was competence. In fact, that was the same thing another Democratic Governor said in his 1976 Presidential campaign. [Laughter] I don't think the American people want to take that risk again.

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* They remember that the last time they took a chance on a blind date and went out with a stranger and they came home with "malaise." [Laughter]

But we can cut through the evasion and the rhetoric, and reach down to the record. And we find that the pieces of the puzzle fit together very clearly. I'd better not say what they show, because I'm not supposed to use the "L" word. [Laughter]

But here are the pieces. Our opponent boasts of his membership in the ACLU [American Civil Liberties Union].

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* He is against voluntary prayer in school.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* And he vetoed a bill to require Massachusetts teachers to lead the class in the Pledge of Allegiance.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* He's appointed judges to his State's supreme court who have voted to strike down a ban on child pornography—

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* —and have opposed mandatory sentences for drug dealers.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* He had the only prison furlough program in the country that gave weekend passes to first-degree murderers serving life sentences without parole.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* And he had vetoed a bill to change that. And in every case, even for the most brutal crimes, he opposes the death penalty.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* Well, he's free to have these views, but is this the man we want choosing the Justices to sit on the Supreme Court of the United States?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* I think you know what I mean when I say that kind of radical judicial policy would be strictly for the birds. [Laughter]

On economics, he objects to being called a liberal. But what do you call someone who since 1983 has increased State spending at double the rate of increasing Federal spending? Never mind the snowblower—[laughter]—the special interests and bureaucrats in Massachusetts call him Santa Claus. [Laughter] And in the last 2 years, while we cut the Federal deficit by a third, his budget gap ballooned. And what about taxes? He opposed his State's version of our Proposition 13.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* He's raised taxes seven times—

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* —and he refuses to pledge not to raise Federal taxes.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* He does say he wants to hire more IRS agents.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* Let's just say that if raising taxes becomes an Olympic event, he's going for a gold medal.

And when we look at defense, again the pieces fit. Our opponent's on the advisory board of a leftwing group that wanted to slash the defense budget by 25 percent.

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* He opposes the B-1 bomber, the mobile MX, and the Midgetman missile, and would eliminate two carrier battle groups from the Navy.

*Audience members.* Boool!

*The President.* In fact, what he plans for the Navy is so bad that by the time he's through Michael may have to row the boat ashore. [Laughter]

Now, from top to bottom, the election this year is a referendum on liberalism. Yes, the choice before the American people this year is just as clear as it was in 1980 and 1984: a choice between, on the one hand, liberal policies of tax and spend; economic stagnation; international weakness; and always, always "blame America first"—

*Audience members.* Boool!

*The President.* —and on the other hand, what we believe: the policies of limited government, economic growth, a strong defense, and always "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America."

You know, standing here, as I've already told you, I was once a passenger on this ship, the *Queen Mary*, back when folks crossed the Atlantic by ship—you know, Christopher Columbus, Ferdinand Magellan—[laughter]—we all traveled that way. [Laughter] But I'd been in England filming a movie, "The Hasty Heart." It had finished, and I was returning to America. And one foggy morning, I got up early. And there, from the deck of that ship, looking through the mist, I saw, for the first time in my life that I'd ever seen it, the Statue of Liberty. She's become the other woman in my life. [Laughter] She was such a beautiful sight; how could I not say "God bless America."

Many years later, in 1980, after receiving the Republican nomination for President, once again I stood before Lady Liberty, this time at the event to kick off my run for the White House. And that year, as in each race, just like today, I've come back to California for the final day on the trail. And there is no place on Earth I would rather be right now. This is my last campaign, and seeing all of you, and people like George Deukmejian and Dana Rohrabacher, and seeing the *Queen Mary* again, it's like closing a circle, like sailing into the harbor after a long and wonderful voyage to be greeted by old and beloved friends.

Ladies and gentlemen, tonight, as the Sun sets into the Pacific, one chapter will come to an end. But as the Sun rises tomorrow, a

great new chapter for America will begin when we elect George Bush.

*Audience members.* Bush! Bush! Bush!

*The President.* But let me tell you one last story. And it's about that trip to England 40 years ago. When I was over there—it was my first visit—we were in that country and stopped at an old pub. I wanted to see one of those hundreds-and-hundreds-of-years-old pubs. And there we were, a few friends and myself. And really, over here, we would have called it a mom-and-pop place. This quite elderly lady was waiting on us. And finally, hearing us talking to one another, she said, "You're Americans, aren't you?" And we said we were. And then she said, "Oh, there were a lot of your chaps stationed just down the road here during the war." And she said, "They used to come in here every evening, and they'd have a songfest." And she said, "They called me mom, and they called the old man pop."

And then suddenly, she's no longer looking at us. She's looking beyond us into memory. And there are a couple of tears appearing. And she said, "It was Christmas Eve, and you know, we were all alone and feeling a bit let down. And suddenly, the door opened, and they burst into the place." She said, "They had presents for me and pop." And this time, as I say, the tears were really coming down. And she said, "Yes, big strapping lads they was, from a place called Ioway." [Laughter]

Well, one of the "big strapping lads" who served in that war was a man named George Bush. He flew 58 combat missions in the Pacific. He was the Navy's youngest pilot and was decorated for his heroism. Many years later, in 1980, he earned my lasting respect when he won a Presidential caucus in the place where the race for the White House began, a place called Ioway. And, ladies and gentlemen, America needs the strength, the vision, and the true grit of George Bush.

Some say that it's time for a change. Well, ladies and gentlemen, we are the change. It began 8 years ago.

Now, let's remember that Yogi Berra said: "It isn't over till it's over"—no complacency, no overconfidence. We need you to vote and to get others out to vote. And getting

out the vote could be the difference between victory and defeat. Tomorrow's the day. It's the final game of the World Series; it's the Olympics; it's the Super Bowl, all rolled into one. And if you would, I hope you'll just win one more for the Gipper.

*Audience members.* Reagan! Reagan! Reagan!

*The President.* Let's all do this together for America. And from the bottom of my heart, thank you, and God bless you all.

*Audience members.* Four more years! Four more years! Four more years!

*The President.* You've all been so kind,

and I've heard you say 4 and 8 and so forth, and the number of years. May I just say one thing to you? When I get out of the job, so nobody can think I'm doing it for myself, I'm going to do everything I can to see if we can't rise up and get rid of that amendment because it's an infringement on your democratic rights.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:17 p.m. on the pier adjacent to the "Queen Mary." He was introduced by Gov. George Deukmejian.*

## Remarks at a Republican Campaign Rally in San Diego, California November 7, 1988

*The President.* Thank you very much, and, good Duke, thank you very much for that kind introduction. I think some thanks should go also to the Coronado High School Band and the Torrey Pines High School Band. And also I understand that some people that played a helping hand in bringing this all together happened to be my fraternity brothers from San Diego State, my fellow TEEK's. Thank you. I was told back there at Eureka College when I became a member of Tau Kappa Epsilon that it was a fraternity for life. But now let me say hello to Earl Cantos; to Congressmen Duncan Hunter and Bill Lowery; and to a great future Congressman we'll all be proud of, Rob Butterfield; and to one of America's greatest Governors, George Deukmejian; and to one of the finest Senators I know, Pete Wilson.

Now, before I start, I have a message from my roommate to every young person here. She told me to say: Please, for your parents, for your friends, for your country, but most of all for yourselves, just say no to drugs and alcohol.

*Audience members.* Just say no! Just say no! Just say no!

*The President.* All right. You know, some time ago I told Britain's Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, that if her people had come over this ocean out here instead of the Atlantic, the capital of the United States

would be in California. But more and more over the last 8 years, I've come to realize what a good thing it was for the settling of our continent that the pioneers had to go east to west rather than the other way around. After all, if they'd started out here in our beautiful State with all we have, they'd never have wanted to leave. Instead of "Westward Ho!", their motto would have been what mine has become: "There's no place like home."

Now, please forgive me if from time to time over the next few minutes, there seems to be a lump in my throat and a catch in my voice. This is a special moment for me in a special place and, yes, with special people. I closed both of my campaigns for the Presidency right here in San Diego. And you see, there was a reason for that. You see, when the parades have ended, the shouting is over, the speeches are done, and the final bell has sounded, a fighter wants to return to his corner and be with family and friends while he waits for the verdict of the judges. And whenever I finish in San Diego, I feel I'm with family, and I know I'm with friends. I love San Diego.

A lot of people have been mighty surprised how far you and I have gone together in our crusade over the years. I remember a story that made the rounds the time I

first ran for office. Someone told my old boss, Jack Warner, that I'd announced for Governor. And Jack thought about it for just a second, and then he said, "No, Jimmy Stewart for Governor; Ronald Reagan for best friend."

But this year my name is not on the ballot. And it won't appear on a ballot ever again, unless, of course, you—

*Audience members.* Booo!

*The President.* No, no—unless you count the one that someone up there casts when your time is done and the moment has arrived for His verdict, which, when all is said and done, is the only election that really counts. But if my name isn't on your ballot tomorrow, something more important is: a principle, a legacy. No, this is not the end of an era; it's a time to refresh and strengthen the new beginning we started 8 years ago. At stake are the very things you and I have been working for and fighting for ever since we first joined together almost a quarter of a century ago and set out to restore our State and then our nation. They add up to the difference between candidates who promise that come January "the Reagan era is over" and those who say, "Read my lips: No new taxes." Yes, it's the difference between the liberals and the men and women on the Republican ticket, candidates like this district's next Congressman, Rob Butterfield; Senator Pete Wilson; and the next President of the United States of America, George Bush.

And that's why I'm here today: to ask you to turn out to vote tomorrow for our entire Federal, State, and local Republican ticket so that our principles survive, our legacy endures, and our truth goes marching on. I've dedicated myself this autumn to making sure that all we've begun these past 8 years continues. In the House of Representatives, in the Senate, in the White House, and in the State legislatures—which will redraw congressional district lines after the 1990 census, and through that act profoundly shape the course of the entire Nation in the next decade—yes, on every level, the election this year is about what the Vice President called the other day the big issues: freedom; peace; opportunity; respect of government for family and community; the safety of law-abiding citizens; and

whether we remain true to our national mission of standing with those who, like our Founding Fathers, would battle against tyranny and for liberty. It's about the values that have made America the greatest, freest nation on Earth—as Lincoln said, "the last best hope" of humanity. And we're determined to keep it that way.

I've seen some press reports these last few weeks noting how I've been campaigning so hard for Republican candidates. And they say few other Presidents have done what I've done. Well, of course, few other Presidents have had the opportunity to be succeeded by a man as good as George Bush or to stump for candidates as good as Pete Wilson and Rob Butterfield. But I'll let you in on a little secret: I'm not doing this just for George Bush or Pete Wilson or our Republican candidates on all levels around the Nation. I'm doing it for the country, of course, but for someone else as well—actually for two other people.

He was the best storyteller I've ever heard and the strongest man of principle I've ever known. He believed in honesty and hard work. He was filled with a love of justice and a hatred of bigotry. Once he was out on the road—he was a shoe salesman, traveling around northern Illinois in the winter. And this was in the depths of the Depression. And in a midst of a blizzard, he went into a smalltown hotel in the town he was going through. And as he signed his name and the clerk saw the name, which was a very Irish name—"Oh," he said, "you're going to love it here." And then he told him why: because that hotel would not allow people of a certain faith to stay there. And this man picked up his suitcase and said, "Then I don't stay here." And he spent the night in his car in the snow, caught near-pneumonia, and a short time later had the first heart attack of the several that led to his death.

We called him Jack. And just as he was strong, his wife, Nelle, was filled with goodness and love. In the darkest days of the Depression, when they themselves could barely scrape by, no one ever came to their door in need of a meal who Nelle sent away emptyhanded. I'm proud of many things I've done in my life, including more than a



few in the last 8 years; but nothing has ever given me as much satisfaction as when, after several years in California, I could bring my mother and father out here and give them a home, the first they had ever owned. So, you see, I'm campaigning this year also for them. A son of Jack and Nelle Reagan never walked away from a battle on principle. This year's election is that kind of fight. And by darn, we're going to win it.

Think of all those who depend on us and the principles we Republicans stand for. Young people just getting out of school, looking for their first job, and able to find it because our recovery has created an average of a quarter of a million new jobs each month for the last 71 months. Young couples looking for their first home, who can afford it because we've brought mortgage rates down by a third since we took office. Mothers and fathers trying to keep within the family budget—cutting inflation by two-thirds and bringing the top personal income tax rate that most families pay down to 15 percent has made their lives a lot better.

But these aren't the only people who depend on our success. Tomorrow on the plains of Afghanistan and in jungles around the world, freedom fighters will huddle close to their radios, hoping to catch word that the administration in America will remain their friend. In cells across the globe, political prisoners will await anxiously for assurance that America has chosen strength over weakness, because for many of them, our strength is all that keeps their hope alive.

Just on the plane coming out here I read a letter I had just received. It was a couple thanking me for the fact that they are now in the United States after having spent more than 7 years in the prisons and psychiatric wards of the Soviet Union. But all these people—they depend on us, and so help me God, we won't let them down.

And there's some other very special people we won't let down, either. There's no change during our administration of which I'm prouder than that our young men and women once more take pride in wearing the uniform of the United States of America. Thanks to their valor, in the last 8 years not 1 square inch of land anywhere in the world has been lost to communism. And

in fact, we've rescued one tiny nation, Grenada, from communism.

This year, we're facing a liberal campaign of unusual deception. First our opponents wanted to conceal their ideology. It took us 3 months to drag the "L" word out of them. [Laughter] And now they're trying to hide what side they're on. They say that they're on your side, but you tell me, yes or no, and shout it loud and clear: When their candidates for President, U.S. Senator and Congress refuse to rule out raising your taxes and have already made their marks as world-class big spenders in State or Federal Government, are they on your side?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* When their candidates for President and U.S. Senator, as well as for Congress and other posts, have a history of nominating and supporting judges who oppose the death penalty and, all in all, are strictly for the birds—if you know what I mean—[laughter]—are they on your side?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* I like this audience.

*Audience members.* Reagan! Reagan! Reagan!

*The President.* Thank you. Wait a minute, I've got one more. I like this audience, I said, but one last question.

*Audience member.* We love you!

*The President.* When their candidates consistently support cutting back on the very weapons—including our Strategic Defense Initiative, SDI—that have forced the Soviets to seek to negotiate serious arms reductions with us, and when they seem to believe that a strong defense is what gets talked about in Right Guard commercials—[laughter]—and that a strong Navy is the color of a suit—[laughter]—when they do all this, are they on your side?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* Our liberal friends just never seem to learn: You can't be for big government, big taxes, and big bureaucracy and still be for the little guy. In the race for the White House only one guy is for the little guy, and that guy is George Bush. And in the Senate race, that guy is Pete Wilson. In this district, in the House of Representatives, it's Rob Butterfield. And in the State legislature, it's Byron Wear, Steve Baldwin,

Carol Bentley, and our other great Republican candidates.

Yes, from top to bottom, the election this year is a referendum on liberalism. Do we want to risk going back to the old, failed liberal policies of the past?

*Audience members.* No!

*The President.* Or do we build on the successes of the present—

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* —to expand the chances of peace and prosperity in the future?

Consider for a moment the people you'll be sending to Washington tomorrow. Congress and the President are equal branches of government. When you vote for the Senate or for your local congressional seat, you're voting for the direction of the country and the world as much as when you vote for President. And since we have to ride two horses, Congress and the President, across every stream, shouldn't they both be going in the same direction? [*Applause*] Everyone on our ticket—led by George Bush, Pete Wilson, and Rob Butterfield—is going the same way. And come to think of it, that's my way, too.

Take our great Senator and, I hope, our next great Senator as well, Pete Wilson. Pete Wilson, George Bush, and I have been a team: The Three Musketeers—one for all and all for the taxpayers and against the special interests. Now, you know, in Washington, Pete's been named "Watchdog of the Treasury"—five times he's been named that. He's guarding it against liberals like his opponent. He'll work with the new President and not try to cut him off at the knees every chance he gets. Nancy and I cast our absentee ballots last week. And I know I shouldn't tell you this, but we voted, and I hope you will too, for a great team: Pete Wilson and the entire Republican team.

Last week a major national newspaper ran a story about one of our own liberal California Congressmen. In it, he spelled out to the reporter how he tells constituents he's for a strong defense, while voting for less defense, and how he opposed the death penalty amendment to the drug bill, but says he's for the death penalty when he's back home. And then he got down to business. Quoting now: "He wants it understood

that a President Bush would get no quarter from him. Any budget proposal will have to include higher taxes, he says, whether a President likes it or not. 'Otherwise, we're going to go after him.'" Well, if you ask me, it's time we went after them, and some of the people to do it are Bill Lowery, Ron Packard, Duncan Hunter, and Rob Butterfield.

We must not forget what we're up against, but we all must never forget what we're for. A poet once wrote: "I have fallen in love with American names," and Americans love no name better than the name of freedom. Well, in this campaign, and so many others, I've heard America singing, and its song is freedom. You can hear it in the shipyards near here, as men and women go to work. You can hear it in offices, factories, schools, and stores all over our land. You can hear it when a young man or woman dreams of striking out alone and becoming part of the great boom in entrepreneurship that has created virtually all of the new jobs in America in recent years: 84—or 80.4 million new jobs in these several years. You can hear it in the prayers from every church, synagogue, temple, and mosque in our land. Yes, "one nation, under God, indivisible"—all in the name of glorious freedom.

You know, some years ago two friends of mine were talking with a Cuban refugee who had escaped from Castro. In the midst of the tale of horrible experiences, one friend turned to the other and said, "We don't know how lucky we are." And the Cuban stopped and said, "How lucky you are? I had someplace to escape to." Well, let's keep it that way.

How sacred is our trust—we to whom God has given the custody of the name and the song of freedom. America represents something universal in the human spirit. I received a letter not long ago from a man who said: "You can go to Japan to live, but you cannot become Japanese. You can go to France, and you'd live and not become a Frenchman. You can go to live in Germany or Turkey, and you won't become a German or a Turk." But then he added: "Anybody from any corner of the world can come to America to live and become an

American.”

John Adams once said that: “The way to secure liberty is to place it in the people’s hands. . . .” And that’s what America is: we, the people, holding liberty in our hands. This year I did something I thought that no American President would ever have an opportunity to do. There in the Lenin Hills, at Moscow State University—no TEEK chapter there—[laughter]—I addressed Soviet students, spoke to them, and my speech was about the wonder and glory of human and individual freedom. Now, think of those students. Only if they’re very lucky and rise high in the Communist Party will any one of them ever have the influence that each American has just by walking into the voting booth.

So, let me ask you one or two more questions. And I’m asking for a commitment, so if you shout yes, be sure you mean it.

Tomorrow, will you show up at the polls and vote?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* Will you get your friends and neighbors also to vote?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* For the State legislature, will you vote for Byron Wear, Steve Baldwin, Carol Bentley, and the entire Republican team?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* Will you vote to reelect Congressmen Bill Lowery, Ron Packard, and Duncan Hunter, and to elect Rob Butterfield?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* And will you vote for Pete Wilson in the United States Senate?

*Audience members.* Yes!

*The President.* And will you make George

Bush the next President of the United States of America?

*Audience members.* Yes! Bush! Bush! Bush!

*The President.* The same thing I’m asking you I’ve asked our country this year. Eight years ago, America said it’s time for a change. Well, we’ve heard some talk like that in this campaign. Well, we are the change. Won’t you stand by the change? We started it 8 years ago. Stand by the Republican ticket, and I don’t mind if you stand by me.

So, now we come to the end of this last campaign, and I just hope that Nelle and Jack are looking down on us right now and nodding their heads and saying their kid did them proud. And I hope that someday your children and grandchildren will tell of the time that a certain President came to town at the end of a long journey and asked their parents and grandparents to join him in setting America on the course to the new millenium, and that a century of peace, prosperity, opportunity, and hope had followed. So, if I could ask you just one last time: Tomorrow, when mountains greet the dawn, would you go out there and win one for the Gipper?

Thank you, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 2:40 p.m. in the San Diego Community Concourse at the San Diego Convention and Performing Arts Center. He was introduced by Senator Pete Wilson. In his opening remarks, the President referred to Earl Cantos, chairman of the San Diego Republican Party. Following his remarks, the President returned to Washington, DC.*

## Statement on Signing the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Amendments Act of 1988

November 7, 1988

I have today signed H.R. 4352, an Act “to amend the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act to extend programs providing urgently needed assistance for the

homeless, and for other purposes.” The legislation authorizes appropriations of \$633.8 million for Fiscal Year 1989 and \$675.8 million for Fiscal Year 1990 for programs to

assist homeless Americans. It ensures that the Federal Government, directly and through cooperative efforts with State and local governments and the private sector, can address effectively the plight of those who do not have shelter.

The funds authorized by the Act support a number of major Federal programs to assist the homeless. The Federal Emergency Management Agency's Emergency Food and Shelter Program funds the work of nonprofit organizations and local governments in providing shelter, food, and supportive services for the homeless. The Department of Housing and Urban Development's Emergency Shelter Grants Program provides funds to State and local governments for renovation of buildings for use as emergency shelters and for shelter operation. The Department's Supportive Housing Demonstration Program of grants for development of innovative approaches to providing transitional housing for homeless families with children and persons with physical or mental disabilities also will continue.

The Act authorizes funds for a program of particular importance that serves both the medical needs of the homeless and the national objective of a drug-free America—the Department of Health and Human Services' Primary Health and Substance Abuse Services Program of grants to public or private nonprofit organizations for health and substance abuse services for the home-

less.

The Act expands the scope of the path-breaking Job Training Partnership Act in which the private and public sectors cooperate to assist individuals in developing marketable skills that bring economic independence. This expansion of the Job Training Partnership Act should be administered in coordination with the work arrangements of the Family Support Act of 1988 that I signed last month.

Those provisions in this Act that purport to require the heads of departments and agencies to submit legislation or recommendations to the Congress must be implemented in a manner consistent with the constitutional authority and duty of the President to recommend to the Congress from time to time "such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." Also, ensuring orderly and effective representation of the interests of the United States in the courts will require implementation of section 1045 of the Act, which relates to legal representation for the Secretary of Agriculture, in a manner consistent with the authorities and duties of the Attorney General.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
November 7, 1988.

*Note: H.R. 4352, approved November 7, was assigned Public Law No. 100-628.*

## Proclamation 5905—National Craniofacial Awareness Week, 1988 *November 7, 1988*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Craniofacial conditions of some kind affect approximately 465,000 people in the United States each year. Hereditary and congenital conditions such as Down Syndrome and cleft lip and palate are the leading reasons for facial disfigurement. Hundreds of thousands of others suffer facial

disfigurement from cancer. Advanced medical technology can save people who might otherwise die from accidents or burns, but their faces remain affected. People with craniofacial conditions often experience emotional isolation and rejection and live in seclusion from society.

Now, various foundations and institutions are addressing their needs. They have begun to fund programs for research and education regarding craniofacial conditions,

to initiate the funding of surgical and non-surgical treatment for people from our country and around the world, and to seek people who can be helped.

Mutual support organizations now forming are dedicated to helping the facially disfigured, their families, and the professionals who care for them. Through newsletters and computer linkages, people throughout our Nation offer shared experiences and resources for recovery. These praiseworthy mutual support groups encourage people to esteem the person behind every face.

Because of the difficulties of looking "different," it is important that the public understand the exceptional challenges confronting people with craniofacial conditions. Personal and community outreach efforts to befriend and assist these people deserve our cooperation, participation, and recognition.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 573, has designated the week of November 13 through November 19, 1988, as "National Craniofacial Awareness Week" and authorized and requested the President to

issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan*, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of November 13 through November 19, 1988, as National Craniofacial Awareness Week. I call upon the people of the United States and concerned organizations to observe that week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities that foster awareness about craniofacial conditions and the continuing efforts to lessen the suffering of people afflicted.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:06 p.m., November 8, 1988]

## Executive Order No. 12655—Establishment of an Emergency Board To Investigate a Railroad Labor Dispute November 7, 1988

*Establishing an Emergency Board To Investigate a Dispute Between the Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corporation and Certain of Its Employees Represented by the Transportation Communications Union-Carmen Division*

A dispute exists between the Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corporation and certain of its employees represented by the Transportation Communications Union-Carmen Division.

The dispute has not heretofore been adjusted under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (the "Act").

A party empowered by the Act has requested that the President establish an emergency board pursuant to Section 9A of the Act (45 U.S.C. Section 159a).

Section 9A(e) of the Act provides that the

President upon such a request, shall appoint an emergency board to investigate and report on the dispute.

*Now, Therefore*, by the authority vested in me by Section 9A of the Act, it is hereby ordered as follows:

*Section 1. Establishment of Board.* There is established, a board of three members to be appointed by the President to investigate this dispute. No member shall be peculiarly or otherwise interested in any organization of railroad employees or any carrier. The board shall perform its functions subject to the availability of funds.

*Sec. 2. Report.* Within 30 days after creation of the board, the parties to the dispute shall submit to the board final offers for settlement of the dispute. Within 30 days after submission of final offers for settlement of the dispute, the board shall

submit a report to the President setting forth its selection of the most reasonable offer.

*Sec. 3. Maintaining Conditions.* As provided by Section 9A(h) of the Act, from the time a request to establish a board is made until 60 days after the board makes its report, no change, except by agreement, shall be made by the parties in the conditions out of which the dispute arose.

*Sec. 4. Expiration.* The board shall terminate upon the submission of the report pro-

vided for in Section 2 of this Order.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
November 7, 1988.

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:07 p.m., November 8, 1988]*

*Note: The Executive order was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on November 8.*

## Announcement of the Establishment of Emergency Board No. 217 To Investigate a Railroad Labor Dispute November 8, 1988

The President announced today the creation of Presidential Emergency Board No. 217, effective November 7, 1988, to select the most reasonable final offer for settlement of a current dispute between the Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corp. (PATH) and employees represented by the Transportation Communications Union-Carmen Division.

The Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corp. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. It is a rail rapid transit system operating on 13.9 miles of track that connect the cities of Newark, Jersey City, and Hoboken with Manhattan. The system includes 13 stations, 7 of which are in the State of New Jersey. Approximately 206,000 passengers are transported by PATH each weekday. Fifty-eight million passengers were carried in 1987. PATH transports nearly 92 percent of rail passengers entering New York from New Jersey. (New Jersey Transit Rail Operations, Inc., transports the remainder, about 17,000 passengers daily). PATH acquired

the bankrupt Hudson and Manhattan Railroad in 1962 and initiated long-range rehabilitation. In 1963, the first year of operation of the system by PATH, its deficit was \$2.3 million. The operating deficit has been increasing continually and is borne by the Port Authority.

The President, by Executive order, created the Emergency Board pursuant to appropriate requests as mandated by the Railway Labor Act. This is the second Emergency Board created to report on this dispute. The first, Board No. 214, issued its report and recommendations on August 9, 1988. The parties were unable to reach agreement, however, thus necessitating the establishment of a second Board. The parties will have 30 days to submit their final offers for settlement to the Board. The Board will then select the most reasonable final offer within the next 30 days. From the time the Board is established until 60 days after the Board's report, if the dispute remains unresolved the parties must refrain from resorting to self-help.

## **Appointment of Joseph Robert Wright, Jr., as Director of the Office of Management and Budget**

*November 8, 1988*

The President today recess appointed Joseph Robert Wright, Jr., to be Director of the Office of Management and Budget. He succeeds James C. Miller III.

Mr. Wright is currently Acting Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Chairman of the President's Council on Management Improvement, and Chairman of the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency. Prior to joining the Office of Management and Budget in 1982, he was Deputy Secretary of Commerce. Previously, he was vice president of Citicorp, Inc., president of Citicorp Retail Services, Inc., and Retail Consumer Services, Inc. Mr. Wright has served as Assistant Secretary for

Administration (Management) at the Department of Agriculture, Director of the Social and Economic Statistics Administration at the Department of Commerce, and Deputy Director of the Census Bureau. From 1966 to 1971, Mr. Wright was vice president and division head of the management consulting firm of Booz, Allen and Hamilton, Inc.

Mr. Wright received a professional engineering degree from the Colorado School of Mines, 1961, and a master's degree in industrial administration from Yale University, 1964. Mr. Wright was born in Tulsa, OK. He is married, has four children, and resides in Washington, DC.

## **Statement on the Election of George Bush and Dan Quayle as President and Vice President of the United States**

*November 8, 1988*

Nancy and I congratulate George Bush and Dan Quayle on their historic victory. Their mandate will continue the changes that create jobs, prosperity, and peace for all Americans. This has been a long and vigorous campaign. Now we must pull to-

gether and help the Vice President accomplish the goals he has laid out for the Bush administration. I look forward to working with George and his team on a smooth transition.

## **Notice of the Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Iran**

*November 8, 1988*

On November 14, 1979, by Executive Order No. 12170, the President declared a national emergency to deal with the threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States constituted by the situation in Iran. Notices of the continuation of this national emergency have

been transmitted annually by the President to the Congress and the *Federal Register*, most recently on November 10, 1987. Because our relations with Iran have not yet returned to normal, and the process of implementing the January 19, 1981, agreements with Iran is still underway, the na-

tional emergency declared on November 14, 1979, must continue in effect beyond November 14, 1988. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Iran. This shall be published in the *Federal Register* and transmitted to the Congress.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
November 8, 1988.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:58 a.m., November 9, 1988]

*Note: The notice was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on November 9 and was printed in the "Federal Register" of November 10.*

## Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate on the Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Iran *November 8, 1988*

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)*

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the Iran emergency is to continue in effect beyond November 14, 1988, to the *Federal Register* for publication. Similar notices were sent to the Congress and the *Federal Register* on November 12, 1980, November 12, 1981, November 8, 1982, November 4, 1983, November 7, 1984, November 1, 1985, November 10, 1986, and November 10, 1987.

The crisis between the United States and Iran that began in 1979 has not been fully

resolved. Although the international tribunal established to adjudicate claims of U.S. nationals against Iran and of Iranian nationals against the United States continues to function, normalization of commercial and diplomatic relations between the United States and Iran has not been achieved. In these circumstances, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities that may be needed in the process of implementing the January 1981 agreements with Iran and in the eventual normalization of relations with that country.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

*Note: Identical letters were sent to Jim Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and George Bush, President of the Senate. The letter was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on November 9.*



## Statement on Signing a Bill Providing for the Leasing of Property to the District of Columbia Chapter of the American National Red Cross

*November 8, 1988*

I have today signed S. 2496, an Act "to provide for the leasing of certain real property to the American National Red Cross, District of Columbia Chapter, for the construction and maintenance of certain buildings and improvements."

Section 1 of the Act permits the District of Columbia Chapter of the American National Red Cross to replace its current building on Federal property at 2025 E Street in the District of Columbia with a new, larger building better suited to its needs. Section 2 authorizes the General Services Administration to lease approximately 200,000 square feet of office space in New York City, "subject to the approval of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation."

The requirement for the General Services Administration to obtain the approval of the Public Works and Transportation Committee of the House of Representatives in exercising the authority granted by Section 2 to lease office space is unconstitutional. In

granting authority by law the Congress may not reserve to its committees approval or veto power over the exercise of that authority. The reservation of such power to congressional committees clearly conflicts with the constitutional principles the Supreme Court enunciated in *INS v. Chadha*, 462 U.S. 919 (1983). Moreover, the legislative history of the Section indicates that the committee approval requirement is not severable from the grant of leasing authority to the General Services Administration. Accordingly, the General Services Administration may not exercise the discretionary authority that Section 2 purports to grant.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
November 8, 1988.

*Note: S. 2496, approved November 8, was assigned Public Law No. 100-637. The statement was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on November 9.*

## Memorandum of Disapproval on a Bill To Establish a National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Program

*November 8, 1988*

I am withholding my approval of S. 1081, a bill "to establish a coordinated National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research program, and a comprehensive plan for the assessment of the nutritional and dietary status of the United States population and the nutritional quality of food consumed in the United States, with the provision for the conduct of scientific research and development and support of such program and plan."

The Administration strongly supports the principal goals of this legislation and reaffirms its commitment to use existing author-

ity to achieve these ends. However, enactment of the bill would set up Federal nutrition efforts on the wrong course.

The bill would create a substantial amount of unnecessary and complex Federal bureaucracy that would hamper the achievement of the bill's goals. Under the bill, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting jointly, would bear responsibility for nutrition information collection and analysis, planning for research and grants, and government-wide nutrition program budgeting. The bill also would create an Admin-

istrator of Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research, an Interagency Board for Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research, and a Nutrition Monitoring Advisory Council. The creation of so much new Federal bureaucracy would hinder, rather than aid, performance of Federal nutrition-related functions.

The bill would impose a substantial new burden on the American taxpayer in future years to pay for Federal Government grants. First, the bill would require the Secretaries, acting jointly, to develop a comprehensive plan for a coordinated nutrition program. Then it specifies that the program must include at least two new programs of Federal grants, under which the Federal Government would make awards of taxpayers' dollars. The bill then further specifies that the comprehensive plan shall "constitute the basis on which each agency participating in the coordinated program requests authorizations and appropriations for nutri-

tion monitoring and related research." Thus, the bill would effectively program substantial new grant funding into future Federal budgets.

Experience shows that once the Federal Government begins handing out money under a new grant program, a political constituency develops that demands greater funding for that program. Greater scrutiny should be given to the need for the proposed new grant programs before they are locked in as a future expansion of the Federal budget, especially given the likely urgent future needs in other areas of the Federal budget.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
November 8, 1988.

*Note: The memorandum was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on November 9.*

## Memorandum of Disapproval on a Bill Requiring Detailed Census Tabulations Relating to Asian-Americans and Pacific Islanders November 8, 1988

I am withholding my approval of H.R. 4432, a bill "to amend title 13, United States Code, to require certain detailed tabulations relating to Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in the decennial censuses of population." This bill would also require certain housing-related questions in the 1990 decennial census.

My decision not to approve this bill is based on the following reasons. First, the bill would unnecessarily restrict the form of the race question in future censuses. Second, it would require the Census Bureau to use a form of race question that the Bureau has tested and found to be less accurate than the one it plans to use in 1990. Third, it would specifically require questions relating to plumbing facilities and heating and cooling equipment in housing units that would not produce data sufficiently useful to justify their inclusion. Ade-

quate data on plumbing and heating will continue to be available through the census and other sources. Finally, these changes would increase administrative costs and add to the paperwork burden imposed on the public by the census.

There are always more questions proposed for the census than can be accommodated. The Administration has proposed a questionnaire that represents a careful and reasonable balancing between the Nation's need for information and the reporting burden the census places on respondents.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
November 8, 1988.

*Note: The memorandum was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on November 9.*

## Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater on the President's Meeting With Representatives of the Afghan Resistance Alliance

*November 9, 1988*

The President met this afternoon with representatives of the Afghan Resistance Alliance: Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani, who is the current spokesman for the Alliance, and his colleagues. The meeting came a day after the American people have freely decided who will govern our country. This is the same right for which the valiant Afghan freedom fighters have been struggling over the past 9 years.

History records the efforts of many different nations and empires to subjugate the Afghans. In the end, none has succeeded. So it is today that we see this valiant nation struggling for its freedom, which is now closer than any time in the past decade.

We are disappointed by recent Soviet statements indicating that Soviet troop withdrawal has been suspended. We expect the Soviet Union to honor its pledge to withdraw all of its troops from Afghanistan

by February 15, 1989. Meanwhile, the Soviets' launching of extensive bombing raids against the Mujahidin, using their latest high performance aircraft and long-range missiles for the first time in this war, call into question Moscow's commitment not to launch offensive operations in Afghanistan. We find these developments disturbing. Moreover, they are futile. These steps will not intimidate either the freedom fighters or their Pakistani friends, who have our unshakable support in the face of continued Soviet pressure.

The fight of the Afghan people to regain and to preserve their freedom has provided a lesson for free people around the world. The commitment of the American Government and people to the Afghan people's cause is not new, and it will not waver. It will continue so long as the Afghan people require it to regain their freedom.

## Remarks and an Informal Exchange With Reporters at a White House Ceremony for President-Elect George Bush and Vice President-Elect Dan Quayle

*November 9, 1988*

*The President.* George and Dan and Bar and Marilyn, it's wonderful to have you here, and if anyone wants to know how Nancy and I feel about this moment, just read our smiles. [*Laughter*]

Actually, though, I have some figures here that I thought you and the rest of the country might be interested in. According to my calculations, it's only 1,188 days to the Iowa caucus. [*Laughter*] Now, I think the country has heard quite enough political speechmaking from all of us in the past few months, so I just want to make one or two simple but heartfelt points. First I want you to know, Mr. President-elect and Mr. Vice President-elect, how proud I am of

both of you of the extraordinary perseverance and character and grit that you've shown in this difficult year. And I think, too, your worthy opponents would agree what a challenge to human endurance the Presidential campaign has become. So, I want to congratulate both of you, as well as Governor Dukakis and Senator Bentsen, in taking on the great challenge, and your sense of public duty in seeing it through to the end. Each of you is better for it, and so is the country.

Now in this hard-fought campaign, George and Dan, I also want to complement you for going to the people on the issues and asking for a mandate on critical

matters like the taxing and spending power, the nature of judicial appointments, the strength of our defenses, and the firmness of our foreign policy. I think that mandate has been unmistakably delivered, and I know in carrying it out you will be true to your promises and faithful to the people's wishes.

With George Bush and Dan Quayle, I feel our achievements are secure, our change now a permanent feature of American government. But I also believe your mandate will make it possible not just to continue but to build upon the achievements of the past 8 years. This is not the end of an era but a time to refresh and strengthen our new beginning. In fact, to those who sometimes flatter me with talk of a Reagan revolution, today my hope is this: You ain't seen nothin' yet.

And finally, let me say that despite the long months of campaigning, the seemingly endless controversy, and the sheer human exhaustion of it all, choosing our leaders is, after all, a decision critical to our own future, to the future of this much-loved nation, and to the cause of human freedom. And that's why today Americans of every political persuasion and background can come together as one. Even as we accept the verdict of the majority, and pledge to protect always the rights of the minority, we've put behind us the divisions and controversies of the immediate past and begin anew. So, it's a day for congratulations, yes, but it's also a day for remembering that whatever may temporarily divide us is far outweighed by that which unites us. America has much to be proud of today. Pledges of a new President and a new Vice President, and pledges of support from the loyal opposition, Republican, Democrat, independent—today we're one nation, one people, and our national treasure, our national mission—the cause of human freedom—continues to prosper and light the world.

Thank you. God bless you.

*The President-elect.* Thank you, Mr. President. And all I will say just in the shadow of the office that you ennobled: We're very, very grateful to you. I don't believe there's a case in modern Presidential politics where a President has worked so hard to help

someone else achieve this office. And I will always be grateful. I can hardly believe it, but it's sinking in now, the enormity of what has taken place—peaceful election, eventually a peaceful transfer of power. And I just think for all the Bush family, and I expect I speak for Marilyn and Dan on this one, we are grateful to you and to Nancy for going that extra mile. I really believe that the results would have been entirely different if we hadn't had this loyal, steadfast campaign support. And I know they would if I hadn't learned from a giant the good things about the United States of America. Thank you, sir.

*The President.* Dan?

*The Vice President-elect.* Well, Mr. President, as one who came to the Senate in 1980, thank you for all that you have done for America. And now, Mr. President-elect, yesterday the American people overwhelmingly placed their trust and their confidence in your leadership. And I'm delighted to be a part of that team, ready to go to work and to continue to change America and make it even greater. Thank you both very, very much.

*The President.* Now you'll find out it's time for us to go to work.

*James A. Baker III*

*Q.* Mr. President, what do you think of Jim Baker as Secretary of State?

*Q.* Let the women talk. Let the women talk. How about Barbara?

*The President.* I think he's been fine in every job that he's had here in the administration, and I think he'll be fine in the jobs in the next administration.

*Q.* How about Brady for the Treasury? What about Nicholas Brady in Treasury?

*NATO*

*Q.* Mr. Bush, do you plan to go to Europe before your inauguration to shore up the NATO alliance in the wake of ongoing arms control negotiations?

*The President-elect.* The NATO alliance is shorn up, as strong as it's ever been.

*Q.* Mr. President, do you feel like a has-been, Mr. Reagan?

*Soviet-U.S. Summit*

*Q.* Mr. President, what can you do to

pave the way for a Bush-Gorbachev summit, since Mr. Bush seems so anxious to meet with the Secretary?

*The President.* We'll do everything we can, but I think that they already have indi-

cated that they would anticipate such a meeting.

*Note: The President spoke at 3:44 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House.*

## Announcement of the Administration's Transition Team *November 9, 1988*

I am pleased to announce that Chief of Staff Ken Duberstein will serve as transition coordinator for my administration's team that will assist in the smooth transfer of power to the next Presidency. Ken will be assisted in this important task by Colin

Powell, M.B. Oglesby, A.B. Culvahouse, John Tuck, and Danny Crippen. We will work closely with the President-elect Bush and his team to ensure that the transition is handled efficiently and effectively.

## Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate Reporting on the Economic Sanctions Against Nicaragua *November 9, 1988*

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)*

I hereby report on developments since my last report of April 29, 1988, concerning the national emergency with respect to Nicaragua that was declared in Executive Order No. 12513 of May 1, 1985. In that Order, I prohibited: (1) all imports into the United States of goods and services of Nicaraguan origin; (2) all exports from the United States of goods to or destined for Nicaragua except those destined for the organized democratic resistance; (3) Nicaraguan air carriers from engaging in air transportation to or from points in the United States; and (4) vessels of Nicaraguan registry from entering U.S. ports.

1. The declaration of emergency was made pursuant to the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*, and the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.* This report is submitted pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 1703(c).

2. The Office of Foreign Assets Control

(FAC) of the Department of the Treasury issued the Nicaraguan Trade Control Regulations implementing the prohibitions in Executive Order No. 12513 effective May 7, 1985, 50 Fed. Reg. 19890 (May 10, 1985). The regulations were amended effective March 8, 1988, to include procedures for assessing civil monetary penalties of up to \$10,000 for violations, as provided in the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1705(a) (copy attached).

3. Since my report of April 29, 1988, fewer than 50 applications for licenses have been received with respect to Nicaragua, and the majority of these applications have been granted. Of the licenses issued in this period, most either authorized exports for humanitarian purposes, covering medical supplies and animal vaccines, or extended authorizations previously given to acquire intellectual property protection under Nicaraguan law. (Donations of medicine are exempt from the prohibition on exports to Nicaragua, while commercial exports of medicine and medical supplies are author-

ized by general license. Donations of medical supplies, on the other hand, must be authorized by specific license.) Certain licenses authorized the exportation of equipment to *La Prensa*, an opposition publication that had been shut down by the Sandinista regime for a period of time and has since resumed operations. Similar licenses have also been issued for other opposition press groups. Also, supplies have been licensed for export to certain vocational schools sponsored by labor groups in Nicaragua. In addition, during August, a license was issued to the U.S. Agency for International Development for the exportation by certain U.S. private voluntary organizations and international relief organizations of humanitarian aid for medical care and other relief for children who are the victims of Nicaraguan civil strife, pursuant to Public Law No. 100-276.

4. Since my last report, the Department of the Treasury completed the following enforcement actions: (a) Four principals of a U.S. aircraft company pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy to export aircraft parts to Nicaragua in a case brought in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida. Two of the persons were sentenced to jail terms of 15 and 13 months each, while the other two defendants received sentences of probation and performance of community service, respectively. The company was ordered to pay a \$1,000 fine. (b) The Office of Foreign Assets Control imposed a civil penalty of \$5,000 against a U.S. airline company for the attempted exportation of computer equipment to Nicaragua. The goods, which were valued at \$6,467, were forfeited to the U.S. Customs Service.

5. The Treasury and State Departments were sued in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas by an organization and certain individuals seeking to donate food, medicine, clothing, vehicles, and other items to Nicaragua. Under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, articles such as food, clothing, and medicine, intended to be used to relieve human suffering, are exempt from export prohibitions. The Government took the position that vehicles, such as passenger cars, trucks, and buses, are fit for a

variety of uses and thus do not automatically fall within the exempt category for food, medicine, clothing, and other articles whose intended use is confined to the relief of human suffering. Consequently, Treasury would not permit the transfer of the vehicles to groups in Nicaragua without a specific license. The trial court rejected the Government's position and on September 29, 1988, issued a judgment declaring that the President has no authority to regulate or prohibit, directly or indirectly, donations to an embargoed country of articles that the donor intends to be used to relieve human suffering and that can reasonably be expected to serve that end. The Government is now considering an appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

6. The trade sanctions complement the diplomatic and other aspects of our policy toward Nicaragua. The deteriorating economic situation in Nicaragua was one of the principal reasons for the Sandinistas' pledge to meet the democratization and national reconciliation provisions of the Guatemala Accord (also known as the Arias Peace Plan) and to sign a preliminary cease-fire agreement with the Nicaraguan Resistance on March 23. It is essential that pressure be maintained to induce the Sandinistas to undertake serious and productive dialogue concerning a permanent cease-fire with the Nicaraguan Resistance and with all democratic opposition groups concerning democratization in Nicaragua. The trade sanctions are part of a larger policy seeking a democratic outcome in Nicaragua by peaceful means.

7. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the period from May 1, 1988, through November 1, 1988, that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of the Nicaraguan national emergency are estimated at \$233,975, all of which represents wage and salary costs for Federal personnel. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in the Customs Service, as well as in FAC and the Office of the General Counsel), with expenses also incurred by the Department of State and the

National Security Council staff.

8. The policies and actions of the Government of Nicaragua continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to apply economic sanctions against Nicaragua as long as these measures are appropriate and will continue to report periodically to the Con-

gress on expenses and significant developments pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 1703(c).

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

*Note: Identical letters were sent to Jim Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and George Bush, President of the Senate.*

## Remarks at a Luncheon for Recipients of the Medal of Freedom November 10, 1988

Good afternoon. We award the Medal of Freedom, this nation's highest civilian honor, for the purpose of celebrating those whose lives have been dedicated to the cause of freedom—nurturing it where it's young, defending it where it's grown frayed or troubled, and battling for it where it's denied. Over the past 8 years, we've honored 83 of you, and of you it can be said: They lived well because they fought for freedom.

Now, that's why it is such an honor to have you all here today, and why we yet mourn those of your fellows who've gone to a better place. The world is made smaller and more insignificant by their absence. All of you, with us or elsewhere, have justly earned the gratitude of all Americans of good will for being champions and defenders of the cause of freedom.

But you know, if you give that phrase some thought, it makes little sense. Defending freedom, you might ask? Why on Earth would that be necessary? As Americans, we know that freedom is as much a part of us as our blood. It's not a commodity. It can't be bought, can't be sold, and it can't be bartered away. No, my friends, despite the millions upon millions of words expended to describe its meaning, the truth is that the word "freedom" is deceptively simple. It's a word that describes the God-given condition of the human soul. For what we know is this: God created us free, just as he created us man and woman. Indeed, since Adam ate of the Tree of Knowledge, there's

nothing that defines us human beings so much as the fact that we're free.

Sometimes you'll hear people ask, "What's freedom for?" Well, you might as well ask what breathing is for. Just watch a baby. Infants, all infants, will make their tastes and preferences known very clearly to their parents as soon as they're able to turn their heads. That's the act of a free soul. When they reach the age of 3, they'll begin to drive their parents mad by continually asking the question, "Why?" Why is the sky blue? Why is the grass green? That curiosity, that engagement in the world around them, is the voice of freedom. When they reach adulthood, young men and women will find themselves gazing into the eyes of another and knowing with the force of revelation that they've met their destiny in those eyes. And that's the gaze of freedom.

Some people say Americans take our freedom for granted. I think that may be the most glorious gift of all. The Constitution we have makes it possible for all Americans to assume that political freedom is their birthright from the moment they open their eyes. What you've all done, what you've all made clear to us, is that we cannot be content with our own freedom. No, we must bring it to others, must make it their birthright as well.

There are people who try to will freedom away. They try to legislate it away. Worse yet, they even go so far as to deny the validity of certain segments of our free-

dom—as, for example, those people who believe human beings are free until they step into the marketplace, at which point they should be subject to full or partial state control. We call this idea socialism. Socialists believe humankind would be better off without economic freedom, and so they seek to replace it with rules and regulations. And if there's one tragic lesson the 20th century has taught us, it is that the social engineers cannot tailor the human soul to fit the fashions of the present day, no matter how they try. For the truth is, men cannot design humankind.

The world has come to acknowledge that socialism is a failed ideology. But there are worse. From the dawn of time, but especially from the dawn of a dark day in November 1917, there have also been those who have tried to throttle freedom. And that's what tyranny is. Some have argued that tyrants tyrannized their people for good reason, because the need for food outweighed the need for freedom. But that's a fundamental misunderstanding of tyranny. Tyrants tyrannize because that's what they do for a living. No one has described it half so well as Shakespeare when portraying Macbeth's dominion over Scotland: "Our country sinks beneath the yoke. It weeps. It bleeds. And each new day a gash is added to her wounds."

But the ungodly force called tyranny still cannot rid the human soul of its freedom, no matter how hard it may try. Tyrants can defy the benefits—or deny the benefits, I should say—of freedom to their peoples, can kill freedom by killing free people. But freedom itself they cannot have. For one thing, people like you won't allow it. Nor will that Higher Being allow it.

Our greatest freedom, the freedom to choose right from wrong, cannot be willed away by the tyrants. For God has given all

humankind the gift of knowing right from wrong and the responsibility to choose between them. And how will we know which way to choose? Well, Saul Bellow's Mr. Sammler says it best in a prayer. "For that is the truth of it: that we all know, God, that we know, that we know, we know, we know." And this, my friends, is the essence of freedom—that we follow the biblical admonition: "I have set before you life and death. Therefore choose life."

Like the Nation itself that has nurtured us and made us all whole, you have chosen life, and you've given others the courage to choose life as well. In a society like ours, where all men are created equal, the best a human being can hope to achieve is to make himself or herself an example to clear a path to righteousness that others may follow. This you've done. And because of you, oppressed peoples now breathe free. Because of you, the hopeless now have hope. And it's because of people like you and the Nation we live in that, I believe, with all my heart, as I told an audience at Georgetown University not long ago, we are living in a time that will come to be known as the age of freedom.

So, it's my privilege in these, the concluding days of my Presidency, to invite you to this fine White House as representative of the Nation that has bequeathed its bounties to all of us, to look about and say, along with Shakespeare, "What a piece of work is a man." And Shakespeare may have goofed, but I'm not going to, because I'm going to add "and a woman." [Laughter]

Thank you, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:17 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to American novelist Saul Bellow.*

## Statement on Signing a Bill for the Relief of Calvin L. Graham November 10, 1988

I have today approved H.R. 610, "An Act for the relief of Calvin L. Graham." Mr.

Graham is a veteran of Navy and Marine Corps service who has honorably served his



country.

Section 1 of the Act provides that, for purposes of service-connected disability compensation, the dental injuries that Mr. Graham incurred in the Battle of Guadalcanal will be considered to be a permanent service-connected disability incurred in the line of duty. Section 1 also provides for reimbursement of Mr. Graham for costs he incurred for the treatment of those injuries.

Section 2 of the Act provides for a total lump-sum payment of \$4,916.99 to Mr. Graham. That amount represents back pay, mustering-out pay, and interest. Section 2(b) of the Act provides that the payment of the

\$4,916.99 shall be in full satisfaction of any claim against the United States that Mr. Graham may have for basic pay for the period from September 17, 1942, through April 5, 1943, and for mustering-out pay with respect to his separation from service on April 5, 1943.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
November 10, 1988.

*Note: H.R. 610, approved November 10, was assigned Private Law No. 100-44.*

## Proclamation 5906—National China-Burma-India Veterans Appreciation Day, 1988

November 10, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

More than 40 years after the end of World War II, America is a Nation proud, strong, and at peace. We should be ever mindful, however, that the peace and the freedom we now enjoy have been won through the sacrifices of those who served during times of conflict.

Many courageous Americans fought long and arduously to stop the Japanese advance in the Far East during World War II. These patriots surely deserve our admiration and respect. We should especially recognize the heroism and unwavering purpose of those who took part in the battles and campaigns of the China-Burma-India Theater of Operations, scene of some of the most intense fighting during the war. Thousands risked their lives to transport military supplies across rugged and treacherous terrain after the fall of Burma and the loss of the famous Burma supply route in 1942. Many others flew with the U.S. Air Transport Command over a 500-mile route, the "Hump," which stretched over the Himalayas from India to

Western China. When the first supplies were brought into China over the "Stilwell Road" in 1945, a victory was won for all free nations.

It is most fitting that on Veterans Day weekend, 1988, we acknowledge the special contributions made by these fellow citizens in our country's cause.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan*, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim November 12, 1988, as National China-Burma-India Veterans Appreciation Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:09 a.m., November 14, 1988]*

## Proclamation 5907—National Firefighters Day, 1988 November 10, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Each year, fires claim some 6,000 lives in our country and destroy property worth \$10 billion. The toll would be much higher were it not for the skilled and dedicated individuals who are our Nation's firefighters. These Americans, our friends and neighbors, confront danger every day as they protect our lives, homes, and communities. They exemplify the very best in the American spirit. On National Firefighters Day, 1988, and all year long, we owe municipal, volunteer, and all other firefighters our heartfelt thanks, our utmost respect, and our thorough cooperation in their fire prevention, rescue, and safety efforts.

Last year, 127 firefighters gave their lives in the line of duty. Let us pause in solemn and prayerful remembrance of these fallen heroes and of all firefighters who have given their lives through the years. Let us also be sure to extend our support and sympathy to their brave families.

From the days of firefighters' hand-drawn rigs in the 18th century to those of 19th-century horse-drawn engines, and on to today's modern fire and rescue vehicles, Americans young and old have thrilled, during many a parade on many a Main

Street or Maple Avenue throughout our land, to colorful and exciting displays of powerful firefighting equipment. But we have thrilled even more in understanding and appreciation of firefighters' critical mission and their indispensable spirit of courage, service, and sacrifice. May such recognition always inspire us to salute and thank America's firefighters for all they do for each of us.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 649, has designated November 12, 1988, as "National Firefighters Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan*, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim November 12, 1988, as National Firefighters Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:10 a.m., November 14, 1988]*

## Remarks at the Veterans Day Ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier November 11, 1988

Those who live today remember those who do not. Those who know freedom remember today those who gave up life for freedom. Today, in honor of the dead, we conduct ceremonies. We lay wreaths. We speak words of tribute. And in our memories, in our hearts, we hold them close to us still. Yet we also know, even as their fami-

lies knew when they last looked upon them, that they can never be fully ours again, that they belong now to God and to that for which they so selflessly made a final and eternal act of devotion.

We could not forget them. Even if they were not our own, we could not forget them. For all time, they are what we can

only aspire to be: giving, unselfish, the epitome of human love—to lay down one's life so that others might live. We think on their lives. We think on their final moments. In our mind's eye, we see young Americans in a European forest or on an Asian island or at sea or in aerial combat. And as life expired, we know that those who could had last thoughts of us and of their love for us. As they thought of us then, so, too, we think of them now, with love, with devotion, and with faith: the certainty that what they died

for was worthy of their sacrifice—faith, too, in God and in the Nation that has pledged itself to His work and to the dream of human freedom, and a nation, too, that today and always pledges itself to their eternal memory.

Thank you. God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:17 a.m. in the amphitheater at Arlington National Cemetery.*

## Remarks at the Veterans Day Ceremony at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial

*November 11, 1988*

Well, thank you, Jack Wheeler, thank you very much. I shall treasure that gift. And to all of you, thanks, and good morning.

Before I begin, let me take a moment to congratulate the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund and the other distinguished guests without whom the construction and operation of this memorial would not have been possible. Let me also say that America is grateful to the hundreds of Vietnam veterans who, when I asked them to join my administration, did so, and have and are serving our nation so proudly. For your devotion to America, I salute you.

We're gathered today, just as we have gathered before, to remember those who served, those who fought, those still missing, and those who gave their last full measure of devotion for our country. We're gathered at a monument on which the names of our fallen friends and loved ones are engraved, and with crosses instead of diamonds beside them, the names of those whose fate we do not yet know. One of those who fell wrote, shortly before his death, these words: "Take what they have left and what they have taught you with their dying and keep it with your own. And take one moment to embrace those gentle heroes you left behind."

Well, today, Veterans Day, as we do every year, we take that moment to embrace the gentle heroes of Vietnam and of

all our wars. We remember those who were called upon to give all a person can give, and we remember those who were prepared to make that sacrifice if it were demanded of them in the line of duty, though it never was. Most of all, we remember the devotion and gallantry with which all of them ennobled their nation as they became champions of a noble cause.

I'm not speaking provocatively here. Unlike the other wars of this century, of course, there were deep divisions about the wisdom and rightness of the Vietnam war. Both sides spoke with honesty and fervor. And what more can we ask in our democracy? And yet after more than a decade of desperate boat people, after the killing fields of Cambodia, after all that has happened in that unhappy part of the world, who can doubt that the cause for which our men fought was just? It was, after all, however imperfectly pursued, the cause of freedom; and they showed uncommon courage in its service. Perhaps at this late date we can all agree that we've learned one lesson: that young Americans must never again be sent to fight and die unless we are prepared to let them win.

But beyond that, we remember today that all our gentle heroes of Vietnam have given us a lesson in something more: a lesson in living love. Yes, for all of them, those who came back and those who did

not, their love for their families lives. Their love for their buddies on the battlefields and friends back home lives. Their love of their country lives.

This memorial has become a monument to that living love. The thousands who come to see the names testify to a love that endures. The messages and mementos they leave speak with a whispering voice that passes gently through the surrounding trees and out across the breast of our peaceful nation. A childhood teddy bear, a photograph of the son or daughter born too late to know his or her father, a battle ribbon, a note—there are so many of these, and all are testimony to our living love for them. And our nation itself is testimony to the love our veterans have had for it and for us. Our liberties, our values, all for which America stands is safe today because brave men and women have been ready to face the fire at freedom's front. And we thank God for them.

Yes, gentle heroes and living love and our memories of a time when we faced great divisions here at home. And yet if this place recalls all this, both sweet and sad, it also reminds us of a great and profound truth about our nation: that from all our divisions we have always eventually emerged strengthened. Perhaps we are finding that new strength today, and if so, much of it comes from the forgiveness and healing love that our Vietnam veterans have shown.

For too long a time, they stood in a chill wind, as if on a winter night's watch. And in that night, their deeds spoke to us, but we knew them not. And their voices called to us, but we heard them not. Yet in this land that God has blessed, the dawn always at last follows the dark, and now morning has come. The night is over. We see these men and know them once again—and know how much we owe them, how much they have given us, and how much we can never fully repay. And not just as individuals but as a nation, we say we love you.

These days, we show our love in many ways—some of it through the Government. We now fly the POW-MIA flag at this memorial on Memorial Day, Veterans Day, and POW-MIA Recognition Day. This is a small gesture, but a significant one. America also keeps a vigil for those who have not

yet returned. We have negotiated with the Vietnamese to bring our nation's sons home, and for the first time, too, have joint teams investigating remote areas of Vietnam that might shed light on the fate of those we list as missing. In Laos, we have also begun a new round of surveys and excavations of crash sites. And we have told Hanoi that it must prove to the American people through its cooperation whether men are still being held against their will in Indochina. Otherwise we will assume some are, and we will do everything we can to find them.

Here at home, a new Department of Veterans Affairs and extended veterans benefits are merely outward and visible signs of an inward and invisible grace that has come to our land. Vietnam service is once more universally recognized as a badge of pride. Four years ago, I noted that this healing had begun and that I hoped that before my days as Commander in Chief were over it would be completed. Well, now as I approach the end of my service and I see Vietnam veterans take their rightful place among America's heroes, it appears to me that we have healed. And what can I say to our Vietnam veterans but: Welcome home.

Now before I go, as have so many others, Nancy and I wanted to leave a note at the wall. And if I may read it to you before doing so, we will put this note here before we leave:

"Our young friends—yes, young friends, for in our hearts you will always be young, full of the love that is youth, love of life, love of joy, love of country—you fought for your country and for its safety and for the freedom of others with strength and courage. We love you for it. We honor you. And we have faith that, as He does all His sacred children, the Lord will bless you and keep you, the Lord will make His face to shine upon you and give you peace, now and forever more."

Thank you all, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:45 a.m. He was introduced by John Wheeler, chairman of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund. Mr. Wheeler gave the President a bronze replica of the memorial's "Three Fighting Men" statue.*

## **Appointment of Mary Kathryn Dewhirst as Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison**

*November 11, 1988*

The President today announced the appointment of Mary Kathryn Dewhirst to be Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison.

Since August of 1987 Miss Dewhirst has been Associate Director of the Office of Public Liaison. Prior to her appointment to the White House, she was Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Governmental Affairs, Department of Transportation,

1985–1987. Miss Dewhirst served as staff assistant to U.S. Senate Assistant Majority Leader Ted Stevens, as well as his political designee, and special assistant to the chief of staff, 1981–1985. Before joining Senator Stevens' staff, Miss Dewhirst was employed by Florida State University.

Miss Dewhirst graduated from Florida State University (B.A., 1978). She currently resides in Arlington, VA.

## **Appointment of John C. Shepherd as a Member of the Lower Mississippi Delta Development Commission**

*November 11, 1988*

The President today appointed John C. Shepherd to be a member of the Lower Mississippi Delta Development Commission. This is a new position.

Since 1979 Mr. Shepherd has been with Shepherd, Sandberg, and Phoenix in St. Louis, MO. Prior to this he was with the law firm of Coburn, Croft, Shepherd and

Herzog, 1970–1979.

Mr. Shepherd attended Illinois College and St. Louis University (J.D., 1951). He was born June 27, 1925, in Memphis, TN. He served in the U.S. Marine Corps from 1943 to 1946. He is married, has two children, and currently resides in St. Louis, MO.

## **Radio Address to the Nation on the Presidential Election and Veterans Day**

*November 12, 1988*

### *My fellow Americans:*

This week we witnessed a glorious event: We the people going to the polls to determine our political destiny.

I guess I don't need to tell you I think the United States of America did itself proud with the selection of George Bush as the 41st President of the United States and Dan Quayle as his Vice President. George Bush has gotten his mandate from the American people, the mandate to continue the policies that have brought peace and prosperity, to bring hope and opportunity to all

Americans, and to expand the frontiers of freedom around the world.

You know, all year long people were saying it was time for a change. Well, by your choice this week, you proved we were right when we said we—George Bush, Dan Quayle, and the Republican Party—are the change. It began 8 years ago, and it's going to continue.

But some things don't change, like the glory of the American political system. We saw it at work on Tuesday, after the dust cleared and the people had spoken. That

night the Nation was fortunate to witness the grace and dignity of the Democratic candidate, Governor Dukakis, as he congratulated George Bush in his victory. He ran a tough race, full of energy and purpose, and I salute him for his dedication and courage.

On Tuesday night, and in the days that have followed it, and in the 10 weeks before January 20, 1989, we the people can take pride in just how strong our political system really is. We take it for granted sometimes, but I couldn't help thinking on Tuesday night how inspiring it is that we know we Americans can choose our leader without fear of violence. All Americans, from Hawaii to Maine, know that when the voice of the people is heard, even the mightiest among us must bow before it and accept its wisdom. President-elect Bush said it well the other day: "We can now speak the most majestic words a democracy has to offer: The people have spoken."

Only twice in our history—during the dark days of our Civil War—has anyone dared to question the wisdom of the American people as they chose their President, dared to deny the validity of the selection. In other nations, a disgruntled group of defeated politicians might try to stage a coup d'état or might even follow our disastrous mistake from the 1860's and go to war—brother against brother—rather than consent to the will of the people. But here we Americans are, just 4 days after one of the most important nights in our history, working or playing or just enjoying our weekend. We've made our choice, and life goes on. We don't even need to give it a thought. But when we do, I think it's cause for us to wonder at our freedom.

We continue to enjoy our freedom because of those brave Americans among us who have legitimately taken up arms in the

service of their country, protecting and defending the United States of America. This weekend, we commemorate America's veterans, those who did their duty so that we could be free and strong, so that tyranny could find no quarter, so that we could live in peace.

I think of the example of Staff Sergeant Carlos Stallard, one of the Gold Star men in World War II. In a 1944 letter to his parents, Carlos wrote: "I believe in making that future a place where little children can go swimming and playing around their homes without being mangled for life from bursting bombs and flaming debris that was once their homes, so that they can have a mother's care instead of being left in some dark corner shivering with cold and dying with hunger and wondering if mother, in a concentration camp, is being cruelly beaten or if she is dead. That's what we are fighting for, and I would gladly give 10 lives if I had them." Well, like all of us, Carlos Stallard had but one life to give for his country. He died in action in France on July 26, 1944. His heroic example reminds us why sometimes we must take up arms so that we can live free and at peace.

Every veteran in this country deserves our thanks and gratitude this weekend of all weekends. And, my friends, on this, the last Veterans Day I will commemorate as President, I would like to say that if there is one change George Bush and I made that touches me most profoundly it would probably be this: Once again our young men and women are proud to wear the uniform of their country—Flight Lieutenant George Bush sure was.

Until next week, thank for listening, and may God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from Camp David, MD.*

## Informal Exchange With Reporters November 14, 1988

### *Soviet-U.S. Relations*

*Q.* Mr. President, you're hearing all this. Do you feel that human rights then is still an irritant in U.S.-Soviet relations?

*The President.* Yes, of course. Until it's completely eliminated, this type of political prisoner—and we have had great success, and the General Secretary has been more cooperative than any Soviet leader before him. And I assume that we have these names that have been mentioned here.

*Q.* Do you feel that all the remaining political prisoners will be released, as some have said, soon?

*The President.* Well, that statement has been made, and now we can only wait and see.

### *Middle East Peace Efforts*

*Q.* Mr. President, is there a breakthrough on the PLO so far as you're concerned, so far as accepting Israel?

*The President.* Well, I only know this thing—that apparently—that there has been an indication that they are willing to abide by [U.N. Security Council Resolution] 242 and hope it's true because then that would mean some progress, although I think there are many problems yet to be solved.

*Q.* And an international conference?

*Mr. Weinberg.* Thank you. Frank [Frank Sesno, Cable News Network], we have to go.

*The President.* I'm not sure that's the answer.

*Q.* What is that?

*The President.* I'm still not sure that that is the answer.

*Note: The exchange began at 10:30 a.m. in the Oval Office, prior to a meeting with Soviet political dissident Andrei Sakharov. Mark D. Weinberg was Special Assistant to the President and Assistant Press Secretary.*

## Remarks at the Presentation Ceremony for the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Awards November 14, 1988

Well, good morning. In nearly 2 weeks, America will celebrate Thanksgiving, a time when the Nation looks back, takes stock, and gives thanks for the personal and economic freedoms with which Americans are blessed. As a nation, we have much to be thankful for. We've continued to enjoy the longest peacetime expansion in our nation's history. Real gross national product has risen by 26 percent since the recovery started 6 years ago. American industry is again the class of world class competition.

Yes, America's future is bright. Today's ceremony reflects both the progress we've made and the promises that we have yet to keep. America's economic strength depends on industry's ability to improve productivity and quality and to remain on the cutting edge of technology. And that's why the

Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award is so important. The award recognizes the contribution that companies across the country are making to our economic growth—companies that make the highest quality products.

And today we salute three corporations that reflect American industry's dedication to quality. Each of them, and thousands of others, help keep America strong by making American products the best products available. They and others like them exemplify the belief that quality counts first, foremost, and always. The one trait that characterizes these winners is that they realize that quality improvement is a never-ending process, a companywide effort in which every worker plays a critical part. They realize that customer satisfaction

through better quality is the goal. And they know that America's economic strength and future depend more and more upon the quality of its products.

This award was established and carried out in the spirit of cooperation between government and the private sector. And that's the way it should be. We owe a debt of gratitude to the foundation that helped support this award and the many private sector individuals, especially the examiners, who made the award possible through their own dedication to quality. And a word of thanks to Bill Verity and the Commerce Department's National Institute of Standards and Technology. They have worked very well with the private sector to ensure that this award truly sets a national standard.

This award has a special meaning for me because it's a fitting way to honor a good

friend, Malcolm Baldrige, a dynamic businessman and a great Secretary of Commerce. Today we honor Mac with a lasting tribute to quality.

And now it's time to recognize the awardees. These awards are won by companies, but they're earned by individuals, working together in the quest for excellence. So, now I'll turn the podium over to Secretary Verity, and he will make the announcement.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:38 a.m. in the East Room at the White House. The awards were presented to the following corporate representatives: Robert W. Galvin, chairman of Motorola, Inc.; John C. Marous, chairman and chief executive officer of Westinghouse Electric Corp.; and R. Arden Sims, president and chief executive officer of Globe Metallurgical, Inc.*

## Remarks and a Question-and-Answer Session With Area Junior High School Students

November 14, 1988

*The President.* You know, this is a real treat for me—having you here and to have, in a little while, the chance to answer some of your questions. Let me also offer a special hello to those of you who are watching on C-SPAN and—or the Instructional Television Network. Thank you for inviting us into your home or your school today.

This marks the beginning of American Education Week, and I'm particularly pleased to be talking to American students in this, the first in a series of speeches that I'll be giving before I leave office. But before we begin here, I have a special message from my roommate. She says to please—for your families, for your friends, for your country, and most of all for yourselves—just say no to drugs.

Now, last week the United States did something so exceptional that people around the world marveled at it. Last week the American people freely elected our government. Some ballots were cast by people who were rich and famous, and

others were cast by most ordinary people, but each person had the same, one vote. These ballots were cast in secret, and they were counted in the open, not the other way around. And when the votes were totaled, those holding or seeking the highest positions in the land all surrendered to the will of the people. Soon, power will be peacefully transferred from those leaving office to those taking office. And, yes, we do this every election year, and that's what so much of the world marvels at. What we in America take for granted is something that's rare in history and all too remarkable on this globe, the Earth.

The United States is the world's oldest democratic government. And at my age, when I tell you something is the oldest in the world, you can take my word for it; I'm probably talking from personal experience. And it's not just that our government is the oldest of its kind, but that it's based on the world's most revolutionary political idea. You can see that concept in the very first



line of our Constitution, and it begins with three simple words: "We the People." In other countries, in their constitutions—they all have constitutions, and I've read a great many of them, those other ones—and the difference is so small, but it's found in those three words. Because their constitutions are documents by the Governments telling the people what they can do. And in our country, our Constitution is by the people, and it tells the Government what it can do. And only those things listed in the Constitution, and nothing else, can Government do. So, in America, it is the people who are in charge. And one day you'll be those people out there voting and creating the Government.

That vision of self-government was the basis for the American Revolution, the first revolution of its kind and one of the most important historic events not just for our own nation but for all humanity. Because most revolutions have always just been a case of replacing one set of rulers for another set of rulers. Ours was that kind of a constitution where, for the first time, it was announced—what I've told you before already—that the people were in charge of the Government, not the other way around.

Now, the Revolution may seem like something they say happened a long time ago—to me 200 years seems just like yesterday—but I think it'll prove to be America's most important guidepost for the future. I believe that the chief moral task for America in your generation—a period destined for great change—will be not so much to chart a new course or launch a new revolution, but to keep faith with the original American Revolution and that remarkable vision of freedom that has brought us two centuries of liberty and is still today transforming the world.

Over these 200 years, country after country has followed our path, and I believe that ultimately all nations will do so. It's no exaggeration to say that the political vision of our Founding Fathers has become the model for the world. This is true not just in the many countries that have turned from despotism to democracy these last years, it's also true even where it's least apparent. It's remarkable to realize that in this century even brutal totalitarian dictatorships kneel

at the feet of our Founding Fathers when they try to counterfeit the practices and institutions of democracy in order to claim legitimacy for their ruling their people. Dictators today from Afghanistan to Nicaragua do not want to be called Czar or Commis-sar; they want to be called Mr. President and to pretend that they rule in the people's name, even if they don't. Yes, even Communist dictators holding power through force, against the will of the people, acknowledge the triumph of the American idea when they go through the motions of holding phony elections, forming rubberstamp legislatures to ratify constitutions that will not be honored, and then using our words to call their regimes democracies or republics.

As a wise Frenchman one wrote: "Hypocrisy is the homage that vice pays to virtue." But when dictators, even in this fraudulent way, acknowledge the basic truth that the right to rule comes from the consent of the governed, the door to freedom begins to crack open, and it can't very easily be closed again. John Adams said that long before the opening shots of America's war for independence—he was one of our Founding Fathers, as you know—our revolution had already occurred "in the hearts and minds of the people." And today from Asia to Africa to Latin America and behind the Iron Curtain, the world is in the midst of a democratic revolution that was foretold by the creation of the United States.

From the beginning, the American vision was that our country would be the cradle of freedom for all mankind. Two hundred and thirteen years ago, in Philadelphia, James Allen wrote in this diary that: "If we fail, liberty no longer continues an inhabitant of this globe." But our Founding Fathers didn't fail. And now it's our duty to bring the values of the American Revolution to all the peoples of the world, and this is happening. Today, to a degree never before seen in human history, one nation, the United States, has become the model to be followed and imitated by the rest of the world.

But America's world leadership goes well beyond the tide toward democracy. We also find that more countries than ever before

are following America's revolutionary economic message of free enterprise, low taxes, and open world trade. These days, whenever I see foreign leaders, they tell me about their plans for reducing taxes and other economic reforms that they're using, copying what we have done here in our country. I wonder if they realize that this vision of economic freedom—the freedom to work, to create and produce, to own and use property without the interference of the state—was central to the American Revolution when the American colonists rebelled against a whole web of economic restrictions, taxes, and barriers to free trade. The message at the Boston Tea Party—have you studied yet in history about the Boston Tea Party, where, because of a tax, they went down and dumped the tea in the harbor? Well, that was America's original tax revolt. And it was the fruits of our labor—belonged to us, and not to the state. And that truth is fundamental to both liberty and prosperity.

But beyond politics and economics, we find that American culture has also spread around the world. Whether it's young people in Europe or Africa going to an Eddie Murphy movie or Japanese children visiting Mickey Mouse at the new Disneyland in Tokyo or the international jazz festivals or the American soft drinks and rock music and blue jeans that are the choice of young people from Berlin to Beijing, from Managua to Moscow, the fact is that an entire planet is watching and following us.

The same thing is true with science and technology. We lead the world in Nobel Prizes for science, and virtually all of the most important developments in computers, communications, and biotechnology have been made in the United States. And I can't be the only one who's noticed that the Soviet space shuttle that's supposed to go up at 10 p.m. tonight now—if they can get it off—it looks very familiar, an awful lot like ours. Other countries may try to copy what we do, but as the rate of progress accelerates, our leadership will become even greater. And these are the technologies that in your lifetime will change the way people all over the world live and change things for the better.

You know, I've seen remarkable techno-

logical change in my lifetime. Maybe I'm just going to date myself as belonging back with the dinosaurs or something when I tell you this, but just think, I can still remember my first ride in an automobile. Before cars, we went by horse and buggy. The horse was very fuel-efficient but kind of slow. And if you wanted to supercharge one, you fed him an extra bag of oats. But in pursuing your education, there is one thing I would like to pass along to you. We should always remember that there are the things that change and the things that don't change. The machines will change—the horse and buggy to the automobile and so forth—but the people don't. The permanent truths which give meaning to our lives don't change; they are, as I say, permanent. The basic values of faith and family will be just as true when people are living on distant planets as they are today. So, for America to gain greatest benefit from all the exciting new technologies that lie ahead, we will also need to reaffirm our traditional moral values, because these values are the foundation on which everything we do is built. So, yes, I would encourage you to study the math and science that are at the basis of the new technologies. But in a world of change you also need to pay attention to the moral and spiritual values that will stay with you, unchanged, throughout a long lifetime.

And, again, I would say that the most important thing you can do is to ground yourself in the ideas and values of the American Revolution. And that is a vision that goes beyond economics and politics. It's also a moral vision, grounded in the reverence and faith of those who believed that with God's help they could create a free and democratic nation. They designed a system of limited government that, in John Adams' words, was suited only to a religious people such as ours. Our Founding Fathers were the descendents of the Pilgrims—men and women who came to America seeking freedom of worship—who prospered here and offered a prayer of thanksgiving, something we've continued to do each year, and so that we'll do it again on Thursday of next week.

By renewing our commitment to the original values of the American Revolution

and to the principles of "We the People," we can best preserve our liberty and expand the progress of freedom in the world, which is the purpose for which America was founded. Here, on a continent nestled between two oceans, our country is unique in the world. We have drawn our people from virtually every other nation on Earth, and what we've created here as Americans has touched every corner of the globe.

Here in the White House there's a famous painting of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. And it shows many of the great men of that time assembled in Independence Hall in Philadelphia. But when you look closely at the painting, you see that some of the figures in the hall are just outlines, waiting to be filled in, the faces have not yet been drawn. You see, this great painting isn't finished. But what the people who gathered in Philadelphia two centuries ago set out to do is not yet finished, either. And that, I suppose, is why the painting is the way it is. America is not yet complete, and it's up to each one of us to help complete it. And each one of you can place yourself in that painting. You can become one of the those immortal figures by helping to build and renew America.

And we're entering one of the most exciting times in history, a time of unlimited possibilities, bounded only by the size of your imagination, the depth of your heart, and the character of your courage. More than two centuries of American history—the contributions of the millions of people who have come before us have been given to us as our birthright. All we can do to earn what we've received is to dream large dreams, to live lives of kindness, and to keep faith with the unfinished vision of the greatness and wonder of America.

Now it's time for me to ask you for your questions, but first I'd like to ask you one: What are some of the things that you're proudest of and some of the things that are best about America? And maybe I can just take a couple of comments if someone has a comment to make.

Yes?

Q. Okay. My name is Yolanda Coleman. And I'm from Jefferson Junior High School, and I'm a seventh grade student. For one

thing, I'm so happy that America is a free country and that we have Presidents such as yourself to help us in any kind of way, such as drug-related events and a whole lot of other things that I'm grateful for to be in America.

*The President.* Young man, you had your hand up. Didn't you have your hand up?

Q. My name is Jason Mills. I'm from Poolesville Junior-Senior High School. And one thing that I'm glad about in America—

*The President.* Can you speak a little louder? I—

Q. Okay. One thing that I'm glad about in America is that you can choose what school you can go to, like if it was private or if it was public.

*The President.* Yes. Anyone else with another comment? Well then, we'll get down to the questions. And what you were talking about in your freedom is something that, for example, in one country, as I have been told, the Soviet Union—when it comes time to graduate, government representatives come in and point out to the individuals where they will report to work after they have graduated. The Government tells you what you're going to do, not like ours, where we decide, each one of us, what we want to do and then set out to do it.

Well, tell me now, let's have some of your questions. Yes, again?

#### *War on Drugs*

Q. Again, my name is Yolanda. Mr. President, do you plan to work with your wife, Nancy Reagan, in the say no to drug program?

*The President.* Well, yes, I am already. And we have appropriated quite a sum of money for the drug battle. And we have actually gotten more convictions of drug peddlers and longer sentences for them than any other administration. And we have intercepted more drugs and planes and boats and trucks and cars that carry them than has ever been done before. But that isn't the answer to the drugs. They'll still—with the borders we have and the coastlines—they can still get drugs into our country. It has to begin with you, the young people. You have to decide no to drugs. In

other words, if we can't keep all the drugs from reaching the customers, let's have the customers turn against the drugs. And that is really the answer. And there is some success in that. A few years ago, 1 out of 9 high school seniors had tried drugs. Today it's less than 1 out of 30. So, we're gaining on it.

#### *Administration Accomplishments*

*Q.* My name is Yvette Ross, Jefferson Junior High School. I'm an eighth grade student. Mr. President, do you feel that in your two terms as President your administration has carried out the ideas of the Founding Fathers?

*The President.* No—I'm having a little trouble—

*Q.* Do you feel that in your two terms as President that you and your administration have carried out the ideas of the Founding Fathers?

*The President.* Have we carried out the plan set by the Founding Fathers? I think we have subscribed to that. When we came into office, there were some things that we thought were very wrong, including the fact that there were more people unemployed, inflation was robbing the people of their earnings and their money, interest rates were high and all. And in these last several years, we have not only restored prosperity, but we have created almost 18½ million new jobs, added to those jobs that were already there so that unemployment is so far down that today of all the Americans, 16 years of age and up, to whatever age, that pool of people—62.7 percent of those people have jobs, are employed today. But also, more important than that, I think we have restored the belief in America's freedom and the obligation that we have to our country. I think there's more patriotism today. We've been in a time when people have gotten rather cynical about those things.

I have to move to this side pretty quick.

#### *Federal Deficit and Line-Item Veto*

*Q.* My name is Casey Lee, and I'm from St. Stephen's School. And I was wondering what was the most important thing that you wanted to accomplish, but that you weren't able to accomplish as President?

*The President.* I could sum that up very briefly: the Federal deficit—the fact that for over a half a century our government has been spending more money than it takes in. And we have a plan working now that is aimed at 1993, of bringing us down each year. Last year we reduced the deficit by around \$70 billion, and this year we're aiming at about another 30 so forth. But that is the thing.

And I think that what we're going to have to have—and what I want to strive for—is an amendment to our Constitution that requires the Government every year to balance the budget. And in doing that—also a tool for the President, and it's called line-item veto.

Now, you probably don't know what that means, but I'll explain very quickly if I can. The line-item veto—the Congress when they have ways of putting in bills a number of things instead of just a bill to get one thing accomplished. And then with all these hidden things—and some of them are appropriations, spending bills and so forth—the President either has to veto the whole bill or let it become law. And sometimes they attach them to a bill that you just can't veto. Line-item veto is what I had as a Governor. Forty-three Governors in the States have line-item veto. It means that you can go into that bill and pick out that single item that has nothing to do with the whole bill and veto that. And I think the President should have it, like the Governors do.

#### *Federal Budget Deficit*

*Q.* Hi. My name is Ben Allnutt. I go to Poolesville Junior-Senior High School. I was wondering if the younger generation today is going to have to pay for the world debt in years to come?

*The President.* No, I don't believe that it is that big a problem. You mean our Federal deficit? No, I think that with this thing we have going along—yes, there will be a time when in the future, when government bonds come due and so forth—whether it be the taxpayers at that time that are paying them off. But if we can get this plan we're working on into effect, that will come along gradually as those bonds come due. And that, I don't think, will be a great

threat to our economy. Truth of the matter is, bad as our Federal debt is, it is much milder than many other countries as a percentage of our gross national product.

*Q.* My name is Cameron Fitzhugh, and I'm from St. Agnes School in Alexandria, Virginia. I was wondering if you think that it's possible to decrease the national debt without raising the taxes of the public?

*The President.* I do. That's a big argument that's going on in government. And I definitely believe it is because one of the principal reasons that we were able to get the economy back on track and create those new jobs and all was we cut the taxes. We reduced them because, you see, the taxes can be such a penalty on people that there's no incentive for them to prosper and earn more and so forth because they have to give so much to the Government. And what we have found is that at the lower rates the Government gets more revenue. There are more people paying taxes because there are more people with jobs. And there are more people willing to earn more money because they get to keep a bigger share of it.

So, today, we're getting more revenue at the lower rates than we were at the higher. And you know something, I studied economics in college when I was young, and I learned there about a man named ibn-Khaldun, who lived 1,200 years ago in Egypt. And 1,200 years ago, he said, "In the beginning of the empire, the rates were low. The tax rates were low, but the revenue was great." He said, "In the end of the empire, when the empire was collapsing, the rates were great, and the revenue was low." So—all right.

#### *Minority Educational Opportunities*

*Q.* My name is Crystal Adair, and I'm an eighth grader attending Jefferson Junior High School. And my question is: Mr. President, for past years, the educational opportunities for blacks and other minorities has not been—there hasn't been a great deal of them. And I want to know, during your term in office, what have you done to increase those educational opportunities for us?

*The President.* Well, we have vastly increased the amount of Federal money that is going into education, although remember

that education has always been in the province of the State and the local communities. So, the share of cost of education is not as great for the Federal Government, but we have increased it. We've increased the money that is available for scholarships and for workfare programs for students that have to work their way through, as I did, and also for loan funds for students.

I can assure you that, with regard to any hint of discrimination, we have done more than any other generation—or administration, I should say, to punish those who attempt to discriminate and to make sure that the opportunities are equal for all. And one of the great things that our administration did when we came in here was immediately turn on to helping something that I think is historically wonderful in our country, and that is the Negro private colleges and universities. And in fact, we helped one of them out that was facing bankruptcy, and bailed it out so that now they are proceeding in a better situation than they've had in the past. But those opportunities are there.

Back there, the young man in the back row, and then I'll take you in the sweater.

#### *U.S. Space Program*

*Q.* Stuart Washington from Jefferson Junior High School. Mr. President, do you wish to accelerate the rebirth of our National Aeronautical and Space Administration, also known as NASA?

*The President.* Yes, I think the new frontier in the whole world is out there in space. And we've made such progress in it, and it has proved so rewarding. This isn't talked about much, and many of you probably don't realize that experiments conducted on the shuttle when they're up there in space—on all kinds of things that had nothing to do with space—have brought benefits to us back here. Firemen, for example—a fireproof fabric has changed and made their fireproof garments that they have to wear in battling a fire much lighter—and that they can do that. Medicines—certain medicines in which only up in the gravity-free space can they achieve certain mixtures. And they've come up with things that have been beneficial in that way. So, this is very important that we continue to do this. We

were set back by the *Challenger* tragedy, but we must continue.

#### *Gun Control*

*Q.* My name is Chris Allen. I'm from Poolesville Junior-Senior High School. I was just wondering what you and Mrs. Reagan feel about the new gun ban law.

*The President.* What we feel about the new—

*Q.* Gun ban law.

*The President.* The gun—

*Q.* Ban.

*The President.* Gun ban? Well, I think there has to be some control. But I thought that in California we had a system that probably was the best. I have never felt that we should, for the law-abiding citizens, take the gun away from them and make it impossible to have one. I think the wrong people will always find a way to get one. But what we had was—even if today when I go back to California, if I want a gun and go in a store to buy a gun, I have to give them the money, but I have to wait a week, no matter who I am. I have to wait a week and come back then to get the gun, because in that week, my name is presented to investigative element there in the State that checks to make sure that I have no criminal record, that I have no record of mental problems or anything of the kind. Then, and only then, can you pick up the gun and take it with you.

But if I could, I know we're running out of time, but let me just tell you something that—I got the strangest letter when I was Governor. There was talk about having a gun ban in California. It didn't go through. But I got a letter from a man in San Quentin prison, and from the prison he wrote me the letter to tell me he was in there for burglary. He was a burglar. And he said, "I just want you to know that if that law goes through, here in San Quentin there will be celebrating throughout the day and night by all the burglars who are in prison because" he said, "we can watch a house we plan to rob for days. We can learn the habits of the people living in that house, to know when is the best time to go in and be a burglar—rob it." He said, "The only question we can never answer is: Does the man in that house have a gun in the drawer by

his bed?" He said, "That's a risk we have to run." He said, "If you tell us in advance they won't have a gun in that drawer by their bed," he said, "the burglars in here will be celebrating forevermore."

I thought he made kind of some common sense. And I don't know why to this day he ever chose to send the letter to me.

All right, this gentleman.

*Q.* Anil Artis from Jefferson Junior High School. Do you think the "Saturday night special" should be banned?

*The President.* The what?

*Q.* Do you think the "Saturday night special" should be banned?

*The President.* Well, I don't have very much of a quarrel with the very cheap weapon and so forth that makes it so easy for the wrong people to have a gun. I would like to see us concentrate on what I described in California: of making sure that anyone who buys a gun is a responsible citizen and not bent on crime.

*Ms. White.* Mr. President, thank you very much on behalf of the students. Students, we now have time for one more question.

#### *Women Political Leaders*

*Q.* Mr. President, my name is Nora Taylor, from St. Agnes School. I was wondering when do you think the first woman President will be in office?

*The President.* I don't know, but believe me, I'm certainly not against it. I have a feeling, though, that probably the first thing that'll happen is there will be a woman Vice President; and then that will kind of open a door to that. But I have no quarrel with women being President at all.

As a matter of fact, the statesman in the world that I have met that I respect the most is the Prime Minister of England, Margaret Thatcher; and she's done a remarkable job for England. But I guess it takes a little getting used to on the part of some people. But I think it's inevitable that in this country there will be a woman President because they've come up in so many different fields. But it's just my feeling that probably, rather than one of them just entering the fray to run for President to begin with, that maybe it probably would start with one of them—as we did in the election

in 1984, have one running for Vice President. She didn't make it, but that might be the start of it, and I'd welcome it.

I have to quit. I'm sorry about so many hands that didn't reach me. Maybe you'd have to write and leave them with me—your questions.

I just want to tell you one little added thing about our country, and then I leave. This, again, is a letter I received not too long ago from a man, who wrote and told me this: He said, "You can go to France to live in France, but you cannot become a Frenchman. You can go to live in Germany or Japan; you cannot become a German or a Japanese, or a Turk, or Greece a Greek. But the one place in the world," he said, "where anyone from any corner of the

world can come: America—come to live and become an American." And no other country has that but ours. This continent, I've always believed, must have been put here for a purpose, between the two great oceans, because it had to be found by people who were dissatisfied with the lack of freedom or religious persecution or whatever in their own countries and came and melded together in this great melting pot and created the United States of America.

Thank you all. It's been a treat.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:32 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House. Vera M. White was the principal of Jefferson Junior High School.*

## Remarks Following Discussions With Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany

*November 15, 1988*

*The President.* I have just completed a highly useful and productive discussion with Chancellor Kohl, on this, the sixth anniversary of his first visit to the White House as Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. The many conversations we've had together demonstrate not only the close ties that exist between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States but the warm personal relationship that has developed between us. Chancellor Kohl is a close friend of the United States. His views are greatly valued, and his commitment and personal efforts to strengthen German-American ties have made an enormous difference in the relationship between the United States and West Germany.

Today we reviewed a broad range of important international issues. We discussed how our two countries, working together and within the NATO alliance, could advance the cause of peace and freedom.

The Chancellor briefed me on his recent visit to Moscow. We agreed that important progress has been made in East-West relations, but that much still remains to be done in arms control, in ending regional

conflicts, and with respect to human rights. We also noted that the Vienna Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which is entering its final stage, required a balanced and substantive outcome.

I reaffirmed the strong American commitment to Berlin and underscored our determination to pursue the Berlin initiative I first outlined in June of 1987 when I spoke at the Berlin Wall. That divided city of Berlin remains a powerful symbol of a divided Europe and a litmus test of East-West relations.

We reviewed the positive state of the NATO alliance. While seeking security and stability at lower levels of armaments, the United States and West Germany, together with our allies, will ensure that our conventional and nuclear forces are kept up to date. We also agreed that, for the foreseeable future, there is no viable alternative to NATO's defense strategy of deterrence based on flexible response and a forward defense. The Chancellor voiced support for an international conference on chemical weapons, and we reaffirmed our common goal of negotiating a global ban on these

terrible weapons.

West Germany and the United States continue to seek ways to share early the risks, burdens, and responsibilities, as well as the benefits, of our common defense. We reviewed the difficulties each country faces in doing more, but pledged we would each do our fair share. In this regard, I paid special tribute to the German people for the sacrifices they bear on the front line of freedom, which is also America's front line of defense, and reiterated my condolences for the victims of the tragedy at the Ramstein air show last August.

We also revised trade and economic—reviewed, I should say, trade and economic issues. Both the Chancellor and I expressed satisfaction with the present state of the world economy. I congratulated the Chancellor on the decision of the European Community member states to take major steps toward closer economic integration by the end of 1992 and expressed our concern that this be done in a manner that promotes fair trade internationally. We agreed that trade protectionism must be avoided and reiterated our support for an amicable resolution of the U.S. and European Community trade issues and for real progress during the midterm review of the Uruguay round trade negotiations. I'll have something more to say on that point later in the week.

Helmut, this marks my last meeting as President with you. Six years ago, we stood together as I announced the formation of a Presidential Commission to commemorate the tricentennial of the first German settlement in the United States. Six years to the day, I'm proud to announce a product of that commission: the dedication of a garden here in Washington as a symbol of the friendship between our two countries. In a few months, I'll be leaving the White House. But the garden—and all it represents—will remain, to be nurtured and sustained by the friendship between Germans and Americans and by the leadership that you have provided. I'm asking Charles Wick, the Director of the U.S. Information Agency, to represent me today at the dedication of the German-American Friendship Garden.

And, Helmut, I hope you will convey to

the German people my personal thanks for their prayers and support over the past 8 years. And let me just add a final personal word to you for your friendship and counsel. Thank you, Helmut, and may God bless you, and may God bless our two great nations.

*The Chancellor.* Mr. President, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, allow me to thank you, first of all, Mr. President, for the warm words of friendship which you have found for my country. The friendship between the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany is of existential importance to our country. It has always been that way, and it will remain so in future. It was the idea of freedom which brought us together, and today, more than ever, we know how important it is to stand together to defend our freedom and unity.

Dear Ron, you already mentioned this. Today I met with you for the last time during your term of office. For 6 years, we have worked together excellently. Our meetings have always been meetings between friends. And I would like to thank you from all my heart for this personal contact and personal friendship which we have, for the exchange of experiences and views which we had, and also for the friendship which the elder statesmen gave to the younger statesmen. During our respective terms of office, the relations between Bonn and Washington have become ever closer. And one of the hallmarks of this cooperation has been the fair and open consultation about all matters interesting us over all these years.

Let me cite as an example the alliance consultations parallel to the U.S.-Soviet INF negotiations. They were absolutely crucial to the success of the negotiations. I should also, of course, like to thank you, Mr. President, for your bold and resolute commitment to improving East-West relations. Any kind of worsening of the situation between East and West will be felt like an earthquake in our country, in the Federal Republic of Germany, and of course, first of all in Berlin. I should like to thank you very much also for the sympathy and the interest which you have always shown to us and to the interests of our country, which is a di-



vided country, of course. And your speech very near to the Berlin Wall, at the Brandenburg Gate, is unforgettable to all of us. This wasn't only just a speech but it showed a very personal commitment to the cause of Berlin.

And during your two visits to the Federal Republic of Germany, you have always also raised the issue of human contacts between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany, and you also paid particular tribute to the contributions which those citizens of the United States of German origin have made to this country. And you've pointed out that these people sort of have had built a human bridge between our two countries.

In 1987, and this year, too, you declared the 6th of October German-American Day. And today, dear Ron, as you also pointed out, the German-American Friendship Garden is being opened not far from here in Washington. And if Charles Wick and Ambassador Ruhfus go there on our behalf, representing us to inaugurate and open up this Friendship Garden, I think this is a show of friendship and of solidarity which will have validity for the future. And I should like to thank all of those who were

involved in making this sign of our friendship and solidarity possible here in the city of Washington.

I think we can say, Mr. President, dear Ron, we can put it very briefly and say: These have been good years. I think that both of us have paved the way for development which will be pursued by your successor in office. And I should, at the end of my remarks, mention one important example. I should like to mention the agreement and the commitment which we have made to exchange young people, students, but also other young people who travel from your country to our country and from our country to your country. That is to say, we try to plant young trees so that a strong forest may grow, which serves as a shade for all of us.

Ron, once again, from all my heart, thank you for all you did, and God bless you in all you do.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:33 p.m. at the South Portico of the White House. The Chancellor spoke in German, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter. Earlier, the President and the Chancellor met in the Oval Office and then attended a luncheon in the Residence.*

## Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate Reporting on the National Emergency With Respect to Iran

*November 15, 1988*

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)*

This report with respect to Iran is made pursuant to Section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), and Section 505(c) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985, 22 U.S.C. 2349aa-9. This report discusses only matters concerning the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order No. 12170 of November 14, 1979, and matters relating to Executive Order No. 12613 of October 29, 1987. This report covers events through October 1, 1988, in-

cluding those that occurred since my last report under Executive Order No. 12170 dated June 7, 1988. That report covered events through April 30, 1988.

1. On October 29, 1987, after prior consultation with the Congress, I issued Executive Order No. 12613, invoking, *inter alia*, the authority of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 to prohibit the importation of goods and services from Iran. The Executive Order and my report noted that the import prohibition was in response to actions of the Government of Iran taken after the conclusion

of the Claims Settlement Agreement of January 19, 1981 (the "Algiers Accords").

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 12613, the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, issued the Iranian Transactions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 560 (the "ITRs"), administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control ("FAC") on November 13, 1987. Since issuance of the ITRs, FAC has answered over 435 licensing-related requests made pursuant to the ITRs. Currently, the major focus of licensing activity for FAC relates to the importation of certain non-fungible Iranian-origin goods, principally carpets, which were located outside Iran before the embargo was imposed, and where no payment or benefit accrued to Iran after the effective date of the embargo.

Numerous Customs Service detentions and seizures of Iranian-origin goods (including carpets, caviar, dates, pistachios, and gold) have taken place, and a number of FAC and Customs investigations into potential violations of the ITRs are pending. Several of the seizures have led to forfeiture actions and imposition of civil monetary penalties.

2. The Iran-United States Claims Tribunal (the "Tribunal"), established at the Hague pursuant to the Algiers Accords, continues to make progress in arbitrating the claims before it. Since my last report, the Tribunal has rendered 30 awards, for a total of 390 awards. Of that total, 284 have been awards in favor of American claimants: 170 of these were awards on agreed terms, authorizing and approving payment of settlements negotiated by the parties, and 114 were decisions adjudicated on the merits. The Tribunal has dismissed a total of 25 other claims on the merits and 54 for jurisdictional reasons. Of the 27 remaining awards, two represent withdrawals and 25 were in favor of Iranian claimants. As of September 30, 1988, total payments to successful American claimants from the Security Account held by the NV Settlement Bank stood at approximately \$1.073 billion.

To date, the Security Account has fallen below the required balance of \$500 million 20 times. Each time, Iran has replenished the account, as required by the Algiers Accords, by transferring funds from the sepa-

rate account held by the NV Settlement Bank in which interest on the Security Account is deposited. Iran has also replenished the account once when it was not required by the Accords, for a total of 21 replenishments. The most recent replenishment occurred on September 21, 1988, in the amount of \$250,000, bringing the total in the Security Account to \$500,222,351. The aggregate amount that has been transferred from the interest account to the Security Account is approximately \$573 million.

In June 1988, two arbitrators submitted letters of resignation: Professor Karl-Heinz Bockstiegel, the President of the Tribunal and Chairman of Chamber One; and Professor Michel Andre Virally, Chairman of Chamber Three. Professor Bockstiegel's resignation will take effect not later than December 15, 1988; Professor Virally intends to resign as of December 31, 1988. Since the arbitrators appointed by Iran and the United States had not yet agreed on replacements by September 8, 1988, on that date the United States requested that the former Netherlands Supreme Court Chief Judge Charles M.J.A. Moons, the appointing authority for the Tribunal, designate the two replacements. As of September 30, 1988, Judge Moons had not yet named his selections, and the party-appointed arbitrators were also continuing their attempt to agree on replacements.

3. As stated in my last report, the Tribunal continues to make progress in the arbitration of claims of U.S. nationals for \$250,000 or more. Over 66 percent of the nonbank claims have now been disposed of through adjudication, settlement, or voluntary withdrawal, leaving 178 such claims on the docket. The largest of the large claims, the progress of which has been slowed by their complexity, are finally being decided, sometimes with sizable damage awards to the U.S. claimant. Since the last report, eight large claims have been decided. One U.S. company received an award for \$18 million.

4. The Tribunal continues to process claims of U.S. nationals against Iran of less than \$250,000 each. As of September 30, 1988, a total of 280 small claims have been resolved, 70 of them since my last report, as

a result of decisions on the merits, awards on agreed terms, or Tribunal orders. Two contested claims have been decided since my previous report, raising the total number of contested claims decided to 23, 14 of which favored the American claimant. These decisions will help in establishing guidelines for the adjudication or settlement of similar small claims. To date, American claimants have also received 46 awards on agreed terms reflecting settlements of claims under \$250,000.

Since my last report, the three Tribunal Chambers have selected 82 small claims for active arbitration, bringing the total number of small claims currently under active Tribunal consideration to 214. The Tribunal's small claims docket will be maintained at approximately 225 active cases. This represents a significantly increased commitment of Tribunal resources to small claims.

5. In coordination with concerned Government agencies, the Department of State continues to present United States Government claims against Iran, as well as responses by the United States Government to claims brought against it by Iran. Since my last report, the Department has filed pleadings in nine government-to-government claims, while three claims have been settled; of these, one settlement resulted in a payment of \$18.85 million to the Commodity Credit Corporation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

On June 16, 1988, the Tribunal dismissed Iran's claim in Case No. B/1, Claim 5 for damages for allegedly defective helicopters sold by the United States to Iran under the Foreign Military Sales Program. The Tribunal found that the United States could not be found liable for breach of warranty or any other contractual obligation or latent defect.

On August 31, 1988, the Tribunal issued a partial award in Case No. B/1, Claim 4. The Tribunal held that the United States has no obligation under the Algiers Accords to return to Iran certain Iranian-titled military equipment, as the Algiers Accords make the return to Iranian property subject to U.S. law, and return of the property at issue was barred by the Arms Export Control Act. The Tribunal found that Iran is entitled to

the monetary value of the equipment, which is to be determined in subsequent proceedings.

On August 5, 1988, Iran filed a new interpretive dispute, Case No. A/24, asking the Tribunal to hold that it is inconsistent with the Accords for U.S. courts to consider an expropriation claim against Iran when, Iran alleges, the Tribunal had previously considered the same claim and concluded that the expropriation had not occurred within the Tribunal's jurisdictional deadline, January 19, 1981.

6. Since my last report, two bank syndicates have completed negotiations with Bank Markazi Jomhouri Islami Iran ("Bank Markazi," Iran's central bank) and have been paid a total of \$812,649 for interest accruing for the period January 1-18, 1981 ("January Interest"). These payments were made from Dollar Account No. 1 at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York ("FRBNY"). Moreover, under the April 13, 1988, agreement between the FRBNY and Bank Markazi, the FRBNY transferred \$311,895 to Bank Markazi. That transfer represents the excess of amounts reserved in Dollar Account No. 1 to pay off each bank syndicate with a claim for January Interest against Bank Markazi.

7. Since my last report, there have been no amendments to the Iranian Assets Control Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 535, administered by FAC. There have been no amendments to the Iranian Transactions Regulation, 31 C.F.R. Part 560, since their publication on November 17, 1987.

8. The situation reviewed above continues to implicate important diplomatic, financial, and legal interests of the United States and its nationals and presents an unusual challenge to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. The Iranian Assets Control Regulations issued pursuant to Executive Order No. 12170 continue to play an important role in structuring our relationship with Iran and in enabling the United States properly to implement the Algiers Accords. Similarly, the Iranian Transactions Regulations issued pursuant to Executive Order No. 12613 continue to advance important objectives in combatting international terrorism. I shall continue to

exercise the powers at my disposal to deal with these problems and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

*Note: Identical letters were sent to Jim Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and George Bush, President of the Senate.*

Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations  
Fitzwater on the Bill Authorizing Construction of a Women's  
Vietnam Veterans Memorial  
*November 15, 1988*

The President today signed S. 2042, authorizing the construction of a statue of a woman veteran in a place of honor at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, DC.

Over 10,000 women served the cause of freedom in the Republic of Vietnam in military and civilian capacities. Many served as military nurses; others served in administrative, intelligence, and supply positions. Just as the men with whom they served, some women were wounded, disabled, and killed in action.

It is important that we acknowledge their countless contributions, sacrifices, and achievements because they participated in one of the most heroic chapters in our nation's history. Just as they stood with their brothers in Pleiku and Cu Chi, just as they died with them at Chu Lai and Qui Nhon, women have earned the right to stand for all time in a place of honor at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

*Note: S. 2042, approved November 15, was assigned Public Law No. 100-660.*

Remarks at the Welcoming Ceremony for British Prime Minister  
Margaret Thatcher  
*November 16, 1988*

*The President.* Prime Minister Thatcher, here is a story from our Old West. It's said that a cowboy went out riding one day and suddenly stumbled into the Grand Canyon. And he's supposed to have said, "Wow, something sure has happened here!" [Laughter] Well, Prime Minister Thatcher, when we contemplate the world as it is today and how it was when we first met here 8 years ago, we too have a right to say: Something sure has happened.

When we first met on these grounds in 1981, economic crisis beset both our countries: Inflation and unemployment were reaching dangerously disruptive levels. The aggressive designs of squalid dictators, large

and small, were seen everywhere. Totalitarian expansion was underway on four continents. Terrorism was growing. And in the face of the most massive arms buildup in human history, our own defenses had fallen into disrepair and decline. A new nuclear missile was aimed at Europe and Asia. There was talk of unilateral cutbacks and American withdrawals and nuclear freezes and questions about the alliance. Our alliance, the great alliance built with such difficulty and daring since the last world war, was in grave danger. All of these problems spoke to an even deeper crisis: a crisis of faith, a crisis of will among the democracies. Here in our own nation, there were those

who questioned whether our democratic institutions could survive, whether the modern world had made them obsolete.

Well, now it's changed. Now the excitement and vigor and energy in the world is with the cause of freedom. As the United States and Great Britain and other free nations have prospered, we have seen an almost Newtonian revolution in the science of economics. We are learning that the way to prosperity is not more bureaucracy and redistribution of wealth but less government and more freedom for the entrepreneur and for the creativity of the individual.

Change, extraordinary change has come upon the world. And that's why at this moment, Prime Minister Thatcher, we're especially glad to be welcoming you here to our shores and to have this opportunity to acknowledge the special role that you and the people of Great Britain have made in achieving this remarkable change.

It was my privilege, last June, shortly after my return from Moscow, to note in a speech at Guildhall your extraordinary role in the revitalization of freedom. Today, in welcoming you to these shores, I and the American people again restate our gratitude. In the critical hour, Margaret Thatcher and the people of Great Britain stood fast in freedom's defense and upheld all the noblest of your island nation's traditions; yours was the part of courage and resolve and vision.

Bismarck reflected once that the supreme fact of the 19th century was that Great Britain and the United States shared the same language. And surely future historians will note that a supreme fact of this century was that Great Britain and the United States shared the same cause: the cause of human freedom. And together we've come a long way in striving for that cause. Even in the terrible disappointment following the last world war, when we realized all we had striven for in that great conflict—world peace and freedom—would once again elude us and that we would have to begin again and stand together again in facing the menace of war and totalitarian tyranny, even then we did not lose heart.

And stand together we have. When first you were here, Prime Minister Thatcher, we referred to a "decade fraught with

danger." We can hope today that in meeting those dangers we have transformed this decade into a turning point, a turning point for our age and for all time.

In continuing this work, it is profoundly reassuring to me and to all who care about freedom that you will continue to share with America your vision and your steady hand. And this is especially critical to us at this moment of transition in our government.

So, whatever the future may hold, today the American people express to you our thanks, our affection, and our determination to stand with you until freedom has triumphed. Sir Winston put it very well when he said: "The day may dawn when fairplay, love for one's fellow men, respect for justice and freedom will enable tormented generations to march forth serene and triumphant. Meanwhile, never flinch, never weary, never despair."

*The Prime Minister.* Mr. President, may I thank you most warmly for those kind words of welcome and for this marvelous ceremony, which I shall never forget. It is a great honor to be your last official guest after 8 historic years of your Presidency, one of the greatest in America's history. It's an opportunity to affirm anew the deep friendships not only between ourselves but between the British and American peoples, an opportunity to salute all that you have accomplished over these 8 years on behalf of this great nation and of free people everywhere, and an opportunity to look ahead to the bright promise of the future.

Mr. President, when you welcomed me to the White House on my first official visit to Washington under your Presidency, you forecast two things: first, that the decade would be less dangerous if the West maintained the strength required for peace, and second, that Britain and America would stand side by side in that endeavor. Both promises have been honored, and honored handsomely. We thank you for being such a staunch and loyal ally and friend to our country. Together our nations have faced the challenges of our time and have not flinched. We forged ahead with strengthening the peace, spreading prosperity, and safeguarding liberty. Your conviction, Mr.

President, that the only sure peace is one founded on a strong defense has enabled us to take a first historic step in the reduction of nuclear arms.

You, sir, have presided over a period of economic expansion unparalleled in peacetime in recent American history. But, above all, Mr. President, you have restored faith in the American dream, a dream of boundless opportunity built in enterprise, individual effort, and personal generosity. As a result, respect for America stands high in the world today.

And thanks to your courage and your leadership, the fire of individual freedom burns more brightly not just in America, not just in the West, but right across the world. We in Britain, Mr. President, have been proud to be your partners in that

great adventure. We counted it a privilege to join you in enlarging freedom and furthering the democratic way of life.

Two hundred years ago, Tom Paine told the founders of this great nation: "We have it in our power to begin the world over again." Mr. President, the office which you hold is the greatest in the world. But it is the man who holds that office, you, sir, who has enabled us to begin the world over again. We salute and thank you for it.

*Note: The President spoke at 10:10 a.m. at the South Portico of the White House, where the Prime Minister was accorded a formal welcome with full military honors. Following the ceremony, the President and the Prime Minister met in the Oval Office.*

## Informal Exchange With Reporters Prior to a Meeting With British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher

November 16, 1988

**Q.** Mr. President, any thoughts about your last meeting with Prime Minister Thatcher as President?

**The President.** Yes. Sad thoughts, that this will be the last time that we shall meet in this capacity.

**Q.** Madam Prime Minister, do you expect the Bush administration to be substantially different from the Reagan administration?

**The Prime Minister.** Well, first my thoughts are sad. And I thought the ceremony this morning was most impressive, and I shall always remember it. And so, this morning we'll be looking back and seeing what a different world it was when we both began in the early 1980's. But because it's in the nature of both of us, we shall also be looking forward, because although I may not see the President in this capacity again, I'm sure I shall see and talk with him many more times.

**Q.** Do you expect a big difference with the Bush administration?

**The Prime Minister.** Each and every person has their own style in politics. And people who share the same beliefs will put

the stamp of their own style on putting those particular beliefs into action. President Reagan has a unique style which the world has come to know and love. George Bush, too, will have his own style. But I think we're all very fortunate in the Western World: For the first time we shall have continuity of policies stretching over a second Presidency following a first, and that gives enormous stability and confidence to the feeling of the world.

**Q.** Will you two stay in touch, do you think?

**The Prime Minister.** Of course.

**Q.** Will you visit the ranch?

**The Prime Minister.** I shall wait for an invitation first. [Laughter]

**Q.** Well?

**Q.** Mr. President, why isn't Dan Quayle coming to the state dinner tonight?

**The President.** You know, I don't get involved in the guest list there, and I don't know why, whether this was some other engagement or not, but—so I don't know the answer to that. And believe me, he will be welcome anytime to the White House.

*The Prime Minister.* I think he's coming to the lunch. I think he's coming to the lunch.

[At this point, a second group of reporters and photographers arrived.]

*The Prime Minister.* How are you all?

*Q.* Good. And you, ma'am?

*The Prime Minister.* Now, this is the last time you're going to take the President and me and this room, so it's just rather special—very special for us, isn't it?

*The President.* Yes.

*The Prime Minister.* You'll just recall, I think, the first time that we were actually photographed together as being interested in politics was when the President came to see me, when he was Governor of California and I was leader of the opposition. So, he came to see me in the House of Commons, in my room as leader of the opposition. And we talked then about what we wanted to achieve and how we were going to do it. And that was about 1977, or something like that.

*The President.* Something like that.

*The Prime Minister.* Yes. So, we've come quite a long way and done quite a lot together.

*Q.* Madam Prime Minister, may I ask you what your feelings are as you meet with President Reagan as he prepares to leave office?

*The Prime Minister.* They're mixed, obviously. I'm so pleased to see him and have the chance of thanking him for everything

he's done for freedom in the world. But, of course, I'm sad that I'll not sit in this position with him sitting in that chair again, because we knew one another before the President was the President and before I was the Prime Minister. And we had the same political dreams and the same ways of achieving them. And we both were just recalling a moment ago that I remember the time when Governor Reagan came to see me in my room in the House of Commons when I was leader of the opposition. So, there are lots of times to recall. But I think the nicest thing of all is it's a very different world now, and a very much better one, and a very much more hopeful one than it was then.

*Q.* You, Mr. President?

*The President.* Yes. And the things she says about the state of the world—she has played a major role in bringing those things about—these improvements. And I think when you stop to think today that the unity we have with the other allies in NATO—I don't think very much of the world can remember when more than four decades of peace have followed as a result of that.

*The Prime Minister.* That was staunch and consistent leadership. The President staked out the ground on which he wished to fight; he stood on that ground. And you fought, and you won.

*Note: The exchange began at 10:32 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House.*

## Statement on the Soviet-United States Arms Control Negotiations November 16, 1988

Today marks the close of round 10 of the nuclear and space talks between the United States and the Soviet Union. Throughout these negotiations, my objective has been to achieve agreement with the Soviet Union on deep, equitable, and verifiable reductions in the strategic nuclear arsenals of both sides as part of a comprehensive effort to enhance strategic stability and reduce the risk of war.

We have made significant progress in

these negotiations. We have concluded and begun implementation of the INF treaty, the first to eliminate an entire class of U.S. and Soviet missiles, with the most extensive verification provisions in any arms control agreement. In the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START), we have also made progress toward our goal of securing reductions in the most destabilizing of nuclear forces, fast-flying ballistic missiles, especially heavy intercontinental ballistic missiles with

multiple warheads. The negotiators have recorded extensive and significant areas of agreement, as well as remaining areas of disagreement, in a joint START draft treaty text. This joint draft treaty also reflects the areas of agreement which General Secretary Gorbachev and I reached during our meetings in Geneva and Reykjavik and at the Washington and Moscow summits, as well as progress made at the U.S.-Soviet ministerial meetings and in 10 rounds of negotiation in Geneva.

In START we are well on our way toward an agreement which will significantly reduce the levels of U.S. and Soviet strategic nuclear arsenals. We have agreement on 50-percent reductions in deployed strategic forces, to a ceiling of 6,000 warheads on 1,600 strategic nuclear delivery vehicles, and sublimits of 4,900 ballistic missile warheads, and 1,540 warheads on 154 heavy missiles. Both sides have agreed that there will be approximately 50-percent reduction in throw-weight for Soviet ballistic missiles, to equal ceilings for both sides. Agreement has been reached on the number of warheads attributed to each existing type of ballistic missile and on some of the counting rules for heavy bomber armaments. Agreement has also been reached on the outlines of a verification regime, including several kinds of on-site inspection, data exchange, and measures to reduce the possibility of cheating. Both sides have presented detailed proposals in these areas.

Major areas of disagreement remain, including—with respect to mobile intercontinental ballistic missiles, sea-launched cruise missiles, rules of accounting for air-launched cruise missiles, sublimits on ICBM warheads, modernization of heavy ICBM's, and Soviet attempts to link a START treaty to provisions that would cripple SDI.

In the defense and space talks, we have continued to seek agreement on how we and the Soviets could jointly manage a stable transition to increased reliance on effective defenses, should they prove feasible. SDI is our best hope for a safer world, one in which deterrence is increasingly based on defenses—which threaten no one—rather than on the threat of retaliation. It has also been an important incentive for the Soviets to negotiate for nuclear arms reductions. We will not bargain SDI away or accept restrictions on SDI beyond those actually agreed in the Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty.

Finally, continued Soviet unwillingness to dismantle the large phased-array radar at Krasnoyarsk, which is a significant violation of a central element of the ABM treaty, remains a matter of deep concern. We have made it clear to the Soviets that we will not accept less than full compliance with the treaty, and that we will not be able to conclude any further strategic arms control agreements until that violation is corrected in a verifiable manner that meets our criteria.

As this round concludes, I want to express my appreciation to Ambassadors Max Kampelman, Reed Hanmer, and Henry Cooper and their teams for the outstanding job they have done in these negotiations.

In the nuclear and space talks we have come a long way toward agreements that will strengthen our security and that of our allies. But we want good treaties, not quick ones, and we will not take shortcuts. We leave the next administration a solid foundation upon which to build in the future, and I am confident that, if the Soviets are prepared to make further progress, we will be able to resolve the difficult remaining issues.



## Appointment of Alan C. Hasselwander as a Member of the President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee

*November 16, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Alan C. Hasselwander to be a member of the President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee. He would succeed Carl F. Bailey.

Since 1988 Mr. Hasselwander has been chairman of the U.S. Telephone Association in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was with Rochester Telephone in Rochester, NY, since 1957 serving in several capacities: president and chief executive officer, and

executive vice president-finance and corporate development.

Mr. Hasselwander graduated from St. Bernard's (A.B., 1955) and the University of Rochester (M.B.A., 1974). He was born February 16, 1934, in Rochester, NY. Mr. Hasselwander served in the United States Army National Guard, 1957–1963. He is married, has five children, and resides in Washington, DC.

## Appointment of Nicholas F. Brady as a Member of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

*November 16, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Nicholas F. Brady to be a member of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. He would succeed James A. Baker III.

Mr. Brady is currently Secretary of the Department of the Treasury in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was with Dillon, Read & Co., Inc., in New York City since 1954, serving as chairman of the board until 1988. He served as a U.S. Senator for the State of New Jersey, 1982, and has also served on

the Strategic Forces Commission, 1983; National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, 1983; Commission on Executive, Legislative and Judicial Salaries, 1984; President's Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management, 1985; and the Presidential Task Force on Market Mechanisms, 1987.

Mr. Brady graduated from Yale University (B.A., 1952) and Harvard University (M.B.A., 1954). He was born April 11, 1930, in New York, NY. He is married, has four children, and resides in Washington, DC.

## Toasts at the State Dinner for British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher

*November 16, 1988*

*The President.* Ladies and gentlemen, Nancy and I welcome you tonight to this dinner in honor of Prime Minister Thatcher of the United Kingdom.

In 1952, when Winston Churchill had become Prime Minister for the second time and all the troubles of the cold war—including

the hardships of rearming the West—were keenly felt, he was having a meeting with a group of American journalists in New York. In Martin Gilbert's extraordinary biography we find recorded these words from Churchill by his doctor, Lord Moran: "What other nation in history, when it

became supremely powerful, has had no thought of territorial aggrandizement, no ambition but to use its resources for the good of the world? I marvel at America's altruism, her sublime disinterestedness." "All at once I realized," Lord Moran went on, "Winston was in tears. His eyes were red, his voice faltered, he was deeply moved." Well, Prime Minister Thatcher, I think you can imagine how humbling it is for an American to read such an account. Such a tribute from Sir Winston, a man so unselfish himself in pursuit of the cause of freedom, a man who led Britain when Britain stood bravely and unselfishly alone, is only a reminder of how deeply runs the mutual admiration on both sides of the Atlantic.

When you were here 8 years ago, I first mentioned that despite all the troubles that beset us, we had every right to have hope in the future, to turn our gaze to the bright sunlit uplands of freedom. I suggested then that the totalitarian impulse had exhausted itself and that collectivism could well be at the terminal stage. Well, we've recently seen evidence that all of this may be coming about. Tonight we can hope this is so and that it will continue. We can hope that the altruism that has stood at the heart of the alliance of democratic nations in the postwar era will continue to bear fruit until the whole world is safe and free.

In this quest, those who love freedom have not had a better friend than our distinguished guest this evening. And so I hope, Prime Minister, it will not embarrass you if I take a moment now to record, for personal reasons and for the sake of history, our debt of gratitude to you.

Throughout my Presidency, Prime Minister Thatcher has shared with me the benefits of her experience and wisdom. The Prime Minister's untiring support for NATO has encouraged other allies to make the difficult decisions necessary to keep the alliance strong. Her successful fight to unshackle the British economy from government intervention and to provide greater economic freedom has been a powerful example around the world. She is a leader with vision and the courage to stay the course until the battles are won. And on occasion, she has borne the added burden

of heavy criticism incurred on America's behalf.

I've been fortunate over these 8 years and for several years before that to enjoy such a close professional and personal rapport and a genuine friendship with Margaret Thatcher. Some of our predecessors were lucky enough to have had a similar partnership: Lloyd George and Woodrow Wilson, Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt. In each instance, both our nations have been enriched. At the same time, I believe we've added to the great stream of Anglo-American history and helped strengthen the tradition of a special relationship between the leaders of our two nations.

The impact of Mrs. Thatcher's leadership at home and abroad secures her place in history. When we look back to 1979, the year she led the Conservative Party into office, the United Kingdom, like the United States, was suffering through a period of intense economic and social stress. British unemployment was increasing; inflation was approaching 20 percent; productivity, which had been stagnant for years, showed no sign of improving. Britain's best minds were often seeking economic opportunity abroad and frequent labor unrest made economic policy decisions difficult to implement.

I will not recite the impressive evidence showing how brilliantly the Prime Minister has succeeded over the last 9 years in leading Great Britain to a renaissance of both economy and spirit. They need no elaboration. Through her force of character, her determination to wrest Britain from her doldrums, her personal example of hard work and standing up for what is right, Margaret Thatcher reminded us of the crucial role strong leadership plays in a democracy.

When the Prime Minister applied her formidable talents to foreign policy, the results were much the same. She approached Great Britain's role among nations with a clear vision of what she wished to accomplish and how she intended to go about it. Central to her view of the world and to mine is the NATO alliance, an alliance of mutual security and shared responsibilities.

Together the nations of NATO have succeeded in doing what almost no one would have dreamed impossible—or possible. I don't need the "im" on there. We have preserved the peace and provided the foundation for the longest period of growth and prosperity in Europe's history.

Today we're faced with a Soviet leadership eager for a change and for better relations with the West. We stand ready to work with the Soviets to resolve our differences. But we must not lose sight of the policies and vision that have served us well in the past, and that the spirit and leadership of Prime Minister Thatcher have strengthened and sustained. And we must not lose hold of her patience in pursuit of our long-term objectives: vigilance in defense of our liberties and determination in advancing the cause of human rights. Beyond Europe's boundaries, Britain and America are working together to advance an ideal, the return to democracy for many nations that have lost it. We're encouraging a democratic tide around the world: in Asia, Latin America, Africa, and even the new stirrings in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

The Prime Minister was already well established in office when I began my first term almost 8 years ago. As I prepare to depart this office in January, I take considerable satisfaction in knowing that Margaret Thatcher will still reside at Number 10 Downing Street, and will be there to offer President Bush her friendship, cooperation, and advice.

She's a world leader in every meaning of the word. And Nancy and I are proud to claim the Thatchers as our friends, just as America is proud to claim the United Kingdom as a friend and ally. Ladies and gentlemen, will you please stand to join me in expressing admiration and appreciation for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and in raising a toast to Her Majesty the Queen.

*Audience members.* Hear! Hear!

*The Prime Minister.* Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen. First, let me say a heartfelt thank you for the magnificent hospitality which you and Mrs. Reagan have extended us this evening and throughout the visit. I

think we all realize this is a very special occasion and we're all delighted to be here with you. And thank you, too, for giving us the honor of being the first official guests in the beautifully transformed Blair House. It really is marvelous. And I would like to thank all of those who took part in doing it up. I hope Anthony Acland will forgive me for saying that it surpasses even that modest little log cabin up Massachusetts Avenue. *[Laughter]*

Now, Mr. President, I have a particular feel this evening. You were so very generous in your remarks about me, then very kindly said that I was still going to be around. And I think the important thing about this evening is that we all want to pay a very great tribute to you for your Presidency for which we're all so grateful. And I'm really rather proud that it falls to the 49th Prime Minister of the United Kingdom to pay a great tribute to the 40th President of the United States.

Now that is quite historic. There haven't been many times when the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom has been Prime Minister throughout two consecutive Presidencies of the same person in the United States. Indeed there are only three of us so far. One was Pitt the Younger, who was in Number 10 Downing Street while George Washington was President. Lord Liverpool was also Prime Minister throughout the whole time of James Monroe as President. And the third one is me. *[Laughter]* And fortunately, I'm here to pay tribute to you, sir.

And as I look back over the past 8 years of our time in office together, what I remember best—I remember the dark days of the early part of this decade when both our countries were grappling with inflation and recession. You referred to it in your speech. And when you told me, at the British Embassy in 1981, that for all our economic difficulties we would be home safe and soon enough—it's a lovely phrase. Only you could have thought of it—home safe and soon enough. We could never be wholly without economic problems, but you can rightly take tremendous pride in the 71 continuous months of expansion of the American economy.

I remember, too, your brave words in the British Parliament a year later, words which have echoed round the world, when you asked a question, "What kind of people do we think we are?"—and answered it by proclaiming, "Free people, worthy of freedom, and determined not only to remain so, but to help others gain their freedom, too." I remember also your historic address in another ancient hall in London almost exactly 6 years later. Your report on your summit meeting in Moscow was an inspiration to all who heard it. But more than that, you gave us that day your own declaration of faith in the principles which have inspired your political life. And your words illumined the centuries of history residing in Guildhall's ancient stones.

And I remember vividly the feeling of sheer joy at your election 8 years ago—knowing that we thought so much alike, believed in so many of the same things, and convinced that together we could get our countries back on their feet, restore their values, and create a safer and yet a better world. Together we've been able to demonstrate the truth of Winston Churchill's words about our two peoples in the House of Commons in the last days of the war, when there in the House, he said this: "As long as our people act in absolute faith and honor to each other and to all other nations, they need fear none and they need fear nothing."

Mr. President, you've been more than a staunch ally and wise counselor; you've also been a wonderful friend to me and my country. A friend whose cheerful bravery in the face of personal danger and of illness overcome we have all admired, and whose optimism and kindness have never been worn down by the pressures and preoccupations of your high office. Mr. President, it's when you believe in something as strongly as you do that you are given strength to take you through difficult times. And your belief has taken you through those difficult times.

Ten years ago, Mr. President, in a letter to a young Republican, you explained what it meant to be an American, and in describing the personality of the people of this land, you cited Winston again, Winston Churchill's observation that Americans

seem to be the only men who can laugh and fight at the same time. [Laughter] Mr. President, you are one of those men—a combination of true valor and gentle good humor.

In celebrating your qualities and achievements, I also pay tribute to that special person who stood by your side in all your endeavors. You don't need me to tell you, Mr. President, that in the First Lady of the United States you've had a companion and partner whose charm, dignity, and quiet but sure courage have won the hearts of millions. We all thank her for the lead she's given in the war against drugs. She's inspired not only the young people of America, but the whole world. Nancy, for that, and for so many other things, we salute you, too.

Looking back on it all, what do we see? I can do no better, Mr. President, than repeat your own favorite verdict on a film script. "That story," Sam Goldwyn once said, "is wonderful! It's magnificent! It's prolific!" [Laughter] So, too, Mr. President, have been the Reagan years. And we draw strength from the knowledge that your successor is someone who represents all that is best in America, whose loyalties to its values and its institutions is unswerving. We warmly congratulate you, Mr. Vice President and Barbara, on your victory. And we look forward to further great achievements under your Presidency and to working with you as a true and trusted friend.

Mr. President, the nature of mankind is such that the struggle for freedom can never be over. But it's a tribute and a testament to your Presidency that, as you leave office and make your way westward, back to California, we know that you have brought to fulfillment the famous prophesy of an English poet: "And not by eastern windows only, when daylight comes, comes in the light; in front the sun climbs slow, how slowly. But westward, look. The land is bright."

Ladies and gentlemen, the President—the President and Nancy.

*Note: President Reagan spoke at 9:48 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House.*

## Remarks to the National Chamber Foundation November 17, 1988

*The President.* Thank you, Paul. And let me begin with a special greeting to the ambassadors and officials of the 96 nations that are contracting parties to the GATT. I thank you for accepting my invitation to be with us this morning.

It's always a pleasure to appear before a chamber audience. For 8 years, through all our toughest fights, the chamber and the National Chamber Foundation have been our steady allies—there when the trumpet sounded, there when others grew faint of heart, there in the cause of freedom. And when I think of all we've accomplished together, I can't help remembering what a great Hollywood producer, Samuel Goldwyn, once said about a script. Sam had a way with words. He said: "That story is wonderful! It's magnificent! It's prolific!" [Laughter]

Well, that's our story too—wonderful, magnificent, and prolific. I've told our economic success story a hundred times across our nation—how we came into office to find the worst economic mess in over 50 years; how we rolled up our sleeves, cut taxes and cut regulations; and how the economy responded as inflation and interest rates fell from near-record highs to the lowest they'd been in more than a decade, while growth, productivity, and incomes all seemed to wake from the dead. And more people are at work today than ever before in the history of the United States of America.

Yes, we've made a special kind of history these last few years, a history written in numbers straight out of Ripley's Believe It Or Not: 6 full years, 72 months, of continued economic expansion, the longest peacetime expansion on record; 18½ million jobs created during this expansion, more than the rest of the nations of the industrial world put together; manufacturing productivity growing at one-and-a-half times its post-war average. And one other thing. I had to come to Washington to learn that what statisticians call the potential workforce is everyone, male, female, young and old, from 16 years of age and up. Now that

includes all the students still in school, mothers who stay home with their children, older people who've retired. And today a greater proportion of that workforce is employed than ever before, 62.7 percent.

But the history we've written is more than economic history. The philosopher Ludwig von Mises once wrote, in his words: "A nation is the more prosperous today the less it has tried to put obstacles in the way of the spirit of free enterprise and private initiative." Well, in the years before we took office, much of mankind had lost sight of the enduring and fundamentally moral link between freedom and prosperity. Nations that had once known the full fruits of freedom had fallen into a kind of statist trance and saw their material standards slowly drift downward. Others fell even deeper into the stagnating pool of state-commanded economic life.

Two hundred years ago, a minuteman stood at Concord Bridge and fired the shot heard round the world. And sometime in these last 8 years, our modern minutemen—America's entrepreneurs—fired another shot heard round the world. Yes, when we cut taxes, regulation, inflation, and interest rates, all we were really doing was what Paul Revere did after seeing those two lanterns in the Old North Church. We were riding through the countryside, calling on brave souls to come out and risk all and to help build the Nation anew. And like the minutemen, they came running. Most of the new jobs created in our expansion were created by companies 5 years old or less and companies with 20 or fewer people—entrepreneurial companies, companies that are the product of American freedom.

And around the world, people heard their story, America's story, and began to awaken from their statist trance. From Britain and Germany to India and Japan, tax rates fell and needless regulations were reduced. In Europe, the Common Market will soon become a market that its members truly share in common as it moves to the elimination of internal trade barriers by 1992. And

even in China, the Soviet Union, and Eastern Europe, word of our example has echoed within the citadels of communism and sparked a transformation that many would have thought impossible only a decade ago. Yes, a truth you heard in a recent debate, I've heard from the leader of one country after another: Today, America is the envy of the world. And if I may add a personal note, I'm mighty grateful that—with George Bush picking up the lease on the store, after Nancy and I have packed our jalopy and headed West—[laughter]—this truth will go marching on.

Yet though we have transferred the world these last 8 years, we still have work to do. And in no area is the march ahead more critical to the future of America and the world than the area of international trade. The great 19th century British historian and statesman, Thomas Macaulay, once noted that, "Free trade, one of the greatest blessings which a government can confer on a people, is in almost every country unpopular." But not in America. In the past year of campaigning nothing was a surer kiss of death than protectionism and taxes. And why not? From George Washington's time to the Depression of the thirties to this very moment, when America's total international trade has expanded, the number of jobs has expanded; when it's contracted, so has the number of jobs. And today, more than 10 million American jobs depend on imports, exports, or both; and we're exporting more than ever before in our history.

And as for consumers, only 2 years ago, the headlines gave us all a lesson in the cost of protection. That was when, under pressure from our Federal Trade Commission, New York State abolished a domestic trade barrier. It let in milk from New Jersey, and in no time, the average price of a gallon of milk on the Lower East Side of Manhattan dropped by 40 cents. Now, that was just one product traded not between two nations but between two States. Put that on a world scale and you can see why Americans have said over and over again this year that protectionism is destructionism, and they don't want any part of it. It's just this simple: America and the world need more trade, not less. And we're determined to keep trade alive.

Today we're pursuing a three-pronged policy. From the Plaza agreement to the Tokyo summit to the Toronto summit this year, we have worked with the other major industrial nations on the first prong—expanding international coordination in monetary, fiscal, and macroeconomic policy.

And meanwhile, as the second prong, we've been using every tool that our existing international agreements allow to pry open foreign markets. We've become the first administration ever to initiate unfair trade practice cases, not waiting for industry to take the first step. And not long ago, we added up all the cases administration and industry initiated and found that during this administration, the United States has challenged more unfair trade practices than in any other administration in our country's history. And from agricultural products and legal services to construction contracts in Japan, to insurance and intellectual property in Korea, to agricultural trade with Europe, we've got results. Markets have been opened.

Four decades ago, America accounted for half of the world's economy. We were so big compared to everyone else that we could ignore most unfair practices abroad. Today we're down to about a quarter. And it's time for everyone to play by the rules, if they want to play with us. This is not, as some would have it, a case of American decline. In fact, our share of world output has risen since 1980. But the Depression and the Second World War taught us that our peace, prosperity, and freedom are secure only when the peace, prosperity, and freedom of our friends are secure. In trade, everyone ends up a winner as markets grow. It's not a fight, and you're not going for a knockout, although that's the way some critics seem to think about trade.

Yes, mutual benefits are why we've pursued the third prong of our three-pronged strategy—bilateral and multilateral negotiations. In a couple of weeks, the Uruguay round of trade talks will have its mid-term review in Montreal. I can't think of any matter in the last 8 years that has achieved the same breadth of support within our government as these talks. In putting fast-track provisions into the trade bill, Congress

showed its support. President-elect Bush has been on board every step of the way. And anyone who thinks that American policy in this area might shift with the new administration or the new Congress is deluding himself. In fact, the President-elect and I intend to meet with Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter and Agriculture Secretary Dick Lyng before the mid-term review to reiterate our mutual support for this negotiation. Yes, as far as the trade talks are concerned, it's steady as she goes and full steam ahead.

Before I took up my current line of work, I got to know a thing or two about negotiating when I represented the Screen Actors Guild in contract talks with the studios. After the studios, Gorbachev was a snap. [Laughter] But I found that there's nothing like a deadline to concentrate bargaining wonderfully. And that's what's happened here. The fact that the mid-term review was coming up has focused and accelerated talks so much that, in my judgment, by the time the meeting convenes, it will have already succeeded.

Now, we aren't trying to negotiate the entire Uruguay round in Montreal. We're taking this thing one step at a time, and the steps for this meeting are simple. Like mountaineers getting ready for the final stage of the big climb, we want to make sure we all agree on just where the summit is, on the path we're taking to it, and on when we intend to arrive.

The agenda includes intellectual property, services, investments, reducing trade barriers abroad for our products, and improving the way GATT resolves disputes. These are the big thorns in the side of international trade today and the big gaps in the GATT system. For example, although trade in services is growing more rapidly than almost any other areas of international trade, GATT has no rule covering it, and intellectual property protections simply don't exist. In 1986 alone, the computer and software industries lost over \$4 billion due to the lack of intellectual property protections. Well, it's time we did something about this, and I'm confident we will.

One of the biggest areas we must talk about is agriculture. Who can be happy with government policies in agriculture

around the world today? Has there ever been a better example of how bad things can get when governments get too involved? Expensive, destructive, taken together the role of governments in agriculture hurts consumers. It hurts the economies of the less developed countries. It even hurts farmers. What Von Mises said about nations also goes for industries and sectors—the fewer the obstacles to private initiative, the better off they are.

We've said that the GATT parties should agree to end, by the turn of the century, policies that distort agricultural trade. Some other nations say that timetable is unrealistic. Well, they may have a point. And so I'm announcing today that when our team shows up at Montreal, they'll be ready to discuss flexible adjustment. They'll be flexible about timetables, so long as everyone agrees on nailing down an adjustment plan with specific dates for ending trade-distorting subsidies and market access barriers. The final goal is what is important.

Some countries are also worried that if trade barriers in agriculture disappear, they'll be left at the mercy of others if food supplies run short. Well, again, they may have a point. And so, in Montreal we'll be ready to talk about government stockpiles, land purchases, and other ways of dealing with what has been called food security. You might say that in Montreal we'll be ready to talk turkey, and wheat and sorghum and whatever. We've been told that the truck of agricultural trade talks is stuck in the potholes of rigid timetables and food security. Well, this proposal represents a major effort by the United States to pull the truck out, fill in the holes, and make sure the talks hum along to their 1990 destination.

What's at stake here is more than a few products or a few sectors. The world is perched on the threshold of a new era. New technologies, new opportunities beyond all imagination just a few years ago are coming into being. They hold unparalleled promise for humanity. Biotechnologies, information technologies, medical technologies and more might conquer disease, end world hunger, and do all the work we're doing now and even more, while

doing less to the environment. Yet nothing is more certain than the way to cut this new era short is to start throwing up trade barriers again around the world.

Think of the computer. In the 1960's, a computer handling a million instructions per second cost nearly \$2 million; today it's around \$1,000. Today's typical desktop PC is not the product of one country but three or four, and its semiconductors may come from any of more than 10 nations, with no one knowing for sure just which one. We can't separate the blooming of new technologies from the world marketplace that has nurtured them.

Some years ago, Friedrich Hayek, the economist and philosopher, wrote that, and I'll quote: "While there is nothing in modern technological developments which forces us toward comprehensive economic planning, there is a great deal in them which makes infinitely more dangerous the power a planning authority would possess." And yet the current technological revolution may be making central authority less, rather than more potent. Today's desktop PC has more computing power than a whole roomful of 1960 computers. And yet one of America's leading research directors predicted not long ago, that in less than 15 years, a single computer chip would equal the power of 20 of today's most advanced supercomputers. Author George Gilder has argued that putting such power in the hands of every hacker and entrepreneur will make the calculations of central planners more and more meaningless. The greater the pace of innovation, the more futile it will be for state authorities to try to keep up, to push, or to guide. The most governments will be able to do is provide broad and unfettered markets that can fertilize innovation and give invigorating home bases for companies that want to compete in international commerce.

That's why, even as we have been working on lowering trade barriers around the world, we have sought to eliminate most barriers with our most important partner—

Canada. As far as the United States is concerned, the free trade agreement is an example of cooperation at its best. It is a testament to the commitment of our two governments to the principles of the open market and to economic cooperation. It is also, as the leaders of the major industrial economies concluded at the Toronto summit, a catalyst for the rest of the world trading system.

As we pursue global trade negotiations, the United States believes that the future belongs to those who lower trade barriers. These are the countries that will be in the forefront of technology. These are the countries that will see their living standards rise most quickly. And these are the countries that will lead the world in the years ahead. We can go forward into the future or slip back into the protectionist past. It comes down to this: Every time countries any place in the world have taken a step together toward freer trade, the results were just what was expected—more productive and competitive economies, more jobs, and greater benefits for the citizens of each country.

All the nations of the world face this same question—move forward or turn back? And I believe that there's something in the human soul—a spirit of hope, a yearning for a brighter future for one's children, a prayer for peace—that will finally, after much hesitation perhaps, propel all of us forward. It'll give us the courage to face the future, to turn to the morning light, and, as our forefathers did for us, to build a better world for our children and their children and generations to come.

Thank you all, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:04 a.m. in the Hall of Flags at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce building. In his opening remarks, he referred to J. Paul Sticht, chairman of the National Chamber Foundation, an affiliate of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.*



## Statement on Signing the Bill Prohibiting the Licensing or Construction of Facilities on the Salmon and Snake Rivers in Idaho *November 17, 1988*

I am today signing into law S. 2102, a bill prohibiting the licensing or construction of certain facilities on portions of the Salmon River and the Snake River in Idaho. The principal object of the bill is to prevent the construction of a dam on stretches of the Salmon River and the Snake River. I have no objection to this part of the bill.

I am constrained to note, however, that one provision of the bill is unconstitutional. Section 2 of the bill prohibits the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission from issuing a license or permit for a hydroelectric power plant at Lake Tobesofkee in Bibb County, Georgia, without the prior approval of the governing body of Bibb County. The approval requirement in this provision is unconstitutional because it authorizes officials who have not been selected in a

manner consistent with the Appointments Clause, Article 2, Section 2, Clause 2, of the Constitution to perform significant authority pursuant to the laws of the United States. Because the approval requirement is severable from the rest of section 2, I understand the effect of section 2 is to prohibit the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission from granting any license, permit, or exemption for a hydroelectric power plant at Lake Tobesofkee.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
November 17, 1988.

*Note: S. 2102, approved November 17, was assigned Public Law No. 100-677.*

## Statement on Signing the Public Buildings Amendments of 1988 *November 17, 1988*

Today I am signing S. 2186, the Public Buildings Amendments of 1988. In signing this bill into law, I note, however, that one provision of the Act warrants construction in order to avoid constitutional difficulty. Section 5 permits the Administrator of General Services, "whenever the Administrator considers it desirable," to assign to a State the authority of the United States to "administer criminal laws and health and safety laws with respect to lands or interests in lands under the control of the Administrator" located in the State. This provision does not specify whether the laws to be administered are State or Federal laws. We understand this provision as merely permitting the waiving of exclusive Federal jurisdiction in circumstances when it would be useful to permit State administration of

State law. Authority to administer Federal laws, however, could not be conferred on State officials who are not appointed as officers of the United States in accordance with the Appointments Clause, U.S. Const. art. II, sec. 2, cl. 2. Thus, to satisfy the underlying purpose of the section and to avoid reading it as conferring unconstitutional authority, we interpret the section only to permit the assignment to States of the authority to administer State laws.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
November 17, 1988.

*Note: S. 2186, approved November 17, was assigned Public Law No. 100-678.*

## Statement on Signing the Steel and Aluminum Energy Conservation and Technology Competitiveness Act of 1988

November 17, 1988

I have today approved S. 2470, the "Steel and Aluminum Energy Conservation and Technology Competitiveness Act of 1988." The Act provides a legislative framework for implementing the Department of Energy's Steel Initiative Management Plan. This Act also provides for the establishment of public-private sector partnerships to undertake scientific research and development of technology of significance to industry, utilizing the expertise of industry scientists and scientists from Federal laboratories, universities, and other organizations.

I have approved S. 2470 with the understanding that section 5(b) of S. 2470, regarding ownership of inventions resulting from these partnerships, will be interpreted in a manner consistent with the Bayh-Dole Act

(Pub. L. 96-17, 94 Stat. 3019) and Executive Order No. 12591.

Finally, it should be understood that Federal funding of the Steel Initiative Program will be undertaken within budget constraints and that the program will be implemented to maximize non-Federal cost-sharing and to focus Federal funds on projects that could not be undertaken by industry without additional Federal support.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
November 17, 1988.

*Note: S. 2470, approved November 17, was assigned Public Law No. 100-680.*

## Remarks on Receiving a Report From the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities

November 17, 1988

Well, good afternoon to all of you. And you probably think I was invited to talk to you today because I have a little pull with the Honorary Chairman. [Laughter] Seriously, I'm delighted to be with you today to receive the report of the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities. And it comes at a time of reflection for me, a time to look back and see what we've done and how we did it. And I don't mind telling all of you how very proud I am of the work that you all have done and how proud I am that this administration has lived by the philosophy that when it comes to the arts and humanities the Nation is best when government intrudes the least.

At the beginning of this administration, there were many who believed we were antagonistic to the arts because in our search for ways to cut the Federal budget we looked at arts funding as critically as we looked at everything else. But that idea was

nonsense. In fact, what opposition there was to government funding for the arts was rooted in a deeply held conviction that it is not the place, and should not be the place, for government officials to determine what is good art and what is bad art. That path is a dangerous one for a democratic society—well, for any society, to take. No, the determination of such things should be left to women and men of taste and education, and indeed, finally, to history itself.

And yet we faced a very real dilemma. If not the Government, then who? How could the arts, the lively arts and the visual arts, spread across the country instead of being concentrated in just a few cities where there was enough private support? And that's where you all came in. This Committee, which was created by Executive order in 1982, has been instrumental in expanding arts funding in this country, devising

innovative methods of fundraising from private sector sources in tandem with Federal and State resources. And in the process, you've revolutionized the way Americans think about the arts and humanities and have made American business understand that a literate and cultured America is a better America, an America better able to compete internationally. With this system in place, we do not have to fear American artists becoming the handmaidens of government power.

All of you have made concrete, lasting contributions to the arts and humanities, and the Committee couldn't have been more ably served. One special note of thanks to your Chairman, Andrew Heiskell. Andrew, your stewardship as Chairman throughout the 6 years of the Committee's existence has been invaluable. Nancy and I are especially delighted that you are here

today.

And one final word: I hope that the national dialog about the central role played by Western culture in the very concept of the humanities will continue. Western culture represents the flowering of the best that has been thought and said by humankind and is every American's birthright. Let us never forget that and let us aim to bring its bounties to every American.

Let me assure you, I'm going to read this and share it with George. So, I thank you all again, and God bless you. And now Nancy and I are going over there in front of the fireplace and hope we'll have a chance to shake hands and have our picture taken with each one of you.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:30 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. A tape was not available for verification of the contents of the remarks.*

## Remarks at a Dinner Honoring Charles Z. Wick, Director of the United States Information Agency *November 17, 1988*

Thank you, Harold. Thank you all very much. It's a delight to join you tonight as we honor a dear friend of mine and Nancy's. But what brings me here is a lot more than our friendship. It is to recognize and express my gratitude for the remarkable job Charles Wick has done at USIA. To put it simply: Charles is the man who brought our international communications agency into the 20th century. And you know, this happens to be one of my favorite centuries. [Laughter] Charlie and I have shared a considerable portion of it together. [Laughter] Over the years, Charlie has distinguished himself as a businessman and entrepreneur, an attorney, a musician, an ardent and devoted patron of the arts, and a passionate patriot and lover of freedom. And now he can add to this litany the unique distinction of being the longest serving director, as you've been told, in the history of USIA, certainly one of the very finest. And boy, has he worked hard! Char-

lie is a man who loves puns. But I'll tell you, this Wick has been burning his candle at both ends. [Laughter]

It was Charlie who introduced the revolutionary concept of WORLDNET, successfully launched Radio Marti, gave us RIAS TV—the television counterpart to our radio station in Berlin—in modernizing the Voice of America, and helped the United States get its message out to the world with a degree of technological sophistication never seen before.

Now, people have asked me how I discovered this very effective public servant. Well, I just looked for someone with the balance of two qualities: a greatness of vision, yet still able to understand Washington. [Laughter] And when I found the man who would produce the classic film that combined Snow White and the Three Stooges—[laughter]—I said, I have found that man.

But the truth is that Charlie has played a

central role in making U.S. information policy, a key part of our international activities in foreign policy. He's worked in concert with the top policy officials at the State Department and on the National Security Council and has served as my principal adviser on international information and cultural matters.

In 1983, when Korean Airlines flight 007 was shot down, it was USIA, under Charlie's direction, that produced the dramatic video presentation we took to the United Nations to show the world what happened in the final minutes of that doomed flight. And as the Soviet Union began to introduce *glasnost*, Charlie arranged the U.S.-Soviet information talks to address key issues on the bilateral flow of information. With his ongoing efforts, new understandings were reached on disinformation and on the exchange of films and publications. The Voice of America is no longer jammed by the Soviets. And they have granted permission for the first time for Voice of America to open a bureau in Moscow.

The genius of Charlie Wick lies in his ability to recognize how changing information technology, especially satellite communications, has transformed the international political landscape. He understands the need for the United States to convey its message to the people of the world if we're to succeed internationally. And he knows how to do it better than it's ever been done before.

One thing that he also knows so well is that the United States Government can't do

it alone. We couldn't have done it without you. All of you who have participated in the private sector committees and been so generous in your support have been a critical part of our success. Private sector volunteers, people like you working in such areas as medicine, labor, publishing, public relations, marketing, engineering, radio, television, and other fields have done much more than help USIA to do its important work. You've made it possible for us to show the world the essence of the American idea and to present to the planet our truest face: the one that says, "We the People." Only in a country in which it really is the people who rule would the Government depend so greatly on private citizens like yourselves to help America share our message with the world. And only in a country as great as America would the response be as great as yours has been.

We've accomplished great things these past 8 years. Under Charlie's inspired leadership and with your strong support, USIA has undergone a rebirth of vision and a renewal of capability that will guide it well into the next century and for which America is truly grateful.

So, my good friend Charlie Wick, and to all of you, thank you, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 9:57 p.m. in the Hall of Flags at the Organization of American States building. He was introduced by Harold Burson, chairman and chief executive officer of Burson-Marsteller and chairman of the dinner.*

## Remarks at the Presentation Ceremony for the Presidential Historic Preservation Awards

November 18, 1988

Don Hodel, John Rogers, and everyone here: Thank you all for coming. You know, when they told me that today's event was the Presidential Historic Preservation Awards, I said, "Oh no, not another occasion to honor me." [Laughter] Besides, if anybody deserves credit for this President's historic preservation, it's Nancy. [Laughter]

But then I was delighted to learn that I got to give the awards, not receive them. And it's more fun that way, anyway.

We're here to honor those of you who honor us with your respect for our past and concern for our future. "The future of our civilization," the historian Lewis Mumford once wrote, "depends upon our ability to

select and control our heritage from the past, to alter our present attitudes and habits, and to project fresh forms into which our energies may be freely poured." Well, today we're here to honor all of you who have intertwined our hopes for the future of our civilization with a deep respect for the glories of our heritage.

In 1966 the National Historic Preservation Act became this nation's primary historic preservation legislation. One of the act's main goals is to encourage all levels of government, as well as all private organizations and individuals, to give their highest support to those who undertake preservation with private means. The projects and programs we're recognizing today reflect many forms of these independent endeavors. They are corporate-sponsored projects; programs featuring extensive cooperation between businesses and nonprofit organizations; and, overall, a high level of independent initiative.

Over the past 20 years, private enterprise has shown an increasing awareness of the advantages in preservation. Working independently, these organizations and individuals have maintained and adapted historic resources for modern use. Rehabilitation projects have provided facilities for businesses, housing, and community centers. Obviously, many programs unrelated to historic preservation have benefited from the creative use of our older resources.

In an earlier time, many thought that preservation work was expensive, time-consuming, and limited in its outcome. We have evidence in this room to prove that notion false. In fact, well-informed, planned, and coordinated enterprises prove that you can show cost-effective results and generate social and economic benefits beyond the original scope of the project.

The renovation of one building can inspire similar undertakings in the surrounding area and result in overall neighborhood improvements. The rehabilitation of one small area can lead to the revitalization of an entire downtown business district and stimulate progress in that town's economy.

The ability of private enterprise to enrich our heritage so effectively provides us with daily evidence of the cultural values that

have sustained this nation. The presence of historic properties as working and productive assets in our communities gives us an important link between the past and the present and reminds us of what we were, who we are, and where we hope to be.

The word "preserve" in the old Latin originally meant "to observe beforehand." What could be better tribute to our guests than to honor them as people who were foresighted enough to see that our national ethic is actually a conservative ethic in the most literal sense. If we can learn to observe beforehand that our history and our culture are of great value in giving us our sense of identity as Americans, then we will all work to preserve that heritage, just as these honorees have done. We owe much to the independent endeavors of these individuals who have dedicated their own personal resources to further the goals. Their work stands as inspiration for all of us.

Now for the fun part. Let me ask you something. When that light went out, did this go off too? [Laughter]

*Note: The President spoke at 1:18 p.m. in the Indian Treaty Room of the Old Executive Office Building. In his opening remarks, he referred to Secretary of the Interior Donald Paul Hodel and John F.W. Rogers, Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. In his closing remarks, the President referred to a loss of electrical power. The following organizations received awards: the Tattnall County Historic Preservation, Inc., of Reidsville, GA; Gaylord Lockport Co., of Lockport, IL; AIA, Stopfel-Miller, Inc., of Boston, MA; Steelcase, Inc., of Grand Rapids, MI; the Nantucket Historic Trust and Sherburne Associates, of Nantucket, MA; the historical department of the Museum of Church History and Art, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, of Salt Lake City, UT; Philadelphia Historic Preservation Corp., of Philadelphia, PA; Preservation Techniques, Inc., of Philadelphia, PA; Shelburne Farms, of Shelburne, VT; and Technology and Conservation magazine, of Boston, MA. A tape was not available for verification of the contents of the remarks.*

## Remarks on Accepting the National Thanksgiving Turkey November 18, 1988

*The President.* What'd you say? [*Laughter*] Well, here it is Thanksgiving again and all the things that we have to be thankful for at this time. I think in terms of family and home and children and all of that. And if they don't know already that Mr. Walts is the executive vice president of the National [Turkey] Federation——

*Mr. Walts.* Yes, sir.

*The President.* ——and that this turkey's name is Woody. [*Laughter*] And Woody is not going to go on the platter. [*Laughter*] He's going to go back to Evans Mill—is that right?

*Mr. Walts.* Evans Farm Inn.

*The President.* Evans Farm.

*Mr. Walts.* It's a pet farm.

*The President.* Yes, where he'll stay and finally be able to grow up. [*Laughter*]

Ooops! Well, Woody, it's nice to see you here.

*Mr. Walts.* Mr. President, we certainly appreciate you——

*The President.* Well——

*Mr. Walts.* Actually, you'll be retiring January 20th, and I'll be retiring January 16th, so we're going out together. [*Laughter*]

*Mr. Hermanson.* Thank you for 8 good years.

*Mr. Walts.* Absolutely.

*The President.* Thank you very much.

*Mr. Hermanson.* There's a lot of Iowa corn in that turkey.

*The President.* Yes.

*Note: The President spoke at 2:01 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. Gordon L. Walts and Peter Hermanson, the federation's president, presented the turkey.*

## Remarks on Signing the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 November 18, 1988

Members of the Congress, distinguished guests, and ladies and gentlemen: Welcome to the White House. This is a very special occasion for everyone here, especially Nancy.

For 8 years she's led the fight to not only rid our society of drugs but banish any lingering tolerance of the false image that drugs are somehow "cool" or "hip." As a nation we now acknowledge what Nancy has been saying over the past several years—that drugs give a false high. They feel good only long enough to weave a web of addiction. And once trapped, the user is drawn into an existence from which nothing good could come.

As many of you know firsthand, Nancy is the cocaptain in our crusade for a drug-free America. She has had help. All across this country, millions of decent Americans have stood up and joined her. In every corner of our society, people are fighting the purvey-

ors of this evil and are just saying no. And the numbers are encouraging. One in particular gives us great hope: Cocaine use by our nation's high school seniors dropped by one-third last year, from 6.2 percent in 1986 to 4.3 percent in 1987. And that's the lowest level in a decade. And the total number of users has leveled off.

This bill helps us close rank on those who continue to provide drugs. Arrests, convictions, and prison sentences of sellers and abusers are rising to record levels.

Several months ago here at the White House, we honored those heroes who gave their lives in this battle. Heroes like DEA Special Agent Enrique Camarena Salazar and a young rookie cop from New York named Eddie Byrne. With us today are Matthew and Ann Byrne, who join us as we give their son's comrades the valuable tools they need to carry forth the fight for which young Eddie so valiantly gave his life. We

salute Eddie Byrne. We salute his family for their determination that his death will not have been in vain.

This bill is the product of a bipartisan effort. And I'm obliged to note that several provisions of the bill purporting to require international negotiations must be construed and applied consistent with my constitutional authority to conduct such negotiations. I'm also very concerned that the congressionally mandated changes in our zero tolerance policy at and around our nation's borders could greatly hamper our drug interdiction effort.

In addition, important language was dropped from the final version, most notably the easing of the exclusionary rule and random drug testing. Fortunately, the Department of Transportation has been able to proceed with proposals for random drug testing where drug abuse endangers the public safety. While the language that was dropped would have provided effective methods to enhance drug enforcement, the final product nevertheless strikes a balance between tough law enforcement and protection of victims' rights with the constitutional guarantees of the rights of criminals.

The provision providing the death penalty for narcotics kingpins and drug-related murderers, along with tough new provisions dealing with everything from money laundering to international interdiction and State and local drug enforcement are just the weapons Eddie and Enrique's comrades in arms need to fight an effective war.

This bill also addresses the demand side of drug abuse, authorizing \$1½ billion for expanded drug treatment and prevention programs and nearly half a billion dollars for drug education programs.

Also included in the bill are harsh new laws to deter the greedy and heartless who sell or distribute obscene material or child pornography. With fines up to \$100,000 and prison terms of 20 years, we hope to put these people out of business for good.

Tragically, this legislation comes too late for Dixie Gallery, who is also with us today. Her daughter, Linda, was kidnaped, drugged, repeatedly raped, and then brutal-

ly murdered. Who could do such evil things? Three men working for a pornographer. The pornographer was making a movie and, in his words, told those three to "use a blond." Well, simply because she happened to be in the wrong place at the wrong time, she was killed. Well, Linda is now in the Lord's hands. Just try to tell her mother that pornography is a victimless crime.

Our battles aren't fought by any single person nor can they be won by a single bill, but with the measures we have taken over the past 8 years and the significant additions made today, we are one step closer to an America free of the degrading and dehumanizing effect of obscene material and child pornography and an America that is drug free.

Eight years ago we set a course. We stuck to it. And the path we blazed is marked by the success of our accomplishments. Our ultimate destination: a drug-free America. And now in the eleventh hour of this Presidency, we give a new sword and shield to those whose daily business it is to eliminate from America's streets and towns the scourge of illicit drugs.

Before I sign the bill, I want to take a moment to thank a very special person. A moment ago I referred to her as the cocaptain. Because of her personal commitment at a time when many others simply chose to ignore the world's drug-abuse problems, we were able to begin turning the tide. Her campaign to raise our nation's and the world's consciousness about illegal drug use has won her the respect and admiration of people the world over.

Nancy, for your tireless efforts on behalf of all of us and the love you've shown the children in your Just Say No program, I thank you and personally dedicate this bill to you.

And with great pleasure, I will now sign the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988.

*Note: The President spoke at 2:35 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. H.R. 5210, approved November 18, was assigned Public Law 100-690.*

## Executive Order 12656—Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities

November 18, 1988

*Whereas* our national security is dependent upon our ability to assure continuity of government, at every level, in any national security emergency situation that might confront the Nation; and

*Whereas* effective national preparedness planning to meet such an emergency, including a massive nuclear attack, is essential to our national survival; and

*Whereas* effective national preparedness planning requires the identification of functions that would have to be performed during such an emergency, the assignment of responsibility for developing plans for performing these functions, and the assignment of responsibility for developing the capability to implement those plans; and

*Whereas* the Congress has directed the development of such national security emergency preparedness plans and has provided funds for the accomplishment thereof;

*Now, Therefore*, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, and pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958 (72 Stat. 1799), the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and the Federal Civil Defense Act, as amended, it is hereby ordered that the responsibilities of the Federal departments and agencies in national security emergencies shall be as follows:

### *Part 1—Preamble*

#### *Section 101. National Security Emergency Preparedness Policy.*

(a) The policy of the United States is to have sufficient capabilities at all levels of government to meet essential defense and civilian needs during any national security emergency. A national security emergency is any occurrence, including natural disaster, military attack, technological emergency, or other emergency, that seriously degrades or seriously threatens the national security of the United States. Policy for na-

tional security emergency preparedness shall be established by the President. Pursuant to the President's direction, the National Security Council shall be responsible for developing and administering such policy. All national security emergency preparedness activities shall be consistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and with preservation of the constitutional government of the United States.

(b) Effective national security emergency preparedness planning requires: identification of functions that would have to be performed during such an emergency; development of plans for performing these functions; and development of the capability to execute those plans.

*Sec. 102. Purpose.* (a) The purpose of this Order is to assign national security emergency preparedness responsibilities to Federal departments and agencies. These assignments are based, whenever possible, on extensions of the regular missions of the departments and agencies.

(b) This Order does not constitute authority to implement the plans prepared pursuant to this Order. Plans so developed may be executed only in the event that authority for such execution is authorized by law.

*Sec. 103. Scope.* (a) This Order addresses national security emergency preparedness functions and activities. As used in this Order, preparedness functions and activities include, as appropriate, policies, plans, procedures, and readiness measures that enhance the ability of the United States Government to mobilize for, respond to, and recover from a national security emergency.

(b) This Order does not apply to those natural disasters, technological emergencies, or other emergencies, the alleviation of which is normally the responsibility of individuals, the private sector, volunteer organizations, State and local governments, and Federal departments and agencies unless such situations also constitute a national security emergency.



(c) This Order does not require the provision of information concerning, or evaluation of, military policies, plans, programs, or states of military readiness.

(d) This Order does not apply to national security emergency preparedness telecommunications functions and responsibilities that are otherwise assigned by Executive Order 12472.

*Sec. 104. Management of National Security Emergency Preparedness.* (a) The National Security Council is the principal forum for consideration of national security emergency preparedness policy.

(b) The National Security Council shall arrange for Executive branch liaison with, and assistance to, the Congress and the Federal judiciary on national security-emergency preparedness matters.

(c) The Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall serve as an advisor to the National Security Council on issues of national security emergency preparedness, including mobilization preparedness, civil defense, continuity of government, technological disasters, and other issues, as appropriate. Pursuant to such procedures for the organization and management of the National Security Council process as the President may establish, the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency also shall assist in the implementation of and management of the National Security Council process as the President may establish, the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency also shall assist in the implementation of national security emergency preparedness policy by coordinating with the other Federal departments and agencies and with State and local governments, and by providing periodic reports to the National Security Council on implementation of national security emergency preparedness policy.

(d) National security emergency preparedness functions that are shared by more than one agency shall be coordinated by the head of the Federal department or agency having primary responsibility and shall be supported by the heads of other departments and agencies having related responsibilities.

(e) There shall be a national security emergency exercise program that shall be

supported by the heads of all appropriate Federal departments and agencies.

(f) Plans and procedures will be designed and developed to provide maximum flexibility to the President for his implementation of emergency actions.

*Sec. 105. Interagency Coordination.* (a) All appropriate Cabinet members and agency heads shall be consulted regarding national security emergency preparedness programs and policy issues. Each department and agency shall support interagency coordination to improve preparedness and response to a national security emergency and shall develop and maintain decentralized capabilities wherever feasible and appropriate.

(b) Each Federal department and agency shall work within the framework established by, and cooperate with those organizations assigned responsibility in, Executive Order No. 12472, to ensure adequate national security emergency preparedness telecommunications in support of the functions and activities addressed by this Order.

## *Part 2—General Provisions*

*Sec. 201. General.* The head of each Federal department and agency, as appropriate, shall:

(1) Be prepared to respond adequately to all national security emergencies, including those that are international in scope, and those that may occur within any region of the Nation;

(2) Consider national security emergency preparedness factors in the conduct of his or her regular functions, particularly those functions essential in time of emergency. Emergency plans and programs, and an appropriate state of readiness, including organizational infrastructure, shall be developed as an integral part of the continuing activities of each Federal department and agency;

(3) Appoint a senior policy official as Emergency Coordinator, responsible for developing and maintaining a multi-year, national security emergency preparedness plan for the department or agency to include objectives, programs, and budgetary requirements;

(4) Design preparedness measures to permit a rapid and effective transition from

routine to emergency operations, and to make effective use of the period following initial indication of a probable national security emergency. This will include:

(a) Development of a system of emergency actions that defines alternatives, processes, and issues to be considered during various states of national security emergencies;

(b) Identification of actions that could be taken in the early stages of a national security emergency or pending national security emergency to mitigate the impact of or reduce significantly the lead times associated with full emergency action implementation;

(5) Base national security emergency preparedness measures on the use of existing authorities, organizations, resources, and systems to the maximum extent practicable;

(6) Identify areas where additional legal authorities may be needed to assist management and, consistent with applicable Executive orders, take appropriate measures toward acquiring those authorities;

(7) Make policy recommendations to the National Security Council regarding national security emergency preparedness activities and functions of the Federal Government;

(8) Coordinate with State and local government agencies and other organizations, including private sector organizations, when appropriate. Federal plans should include appropriate involvement of and reliance upon private sector organizations in the response to national security emergencies;

(9) Assist State, local, and private sector entities in developing plans for mitigating the effects of national security emergencies and for providing services that are essential to a national response;

(10) Cooperate, to the extent appropriate, in compiling, evaluating, and exchanging relevant data related to all aspects of national security emergency preparedness;

(11) Develop programs regarding congressional relations and public information that could be used during national security emergencies;

(12) Ensure a capability to provide, during a national security emergency, information concerning Acts of Congress, presidential proclamations, Executive orders,

regulations, and notices of other actions to the Archivist of the United States, for publication in the *Federal Register*, or to each agency designated to maintain the *Federal Register* in an emergency;

(13) Develop and conduct training and education programs that incorporate emergency preparedness and civil defense information necessary to ensure an effective national response;

(14) Ensure that plans consider the consequences for essential services provided by State and local governments, and by the private sector, if the flow of Federal funds is disrupted;

(15) Consult and coordinate with the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to ensure that those activities and plans are consistent with current National Security Council guidelines and policies.

*Sec. 202. Continuity of Government.* The head of each Federal department and agency shall ensure the continuity of essential functions in any national security emergency by providing for: succession to office and emergency delegation of authority in accordance with applicable law; safekeeping of essential resources, facilities, and records; and establishment of emergency operating capabilities.

*Sec. 203. Resource Management.* The head of each Federal department and agency, as appropriate within assigned areas of responsibility, shall:

(1) Develop plans and programs to mobilize personnel (including reservist programs), equipment, facilities, and other resources;

(2) Assess essential emergency requirements and plan for the possible use of alternative resources to meet essential demands during and following national security emergencies;

(3) Prepare plans and procedures to share between and among the responsible agencies resources such as energy, equipment, food, land, materials, minerals, services, supplies, transportation, water, and workforce needed to carry out assigned responsibilities and other essential functions, and cooperate with other agencies in developing programs to ensure availability of such resources in a

national security emergency;

(4) Develop plans to set priorities and allocate resources among civilian and military claimants;

(5) Identify occupations and skills for which there may be a critical need in the event of a national security emergency.

*Sec. 204. Protection of Essential Resources and Facilities.* The head of each Federal department and agency, within assigned areas of responsibility, shall:

(1) Identify facilities and resources, both government and private, essential to the national defense and national welfare, and assess their vulnerabilities and develop strategies, plans, and programs to provide for the security of such facilities and resources, and to avoid or minimize disruptions of essential services during any national security emergency;

(2) Participate in interagency activities to assess the relative importance of various facilities and resources to essential military and civilian needs and to integrate preparedness and response strategies and procedures;

(3) Maintain a capability to assess promptly the effect of attack and other disruptions during national security emergencies.

*Sec. 205. Federal Benefit, Insurance, and Loan Programs.* The head of each Federal department and agency that administers a loan, insurance, or benefit program that relies upon the Federal Government payment system shall coordinate with the Secretary of the Treasury in developing plans for the continuation or restoration, to the extent feasible, of such programs in national security emergencies.

*Sec. 206. Research.* The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the heads of Federal departments and agencies having significant research and development programs shall advise the National Security Council of scientific and technological developments that should be considered in national security emergency preparedness planning.

*Sec. 207. Redlegation.* The head of each Federal department and agency is hereby authorized, to the extent otherwise permitted by law, to redelegate the functions assigned by this Order, and to authorize successive redelegations to organizations, offi-

cers, or employees within that department or agency.

*Sec. 208. Transfer of Functions.* Recommendations for interagency transfer of any emergency preparedness function assigned under this Order or for assignment of any new emergency preparedness function shall be coordinated with all affected Federal departments and agencies before submission to the National Security Council.

*Sec. 209. Retention of Existing Authority.* Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to derogate from assignments of functions to any Federal department or agency or officer thereof made by law.

### *Part 3—Department of Agriculture*

*Sec. 301. Lead Responsibilities.* In addition to the applicable responsibilities covered in Parts 1 and 2, the Secretary of Agriculture shall:

(1) Develop plans to provide for the continuation of agricultural production, food processing, storage, and distribution through the wholesale level in national security emergencies, and to provide for the domestic distribution of seed, feed, fertilizer, and farm equipment to agricultural producers;

(2) Develop plans to provide food and agricultural products to meet international responsibilities in national security emergencies;

(3) Develop plans and procedures for administration and use of Commodity Credit Corporation inventories of food and fiber resources in national security emergencies;

(4) Develop plans for the use of resources under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture and, in cooperation with the Secretaries of Commerce, Defense, and the Interior, the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the heads of other government entities, plan for the national security emergency management, production, and processing of forest products;

(5) Develop, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, plans and programs for water to be used in agricultural production and food processing in national security emergencies;

(6) In cooperation with Federal, State,

and local agencies, develop plans for a national program relating to the prevention and control of fires in rural areas of the United States caused by the effects of enemy attack or other national security emergencies;

(7) Develop plans to help provide the Nation's farmers with production resources, including national security emergency financing capabilities;

(8) Develop plans, in consonance with those of the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of the Interior, and the Environmental Protection Agency, for national security emergency agricultural health services and forestry, including:

(a) Diagnosis and control or eradication of diseases, pests, or hazardous agents (biological, chemical, or radiological) against animals, crops, timber, or products thereof;

(b) Protection, treatment, and handling of livestock and poultry, or products thereof, that have been exposed to or affected by hazardous agents;

(c) Use and handling of crops, agricultural commodities, timber, and agricultural lands that have been exposed to or affected by hazardous agents; and

(d) Assuring the safety and wholesomeness, and minimizing losses from hazards, of animals and animal products and agricultural commodities and products subject to continuous inspection by the Department of Agriculture or owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation or by the Department of Agriculture;

(9) In consultation with the Secretary of State and the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, represent the United States in agriculture-related international civil emergency preparedness planning and related activities.

**Sec. 302. Support Responsibility.** The Secretary of Agriculture shall assist the Secretary of Defense in formulating and carrying out plans for stockpiling strategic and critical agricultural materials.

#### **Part 4—Department of Commerce**

**Sec. 401. Lead Responsibilities.** In addition to the applicable responsibilities covered in Parts 1 and 2, the Secretary of Commerce shall:

(1) Develop control systems for priorities, allocation, production, and distribution of materials and other resources that will be available to support both national defense and essential civilian programs in a national security emergency;

(2) In cooperation with the Secretary of Defense and other departments and agencies, identify those industrial products and facilities that are essential to mobilization readiness, national defense, or post-attack survival and recovery;

(3) In cooperation with the Secretary of Defense and other Federal departments and agencies, analyze potential effects of national security emergencies on actual production capability, taking into account the entire production complex, including shortages of resources, and develop preparedness measures to strengthen capabilities for production increases in national security emergencies;

(4) In cooperation with the Secretary of Defense, perform industry analyses to assess capabilities of the commercial industrial base to support the national defense, and develop policy alternatives to improve the international competitiveness of specific domestic industries and their abilities to meet defense program needs;

(5) In cooperation with the Secretary of the Treasury, develop plans for providing emergency assistance to the private sector through direct or participation loans for the financing of production facilities and equipment;

(6) In cooperation with the Secretaries of State, Defense, Transportation, and the Treasury, prepare plans to regulate and control exports and imports in national security emergencies;

(7) Provide for the collection and reporting of census information on human and economic resources, and maintain a capability to conduct emergency surveys to provide information on the status of these resources as required for national security purposes;

(8) Develop overall plans and programs to ensure that the fishing industry continues to produce and process essential protein in national security emergencies;

(9) Develop plans to provide meteorologi-

cal, hydrologic, marine weather, geodetic, hydrographic, climatic, seismic, and oceanographic data and services to Federal, State, and local agencies, as appropriate;

(10) In coordination with the Secretary of State and the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, represent the United States in industry-related international (NATO and allied) civil emergency preparedness planning and related activities.

*Sec. 402. Support Responsibilities.* The Secretary of Commerce shall:

(1) Assist the Secretary of Defense in formulating and carrying out plans for stockpiling strategic and critical materials;

(2) Support the Secretary of Agriculture in planning for the national security management, production, and processing of forest and fishery products;

(3) Assist, in consultation with the Secretaries of State and Defense, the Secretary of the Treasury in the formulation and execution of economic measures affecting other nations.

#### *Part 5—Department of Defense*

*Sec. 501. Lead Responsibilities.* In addition to the applicable responsibilities covered in Parts 1 and 2, the Secretary of Defense shall:

(1) Ensure military preparedness and readiness to respond to national security emergencies;

(2) In coordination with the Secretary of Commerce, develop, with industry, government, and the private sector, reliable capabilities for the rapid increase of defense production to include industrial resources required for that production;

(3) Develop and maintain, in cooperation with the heads of other departments and agencies, national security emergency plans, programs, and mechanisms to ensure effective mutual support between and among the military, civil government, and the private sector;

(4) Develop and maintain damage assessment capabilities and assist the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the heads of other departments and agencies in developing and maintaining capabilities to assess attack damage and to estimate the effects of potential attack on

the Nation;

(5) Arrange, through agreements with the heads of other Federal departments and agencies, for the transfer of certain Federal resources to the jurisdiction and/or operational control of the Department of Defense in national security emergencies;

(6) Acting through the Secretary of the Army, develop, with the concurrence of the heads of all affected departments and agencies, overall plans for the management, control, and allocation of all usable waters from all sources within the jurisdiction of the United States. This includes:

(a) Coordination of national security emergency water resource planning at the national, regional, State, and local levels;

(b) Development of plans to assure emergency provision of water from public works projects under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army to public water supply utilities and critical defense production facilities during national security emergencies;

(c) Development of plans to assure emergency operation of waterways and harbors; and

(d) Development of plans to assure the provision of potable water;

(7) In consultation with the Secretaries of State and Energy, the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and others, as required, develop plans and capabilities for identifying, analyzing, mitigating, and responding to hazards related to nuclear weapons, materials, and devices; and maintain liaison, as appropriate, with the Secretary of Energy and the Members of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to ensure the continuity of nuclear weapons production and the appropriate allocation of scarce resources, including the recapture of special nuclear materials from Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensees when appropriate;

(8) Coordinate with the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Secretary of Energy, as appropriate, to prepare for the use, maintenance, and development of technologically advanced aerospace and aeronautical-related systems, equipment, and methodologies applicable to national security emergencies;

(9) Develop, in coordination with the Secretary of Labor, the Directors of the Selective Service System, the Office of Personnel Management, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, plans and systems to ensure that the Nation's human resources are available to meet essential military and civilian needs in national security emergencies;

(10) Develop national security emergency operational procedures, and coordinate with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development with respect to residential property, for the control, acquisition, leasing, assignment and priority of occupancy of real property within the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense;

(11) Review the priorities and allocations systems developed by other departments and agencies to ensure that they meet Department of Defense needs in a national security emergency; and develop and maintain the Department of Defense programs necessary for effective utilization of all priorities and allocations systems;

(12) Develop, in coordination with the Attorney General of the United States, specific procedures by which military assistance to civilian law enforcement authorities may be requested, considered, and provided;

(13) In cooperation with the Secretary of Commerce and other departments and agencies, identify those industrial products and facilities that are essential to mobilization readiness, national defense, or post-attack survival and recovery;

(14) In cooperation with the Secretary of Commerce and other Federal departments and agencies, analyze potential effects of national security emergencies on actual production capability, taking into account the entire production complex, including shortages of resources, and develop preparedness measures to strengthen capabilities for production increases in national security emergencies;

(15) With the assistance of the heads of other Federal departments and agencies, provide management direction for the stockpiling of strategic and critical materials, conduct storage, maintenance, and quality assurance operations for the stockpile of strategic and critical materials, and formulate plans, programs, and reports relating to

the stockpiling of strategic and critical materials.

*Sec. 502. Support Responsibilities.* The Secretary of Defense shall:

(1) Advise and assist the heads of other Federal departments and agencies in the development of plans and programs to support national mobilization. This includes providing, as appropriate:

(a) Military requirements, prioritized and time-phased to the extent possible, for selected end-items and supporting services, materials, and components;

(b) Recommendations for use of financial incentives and other methods to improve defense production as provided by law; and

(c) Recommendations for export and import policies;

(2) Advise and assist the Secretary of State and the heads of other Federal departments and agencies, as appropriate, in planning for the protection, evacuation, and repatriation of United States citizens in threatened areas overseas;

(3) Support the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the heads of other agencies, as appropriate, in the development of plans to restore community facilities;

(4) Support the Secretary of Energy in international liaison activities pertaining to nuclear materials facilities;

(5) In consultation with the Secretaries of State and Commerce, assist the Secretary of the Treasury in the formulation and execution of economic measures that affect other nations;

(6) Support the Secretary of State and the heads of other Federal departments and agencies as appropriate in the formulation and implementation of foreign policy, and the negotiation of contingency and post-emergency plans, intergovernmental agreements, and arrangements with allies and friendly nations, which affect national security;

(7) Coordinate with the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency the development of plans for mutual civil-military support during national security emergencies;

(8) Develop plans to support the Secretary of Labor in providing education and

training to overcome shortages of critical skills.

*Part 6—Department of Education*

*Sec. 601. Lead Responsibilities.* In addition to the applicable responsibilities covered in Parts 1 and 2, the Secretary of Education shall:

(1) Assist school systems in developing their plans to provide for the earliest possible resumption of activities following national security emergencies;

(2) Develop plans to provide assistance, including efforts to meet shortages of critical educational personnel, to local educational agencies;

(3) Develop plans, in coordination with the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, for dissemination of emergency preparedness instructional material through educational institutions and the media during national security emergencies.

*Sec. 602. Support Responsibilities.* The Secretary of Education shall:

(1) Develop plans to support the Secretary of Labor in providing education and training to overcome shortages of critical skills;

(2) Support the Secretary of Health and Human Services in the development of human services educational and training materials, including self-help program materials for use by human service organizations and professional schools.

*Part 7—Department of Energy*

*Sec. 701. Lead Responsibilities.* In addition to the applicable responsibilities covered in Parts 1 and 2, the Secretary of Energy shall:

(1) Conduct national security emergency preparedness planning, including capabilities development, and administer operational programs for all energy resources, including:

(a) Providing information, in cooperation with Federal, State, and energy industry officials, on energy supply and demand conditions and on the requirements for and the availability of materials and services critical to energy supply systems;

(b) In coordination with appropriate departments and agencies and in consultation

with the energy industry, develop implementation plans and operational systems for priorities and allocation of all energy resource requirements for national defense and essential civilian needs to assure national security emergency preparedness;

(c) Developing, in consultation with the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, plans necessary for the integration of its power system into the national supply system;

(2) Identify energy facilities essential to the mobilization, deployment, and sustainment of resources to support the national security and national welfare, and develop energy supply and demand strategies to ensure continued provision of minimum essential services in national security emergencies;

(3) In coordination with the Secretary of Defense, ensure continuity of nuclear weapons production consistent with national security requirements;

(4) Assure the security of nuclear materials, nuclear weapons, or devices in the custody of the Department of Energy, as well as the security of all other Department of Energy programs and facilities;

(5) In consultation with the Secretaries of State and Defense and the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, conduct appropriate international liaison activities pertaining to matters within the jurisdiction of the Department of Energy;

(6) In consultation with the Secretaries of State and Defense, the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Members of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and others, as required, develop plans and capabilities for identification, analysis, damage assessment, and mitigation of hazards from nuclear weapons, materials, and devices;

(7) Coordinate with the Secretary of Transportation in the planning and management of transportation resources involved in the bulk movement of energy;

(8) At the request of or with the concurrence of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, recapture special nuclear materials from Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensees where necessary to assure the use,

preservation, or safeguarding of such material for the common defense and security;

(9) Develop national security emergency operational procedures for the control, utilization, acquisition, leasing, assignment, and priority of occupancy of real property within the jurisdiction of the Department of Energy;

(10) Manage all emergency planning and response activities pertaining to Department of Energy nuclear facilities.

*Sec. 702. Support Responsibilities.* The Secretary of Energy shall:

(1) Provide advice and assistance, in coordination with appropriate agencies, to Federal, State, and local officials and private sector organizations to assess the radiological impact associated with national security emergencies;

(2) Coordinate with the Secretaries of Defense and the Interior regarding the operation of hydroelectric projects to assure maximum energy output;

(3) Support the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the heads of other agencies, as appropriate, in the development of plans to restore community facilities;

(4) Coordinate with the Secretary of Agriculture regarding the emergency preparedness of the rural electric supply systems throughout the Nation and the assignment of emergency preparedness responsibilities to the Rural Electrification Administration.

#### *Part 8—Department of Health and Human Services*

*Sec. 801. Lead Responsibilities.* In addition to the applicable responsibilities covered in Parts 1 and 2, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall:

(1) Develop national plans and programs to mobilize the health industry and health resources for the provision of health, mental health, and medical services in national security emergencies;

(2) Promote the development of State and local plans and programs for provision of health, mental health, and medical services in national security emergencies;

(3) Develop national plans to set priorities and allocate health, mental health, and medical services' resources among civilian and military claimants;

(4) Develop health and medical survival information programs and a nationwide program to train health and mental health professionals and paraprofessionals in special knowledge and skills that would be useful in national security emergencies;

(5) Develop programs to reduce or eliminate adverse health and mental health effects produced by hazardous agents (biological, chemical, or radiological), and, in coordination with appropriate Federal agencies, develop programs to minimize property and environmental damage associated with national security emergencies;

(6) Develop guidelines that will assure reasonable and prudent standards of purity and/or safety in the manufacture and distribution of food, drugs, biological products, medical devices, food additives, and radiological products in national security emergencies;

(7) Develop national plans for assisting State and local governments in rehabilitation of persons injured or disabled during national security emergencies;

(8) Develop plans and procedures to assist State and local governments in the provision of emergency human services, including lodging, feeding, clothing, registration and inquiry, social services, family reunification and mortuary services and interment;

(9) Develop, in coordination with the Secretary of Education, human services educational and training materials for use by human service organizations and professional schools; and develop and distribute, in coordination with the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, civil defense information relative to emergency human services;

(10) Develop plans and procedures, in coordination with the heads of Federal departments and agencies, for assistance to United States citizens or others evacuated from overseas areas.

*Sec. 802. Support Responsibility.* The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall support the Secretary of Agriculture in the development of plans related to national security emergency agricultural health services.



*Part 9—Department of Housing and Urban Development*

*Sec. 901. Lead Responsibilities.* In addition to the applicable responsibilities covered in Parts 1 and 2, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall:

(1) Develop plans for provision and management of housing in national security emergencies, including:

(a) Providing temporary housing using Federal financing and other arrangements;

(b) Providing for radiation protection by encouraging voluntary construction of shelters and voluntary use of cost-efficient design and construction techniques to maximize population protection;

(2) Develop plans, in cooperation with the heads of other Federal departments and agencies and State and local governments, to restore community facilities, including electrical power, potable water, and sewage disposal facilities, damaged in national security emergencies.

*Part 10—Department of the Interior*

*Sec. 1001. Lead Responsibilities.* In addition to the applicable responsibilities covered in Parts 1 and 2, the Secretary of the Interior shall:

(1) Develop programs and encourage the exploration, development, and mining of strategic and critical and other nonfuel minerals for national security emergency purposes;

(2) Provide guidance to mining industries in the development of plans and programs to ensure continuity of production during national security emergencies;

(3) Develop and implement plans for the management, control, allocation, and use of public land under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior in national security emergencies and coordinate land emergency planning at the Federal, State, and local levels.

*Sec. 1002. Support Responsibilities.* The Secretary of the Interior shall:

(1) Assist the Secretary of Defense in formulating and carrying out plans for stockpiling strategic and critical minerals;

(2) Cooperate with the Secretary of Commerce in the identification and evaluation of facilities essential for national security emergencies;

(3) Support the Secretary of Agriculture in planning for the national security management, production, and processing of forest products.

*Part 11—Department of Justice*

*Sec. 1101. Lead Responsibilities.* In addition to the applicable responsibilities covered in Parts 1 and 2, the Attorney General of the United States shall:

(1) Provide legal advice to the President and the heads of Federal departments and agencies and their successors regarding national security emergency powers, plans, and authorities;

(2) Coordinate Federal Government domestic law enforcement activities related to national security emergency preparedness, including Federal law enforcement liaison with, and assistance to, State and local governments;

(3) Coordinate contingency planning for national security emergency law enforcement activities that are beyond the capabilities of State and local agencies;

(4) Develop national security emergency plans for regulation of immigration, regulation of nationals of enemy countries, and plans to implement laws for the control of persons entering or leaving the United States;

(5) Develop plans and procedures for the custody and protection of prisoners and the use of Federal penal and correctional institutions and resources during national security emergencies;

(6) Provide information and assistance to the Federal Judicial branch and the Federal Legislative branch concerning law enforcement, continuity of government, and the exercise of legal authority during national security emergencies;

(7) Develop intergovernmental and inter-agency law enforcement plans and counter-terrorism programs to interdict and respond to terrorism incidents in the United States that may result in a national security emergency or that occur during such an emergency;

(8) Develop intergovernmental and inter-agency law enforcement plans to respond to civil disturbances that may result in a national security emergency or that occur

during such an emergency.

*Sec. 1102. Support Responsibilities.* The Attorney General of the United States shall:

(1) Assist the heads of Federal departments and agencies, State and local governments, and the private sector in the development of plans to physically protect essential resources and facilities;

(2) Support the Secretaries of State and the Treasury in plans for the protection of international organizations and foreign diplomatic, consular, and other official personnel, property, and other assets within the jurisdiction of the United States;

(3) Support the Secretary of the Treasury in developing plans to control the movement of property entering and leaving the United States;

(4) Support the heads of other Federal departments and agencies and State and local governments in developing programs and plans for identifying fatalities and reuniting families in national security emergencies;

(5) Support the intelligence community in the planning of its counterintelligence and counterterrorism programs.

#### *Part 12—Department of Labor*

*Sec. 1201. Lead Responsibilities.* In addition to the applicable responsibilities covered in Parts 1 and 2, the Secretary of Labor shall:

(1) Develop plans and issue guidance to ensure effective use of civilian workforce resources during national security emergencies. Such plans shall include, but not necessarily be limited to:

(a) Priorities and allocations, recruitment, referral, training, employment stabilization including appeals procedures, use assessment, and determination of critical skill categories; and

(b) Programs for increasing the availability of critical workforce skills and occupations;

(2) In consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, develop plans and procedures for wage, salary, and benefit costs stabilization during national security emergencies;

(3) Develop plans and procedures for protecting and providing incentives for the civilian labor force during national security emergencies;

(4) In consultation with other appropriate government agencies and private entities, develop plans and procedures for effective labor-management relations during national security emergencies.

*Sec. 1202. Support Responsibilities.* The Secretary of Labor shall:

(1) Support planning by the Secretary of Defense and the private sector for the provision of human resources to critical defense industries during national security emergencies;

(2) Support planning by the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Selective Service for the institution of conscription in national security emergencies.

#### *Part 13—Department of State*

*Sec. 1301. Lead Responsibilities.* In addition to the applicable responsibilities covered in Parts 1 and 2, the Secretary of State shall:

(1) Provide overall foreign policy coordination in the formulation and execution of continuity of government and other national security emergency preparedness activities that affect foreign relations;

(2) Prepare to carry out Department of State responsibilities in the conduct of the foreign relations of the United States during national security emergencies, under the direction of the President and in consultation with the heads of other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, including, but not limited to:

(a) Formulation and implementation of foreign policy and negotiation regarding contingency and post-emergency plans, intergovernmental agreements, and arrangements with United States' allies;

(b) Formulation, negotiation, and execution of policy affecting the relationships of the United States with neutral states;

(c) Formulation and execution of political strategy toward hostile or enemy states;

(d) Conduct of mutual assistance activities;

(e) Provision of foreign assistance, including continuous supervision and general direction of authorized economic and military assistance programs;

(f) Protection or evacuation of United States citizens and nationals abroad and

safeguarding their property abroad, in consultation with the Secretaries of Defense and Health and Human Services;

(g) Protection of international organizations and foreign diplomatic, consular, and other official personnel and property, or other assets, in the United States, in coordination with the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury;

(h) Formulation of policies and provisions for assistance to displaced persons and refugees abroad;

(i) Maintenance of diplomatic and consular representation abroad; and

(j) Reporting of and advising on conditions overseas that bear upon national security emergencies.

*Sec. 1302. Support Responsibilities.* The Secretary of State shall:

(1) Assist appropriate agencies in developing planning assumptions concerning accessibility of foreign sources of supply;

(2) Support the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Secretaries of Commerce and Defense, in the formulation and execution of economic measures with respect to other nations;

(3) Support the Secretary of Energy in international liaison activities pertaining to nuclear materials facilities;

(4) Support the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency in the coordination and integration of United States policy regarding the formulation and implementation of civil emergency resources and preparedness planning;

(5) Assist the Attorney General of the United States in the formulation of national security emergency plans for the control of persons entering or leaving the United States.

#### *Part 14—Department of Transportation*

*Sec. 1401. Lead Responsibilities.* In addition to the applicable responsibilities covered in Parts 1 and 2, the Secretary of Transportation shall:

(1) Develop plans to promulgate and manage overall national policies, programs, procedures, and systems to meet essential civil and military transportation needs in national security emergencies;

(2) Be prepared to provide direction to all modes of civil transportation in national se-

curity emergencies, including air, surface, water, pipelines, and public storage and warehousing, to the extent such responsibility is vested in the Secretary of Transportation. This direction may include:

(a) Implementation of priorities for all transportation resource requirements for service, equipment, facilities, and systems;

(b) Allocation of transportation resource capacity; and

(c) Emergency management and control of civil transportation resources and systems, including privately owned automobiles, urban mass transit, intermodal transportation systems, the National Railroad Passenger Corporation and the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation;

(3) Develop plans to provide for the smooth transition of the Coast Guard as a service to the Department of the Navy during national security emergencies. These plans shall be compatible with the Department of Defense planning systems, especially in the areas of port security and military readiness;

(4) In coordination with the Secretary of State and the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, represent the United States in transportation-related international (including NATO and allied) civil emergency preparedness planning and related activities;

(5) Coordinate with State and local highway agencies in the management of all Federal, State, city, local, and other highways, roads, streets, bridges, tunnels, and publicly owned highway maintenance equipment to assure efficient and safe use of road space during national security emergencies;

(6) Develop plans and procedures in consultation with appropriate agency officials for maritime and port safety, law enforcement, and security over, upon, and under the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to assure operational readiness for national security emergency functions;

(7) Develop plans for the emergency operation of U.S. ports and facilities, use of shipping resources (U.S. and others), provision of government war risks insurance, and emergency construction of merchant ships for military and civil use;

(8) Develop plans for emergency management and control of the National Airspace System, including provision of war risk insurance and for transfer of the Federal Aviation Administration, in the event of war, to the Department of Defense;

(9) Coordinate the Interstate Commerce Commission's development of plans and preparedness programs for the reduction of vulnerability, maintenance, restoration, and operation of privately owned railroads, motor carriers, inland waterway transportation systems, and public storage facilities and services in national security emergencies.

*Sec. 1402. Support Responsibility.* The Secretary of Transportation shall coordinate with the Secretary of Energy in the planning and management of transportation resources involved in the bulk movement of energy materials.

#### *Part 15—Department of the Treasury*

*Sec. 1501. Lead Responsibilities.* In addition to the applicable responsibilities covered in Parts 1 and 2, the Secretary of the Treasury shall:

(1) Develop plans to maintain stable economic conditions and a market economy during national security emergencies; emphasize measures to minimize inflation and disruptions; and, minimize reliance on direct controls of the monetary, credit, and financial systems. These plans will include provisions for:

(a) Increasing capabilities to minimize economic dislocations by carrying out appropriate fiscal, monetary, and regulatory policies and reducing susceptibility to manipulated economic pressures;

(b) Providing the Federal Government with efficient and equitable financing sources and payment mechanisms;

(c) Providing fiscal authorities with adequate legal authority to meet resource requirements;

(d) Developing, in consultation with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and in cooperation with the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the National Credit Union Administration Board, the Farm Credit Administration Board and other financial insti-

tutions, plans for the continued or resumed operation and liquidity of banks, savings and loans, credit unions, and farm credit institutions, measures for the reestablishment of evidence of assets or liabilities, and provisions for currency withdrawals and deposit insurance;

(2) Provide for the protection of United States financial resources including currency and coin production and redemption facilities, Federal check disbursement facilities, and precious monetary metals;

(3) Provide for the preservation of, and facilitate emergency operations of, public and private financial institution systems, and provide for their restoration during or after national security emergencies;

(4) Provide, in coordination with the Secretary of State, for participation in bilateral and multilateral financial arrangements with foreign governments;

(5) Maintain the Federal Government accounting and financial reporting system in national security emergencies;

(6) Develop plans to protect the President, the Vice President, other officers in the order of presidential succession, and other persons designated by the President;

(7) Develop plans for restoration of the economy following an attack; for the development of emergency monetary, credit, and Federal benefit payment programs of those Federal departments and agencies that have responsibilities dependent on the policies or capabilities of the Department of the Treasury; and for the implementation of national policy on sharing war losses;

(8) Develop plans for initiating tax changes, waiving regulations, and, in conjunction with the Secretary of Commerce or other guaranteeing agency, granting or guaranteeing loans for the expansion of industrial capacity, the development of technological processes, or the production or acquisition of essential materials;

(9) Develop plans, in coordination with the heads of other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, to acquire emergency imports, make foreign barter arrangements, or otherwise provide for essential material from foreign sources using, as appropriate, the resources of the Export-Import Bank or resources available to the

Bank;

(10) Develop plans for encouraging capital inflow and discouraging the flight of capital from the United States and, in coordination with the Secretary of State, for the seizure and administration of assets of enemy aliens during national security emergencies;

(11) Develop plans, in consultation with the heads of appropriate Federal departments and agencies, to regulate financial and commercial transactions with other countries;

(12) Develop plans, in coordination with the Secretary of Commerce and the Attorney General of the United States, to control the movement of property entering or leaving the United States;

(13) Cooperate and consult with the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, the Chairman of the Commodities Futures Trading Commission in the development of emergency financial control plans and regulations for trading of stocks and commodities, and in the development of plans for the maintenance and restoration of stable and orderly markets;

(14) Develop plans, in coordination with the Secretary of State, for the formulation and execution of economic measures with respect to other nations in national security emergencies.

*Sec. 1502. Support Responsibilities.* The Secretary of the Treasury shall:

(1) Cooperate with the Attorney General of the United States on law enforcement activities, including the control of people entering and leaving the United States;

(2) Support the Secretary of Labor in developing plans and procedures for wage, salary, and benefit costs stabilization;

(3) Support the Secretary of State in plans for the protection of international organizations and foreign diplomatic, consular, and other official personnel and property or other assets in the United States.

#### *Part 16—Environmental Protection Agency*

*Sec. 1601. Lead Responsibilities.* In addition to the applicable responsibilities covered in Parts 1 and 2, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall:

(1) Develop Federal plans and foster de-

velopment of State and local plans designed to prevent or minimize the ecological impact of hazardous agents (biological, chemical, or radiological) introduced into the environment in national security emergencies;

(2) Develop, for national security emergencies, guidance on acceptable emergency levels of nuclear radiation, assist in determining acceptable emergency levels of biological agents, and help to provide detection and identification of chemical agents;

(3) Develop, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, plans to assure the provision of potable water supplies to meet community needs under national security emergency conditions, including claimancy for materials and equipment for public water systems.

*Sec. 1602. Support Responsibilities.* The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall:

(1) Assist the heads of other Federal agencies that are responsible for developing plans for the detection, reporting, assessment, protection against, and reduction of effects of hazardous agents introduced into the environment;

(2) Advise the heads of Federal departments and agencies regarding procedures for assuring compliance with environmental restrictions and for expeditious review of requests for essential waivers.

#### *Part 17—Federal Emergency Management Agency*

*Sec. 1701. Lead Responsibilities.* In addition to the applicable responsibilities covered in Parts 1 and 2, the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall:

(1) Coordinate and support the initiation, development, and implementation of national security emergency preparedness programs and plans among Federal departments and agencies;

(2) Coordinate the development and implementation of plans for the operation and continuity of essential domestic emergency functions of the Federal Government during national security emergencies;

(3) Coordinate the development of plans, in cooperation with the Secretary of De-

fense, for mutual civil-military support during national security emergencies;

(4) Guide and assist State and local governments and private sector organizations in achieving preparedness for national security emergencies, including development of plans and procedures for assuring continuity of government, and support planning for prompt and coordinated Federal assistance to States and localities in responding to national security emergencies;

(5) Provide the President a periodic assessment of Federal, State, and local capabilities to respond to national security emergencies;

(6) Coordinate the implementation of policies and programs for efficient mobilization of Federal, State, local, and private sector resources in response to national security emergencies;

(7) Develop and coordinate with all appropriate agencies civil defense programs to enhance Federal, State, local, and private sector capabilities for national security emergency crisis management, population protection, and recovery in the event of an attack on the United States;

(8) Develop and support public information, education and training programs to assist Federal, State, and local government and private sector entities in planning for and implementing national security emergency preparedness programs;

(9) Coordinate among the heads of Federal, State, and local agencies the planning, conduct, and evaluation of national security emergency exercises;

(10) With the assistance of the heads of other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, develop and maintain capabilities to assess actual attack damage and residual recovery capabilities as well as capabilities to estimate the effects of potential attacks on the Nation;

(11) Provide guidance to the heads of Federal departments and agencies on the appropriate use of defense production authorities, including resource claimancy, in order to improve the capability of industry and infrastructure systems to meet national security emergency needs;

(12) Assist the Secretary of State in coordinating the formulation and implementation of United States policy for NATO and

other allied civil emergency planning, including the provision of:

(a) advice and assistance to the departments and agencies in alliance civil emergency planning matters;

(b) support to the United States Mission to NATO in the conduct of day-to-day civil emergency planning activities; and

(c) support facilities for NATO Civil War-time Agencies in cooperation with the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Energy, State, and Transportation.

*Sec. 1702. Support Responsibilities.* The Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall:

(1) Support the heads of other Federal departments and agencies in preparing plans and programs to discharge their national security emergency preparedness responsibilities, including, but not limited to, such programs as mobilization preparedness, continuity of government planning, and continuance of industry and infrastructure functions essential to national security;

(2) Support the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Defense, and the Members of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in developing plans and capabilities for identifying, analyzing, mitigating, and responding to emergencies related to nuclear weapons, materials, and devices, including mobile and fixed nuclear facilities, by providing, inter alia, off-site coordination;

(3) Support the Administrator of General Services in efforts to promote a government-wide program with respect to Federal buildings and installations to minimize the effects of attack and establish shelter management organizations.

#### *Part 18—General Services Administration*

*Sec. 1801. Lead Responsibilities.* In addition to the applicable responsibilities covered in Parts 1 and 2, the Administrator of General Services shall:

(1) Develop national security emergency plans and procedures for the operation, maintenance, and protection of federally owned and occupied buildings managed by the General Services Administration, and for the construction, alteration, and repair of such buildings;

(2) Develop national security emergency

operating procedures for the control, acquisition, leasing, assignment, and priority of occupancy of real property by the Federal Government, and by State and local governments acting as agents of the Federal Government, except for the military facilities and facilities with special nuclear materials within the jurisdiction of the Departments of Defense and Energy;

(3) Develop national security emergency operational plans and procedures for the use of public utility services (other than telecommunications services) by Federal departments and agencies, except for Department of Energy-operated facilities;

(4) Develop plans and operating procedures of government-wide supply programs to meet the requirements of Federal departments and agencies during national security emergencies;

(5) Develop plans and operating procedures for the use, in national security emergencies, of excess and surplus real and personal property by Federal, State, and local governmental entities;

(6) Develop plans, in coordination with the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, with respect to Federal buildings and installations, to minimize the effects of attack and establish shelter management organizations.

*Sec. 1802. Support Responsibility.* The Administrator of General Services shall develop plans to assist Federal departments and agencies in operation and maintenance of essential automated information processing facilities during national security emergencies.

#### *Part 19—National Aeronautics and Space Administration*

*Sec. 1901. Lead Responsibility.* In addition to the applicable responsibilities covered in Parts 1 and 2, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall coordinate with the Secretary of Defense to prepare for the use, maintenance, and development of technologically advanced aerospace and aeronautical-related systems, equipment, and methodologies applicable to national security emergencies.

#### *Part 20—National Archives and Records Administration*

*Sec. 2001. Lead Responsibilities.* In addition to the applicable responsibilities covered in Parts 1 and 2, the Archivist of the United States shall:

(1) Develop procedures for publication during national security emergencies of the *Federal Register* for as broad public dissemination as is practicable of presidential proclamations and Executive orders, Federal administrative regulations, Federal emergency notices and actions, and Acts of Congress;

(2) Develop emergency procedures for providing instructions and advice on the handling and preservation of records critical to the operation of the Federal Government in national security emergencies.

#### *Part 21—Nuclear Regulatory Commission*

*Sec. 2101. Lead Responsibilities.* In addition to the applicable responsibilities covered in Parts 1 and 2, the Members of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall:

(1) Promote the development and maintenance of national security emergency preparedness programs through security and safeguards programs by licensed facilities and activities;

(2) Develop plans to suspend any licenses granted by the Commission; to order the operations of any facility licensed under Section 103 or 104; Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2133 or 2134); to order the entry into any plant or facility in order to recapture special nuclear material as determined under Subsection (3) below; and operate such facilities;

(3) Recapture or authorize recapture of special nuclear materials from licensees where necessary to assure the use, preservation, or safeguarding of such materials for the common defense and security, as determined by the Commission or as requested by the Secretary of Energy.

*Sec. 2102. Support Responsibilities.* The Members of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall:

(1) Assist the Secretary of Energy in assessing damage to Commission-licensed facilities, identifying useable facilities, and estimating the time and actions necessary to restart inoperative facilities;

(2) Provide advice and technical assistance to Federal, State, and local officials and private sector organizations regarding radiation hazards and protective actions in national security emergencies.

*Part 22—Office of Personnel Management*

*Sec. 2201. Lead Responsibilities.* In addition to the applicable responsibilities covered in Parts 1 and 2, the Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall:

(1) Prepare plans to administer the Federal civilian personnel system in national security emergencies, including plans and procedures for the rapid mobilization and reduction of an emergency Federal workforce;

(2) Develop national security emergency workforce policies for Federal civilian personnel;

(3) Develop plans to accommodate the surge of Federal personnel security background and pre-employment investigations during national security emergencies.

*Sec. 2202. Support Responsibilities.* The Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall:

(1) Assist the heads of other Federal departments and agencies with personnel management and staffing in national security emergencies, including facilitating transfers between agencies of employees with critical skills;

(2) In consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Selective Service, develop plans and procedures for a system to control any conscription of Federal civilian employees during national security emergencies.

*Part 23—Selective Service System*

*Sec. 2301. Lead Responsibilities.* In addition to the applicable responsibilities covered in Parts 1 and 2, the Director of Selective Service shall:

(1) Develop plans to provide by induction, as authorized by law, personnel that would be required by the armed forces during national security emergencies;

(2) Develop plans for implementing an alternative service program.

*Part 24—Tennessee Valley Authority*

*Sec. 2401. Lead Responsibility.* In addition

to the applicable responsibilities covered in Parts 1 and 2, the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority shall develop plans and maintain river control operations for the prevention or control of floods affecting the Tennessee River System during national security emergencies.

*Sec. 2402. Support Responsibilities.* The Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority shall:

(1) Assist the Secretary of Energy in the development of plans for the integration of the Tennessee Valley Authority power system into nationwide national security emergency programs;

(2) Assist the Secretaries of Defense, Interior, and Transportation and the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the development of plans for operation and maintenance of inland waterway transportation in the Tennessee River System during national security emergencies.

*Part 25—United States Information Agency*

*Sec. 2501. Lead Responsibilities.* In addition to the applicable responsibilities covered in Parts 1 and 2, the Director of the United States Information Agency shall:

(1) Plan for the implementation of information programs to promote an understanding abroad of the status of national security emergencies within the United States;

(2) In coordination with the Secretary of State's exercise of telecommunications functions affecting United States diplomatic missions and consular offices overseas, maintain the capability to provide television and simultaneous direct radio broadcasting in major languages to all areas of the world, and the capability to provide wireless file to all United States embassies during national security emergencies.

*Sec. 2502. Support Responsibility.* The Director of the United States Information Agency shall assist the heads of other Federal departments and agencies in planning for the use of media resources and foreign public information programs during national security emergencies.

*Part 26—United States Postal Service*

*Sec. 2601. Lead Responsibility.* In addition



tion to the applicable responsibilities covered in Parts 1 and 2, the Postmaster General shall prepare plans and programs to provide essential postal services during national security emergencies.

*Sec. 2602. Support Responsibilities.* The Postmaster General shall:

(1) Develop plans to assist the Attorney General of the United States in the registration of nationals of enemy countries residing in the United States;

(2) Develop plans to assist the Secretary of Health and Human Services in registering displaced persons and families;

(3) Develop plans to assist the heads of other Federal departments and agencies in locating and leasing privately owned property for Federal use during national security emergencies.

#### *Part 27—Veterans' Administration*

*Sec. 2701. Lead Responsibilities.* In addition to the applicable responsibilities covered in Parts 1 and 2, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall:

(1) Develop plans for provision of emergency health care services to veteran beneficiaries in Veterans' Administration medical facilities, to active duty military personnel and, as resources permit, to civilians in communities affected by national security emergencies;

(2) Develop plans for mortuary services for eligible veterans, and advise on methods for interment of the dead during national security emergencies.

*Sec. 2702. Support Responsibilities.* The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall:

(1) Assist the Secretary of Health and Human Services in promoting the development of State and local plans for the provision of medical services in national security emergencies, and develop appropriate plans to support such State and local plans;

(2) Assist the Secretary of Health and Human Services in developing national plans to mobilize the health care industry and medical resources during national security emergencies;

(3) Assist the Secretary of Health and Human Services in developing national plans to set priorities and allocate medical resources among civilian and military claimants.

#### *Part 28—Office of Management and Budget*

*Sec. 2801.* In addition to the applicable responsibilities covered in Parts 1 and 2, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall prepare plans and programs to maintain its functions during national security emergencies. In connection with these functions, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall:

(1) Develop plans to ensure the preparation, clearance, and coordination of proposed Executive orders and proclamations;

(2) Prepare plans to ensure the preparation, supervision, and control of the budget and the formulation of the fiscal program of the Government;

(3) Develop plans to coordinate and communicate Executive branch views to the Congress regarding legislation and testimony by Executive branch officials;

(4) Develop plans for keeping the President informed of the activities of government agencies, continuing the Office of Management and Budget's management functions, and maintaining presidential supervision and direction with respect to legislation and regulations in national security emergencies.

#### *Part 29—General*

*Sec. 2901.* Executive Order Nos. 10421 and 11490, as amended, are hereby revoked. This Order shall be effective immediately.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
November 18, 1988.

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 1:08 p.m., November 21, 1988]*

## Executive Order 12657—Federal Emergency Management Agency Assistance in Emergency Preparedness Planning at Commercial Nuclear Power Plants

November 18, 1988

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2251 *et seq.*), the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.*), the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2011 *et seq.*), Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958, Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1973, and Section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, and in order to ensure that plans and procedures are in place to respond to radiological emergencies at commercial nuclear power plants in operation or under construction, it is hereby ordered as follows:

**Section 1. Scope.** (a) This Order applies whenever State or local governments, either individually or together, decline or fail to prepare commercial nuclear power plant radiological emergency preparedness plans that are sufficient to satisfy Nuclear Regulatory Commission ("NRC") licensing requirements or to participate adequately in the preparation, demonstration, testing, exercise, or use of such plans.

(b) In order to request the assistance of the Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") provided for in this Order, an affected nuclear power plant applicant or licensee ("licensee") shall certify in writing to FEMA that the situation described in Subsection (a) exists.

**Sec. 2. Generally Applicable Principles and Directives.** (a) Subject to the principles articulated in this Section, the Director of FEMA is hereby authorized and directed to take the actions specified in Sections 3 through 6 of this Order.

(b) In carrying out any of its responsibilities under this Order, FEMA:

(1) shall work actively with the licensee, and, before relying upon its resources or those of any other Department or agency within the Executive branch, shall make maximum feasible use of the licensee's resources;

(2) shall take care not to supplant State and local resources. FEMA shall substitute its own resources for those of the State and local governments only to the extent necessary to compensate for the nonparticipation or inadequate participation of those governments, and only as a last resort after appropriate consultation with the Governors and responsible local officials in the affected area regarding State and local participation;

(3) is authorized, to the extent permitted by law, to enter into interagency Memoranda of Understanding providing for utilization of the resources of other Executive branch Departments and agencies and for delegation to other Executive branch Departments and agencies of any of the functions and duties assigned to FEMA under this Order; however, any such Memorandum of Understanding shall be subject to approval by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget ("OMB") and published in final form in the *Federal Register*; and

(4) shall assume for purposes of Sections 3 and 4 of this Order that, in the event of an actual radiological emergency or disaster, State and local authorities would contribute their full resources and exercise their authorities in accordance with their duties to protect the public from harm and would act generally in conformity with the licensee's radiological emergency preparedness plan.

(c) The Director of OMB shall resolve any issue concerning the obligation of Federal funds arising from the implementation of this Order. In resolving issues under this Subsection, the Director of OMB shall ensure:

(1) that FEMA has utilized to the maximum extent possible the resources of the licensee and State and local governments before it relies upon its appropriated and lawfully available resources or those of any Department or agency in the Executive branch;

(2) that FEMA shall use its existing resources to coordinate and manage, rather than duplicate, other available resources;

(3) that implementation of this Order is accomplished with an economy of resources; and

(4) that full reimbursement to the Federal Government is provided, to the extent permitted by law.

*Sec. 3. FEMA Participation in Emergency Preparedness Planning.* (a) FEMA assistance in emergency preparedness planning shall include advice, technical assistance, and arrangements for facilities and resources as needed to satisfy the emergency planning requirements under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and any other Federal legislation or regulations pertaining to issuance or retention of a construction permit or an operating license for a nuclear power plant.

(b) FEMA shall make all necessary plans and arrangements to ensure that the Federal Government is prepared to assume any and all functions and undertakings necessary to provide adequate protection to the public in cases within the scope of this Order. In making such plans and arrangements,

(1) FEMA shall focus planning of Federal response activities to ensure that:

(A) adequate resources and arrangements will exist, as of the time when an initial response is needed, given the absence or inadequacy of advance State and local commitments; and

(B) attention has been given to coordinating (including turning over) response functions when State and local governments do exercise their authority, with specific attention to the areas where prior State and local participation has been insufficient or absent;

(2) FEMA's planning for Federal participation in responding to a radiological emergency within the scope of this Order shall include, but not be limited to, arrangements for using existing Federal resources to provide prompt notification of the emergency to the general public; to assist in any necessary evacuation; to provide reception centers or shelters and related facilities and services for evacuees; to provide emergency medical services at Federal hospitals, in-

cluding those operated by the military services and by the Veterans' Administration; and to ensure the creation and maintenance of channels of communication from commercial nuclear power plant licensees or applicants to State and local governments and to surrounding members of the public.

*Sec. 4. Evaluation of Plans.* (a) FEMA shall consider and evaluate all plans developed under the authority of this Order as though drafted and submitted by a State or local government.

(b) FEMA shall take all actions necessary to carry out the evaluation referred to in the preceding Subsection and to permit the NRC to conduct its evaluation of radiological emergency preparedness plans including, but not limited to, planning, participating in, and evaluating exercises, drills, and tests, on a timely basis, as necessary to satisfy NRC requirements for demonstrations of off-site radiological emergency preparedness.

*Sec. 5. Response to a Radiological Emergency.* (a) In the event of an actual radiological emergency or disaster, FEMA shall take all steps necessary to ensure the implementation of the plans developed under this Order and shall coordinate the actions of other Federal agencies to achieve the maximum effectiveness of Federal efforts in responding to the emergency.

(b) FEMA shall coordinate Federal response activities to ensure that adequate resources are directed, when an initial response is needed, to activities hindered by the absence or inadequacy of advance State and local commitments. FEMA shall also coordinate with State and local governmental authorities and turn over response functions as appropriate when State and local governments do exercise their authority.

(c) FEMA shall assume any necessary command-and-control function, or delegate such function to another Federal agency, in the event that no competent State and local authority is available to perform such function.

(d) In any instance in which Federal personnel may be called upon to fill a command-and-control function during a radiological emergency, in addition to any other

powers it may have, FEMA or its designee is authorized to accept volunteer assistance from utility employees and other nongovernmental personnel for any purpose necessary to implement the emergency response plan and facilitate off-site emergency response.

*Sec. 6. Implementation of Order.* (a) FEMA shall issue interim and final directives and procedures implementing this Order as expeditiously as is feasible and in any event shall issue interim directives and procedures not more than 90 days following the effective date of this Order and shall issue final directives and procedures not more than 180 days following the effective date of this Order.

(b) Immediately upon the effective date of this Order, FEMA shall review, and initiate necessary revisions of, all FEMA regulations, directives, and guidance to conform them to the terms and policies of this Order.

(c) Immediately upon the effective date of this Order, FEMA shall review, and initiate necessary renegotiations of, all interagency agreements to which FEMA is a party, so as to conform them to the terms and policies of this Order. This directive shall include, but not be limited to, the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (50 *Fed. Reg.* 46542 (November 8,

1985)).

(d) To the extent permitted by law, FEMA is directed to obtain full reimbursement, either jointly or severally, for services performed by FEMA or other Federal agencies pursuant to this Order from any affected licensee and from any affected nonparticipating or inadequately participating State or local government.

*Sec. 7. Amendments.* This Executive Order amends Executive Order Nos. 11490 (34 *Fed. Reg.* 17567 (October 28, 1969)), 12148 (44 *Fed. Reg.* 43239 (July 20, 1979)), and 12241 (45 *Fed. Reg.* 64879 (September 29, 1980)), and the same are hereby superseded to the extent that they are inconsistent with this Order.

*Sec. 8. Judicial Review.* This Order is intended only to improve the internal management of the Executive branch, and is not intended to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person.

*Sec. 9. Effective Date.* This Order shall be effective November 18, 1988.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
November 18, 1988.

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 1:09 p.m., November 21, 1988]*

## Executive Order 12658—President's Commission on Catastrophic Nuclear Accidents

*November 18, 1988*

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including Public Law 100-408, and in order to establish a President's Commission on Catastrophic Nuclear Accidents, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. 1), it is hereby ordered as follows:

*Section 1. Establishment.* (a) There is established the President's Commission on Catastrophic Nuclear Accidents ("Commis-

sion"). The Commission shall be composed of nine members who shall be appointed by the President. The members shall represent a broad range of views and interests and shall be appointed in a manner that ensures that not more than a mere majority of the members are of the same political party. Any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(b) The President shall designate one of the members of the Commission as Chair-

person to serve at the pleasure of the President.

*Sec. 2. Functions.* (a) The Commission shall conduct a comprehensive study of appropriate means of fully compensating victims of a catastrophic nuclear accident that exceeds the amount of aggregate public liability under section 170 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2210), as amended, subsection (e)(1), and shall submit to the Congress, after a review by the President, a final report of the study setting forth:

(1) recommendations for any changes in the laws and rules governing the liability or civil procedures that are necessary for the equitable, prompt, and efficient resolution and payment of all valid damage claims, including the advisability of adjudicating public liability claims through an administrative agency instead of the judicial system;

(2) recommendations for any standards or procedures that are necessary to establish priorities for the hearing, resolution, and payments of claims when awards are likely to exceed the amount of funds available within a specific time period; and

(3) recommendations for any special standards or procedures necessary to decide and pay claims for latent injuries caused by the nuclear incident.

(b) The Commission may request any Executive agency to furnish such information, advice, or assistance as it determines to be necessary to carry out its functions. Each such agency is directed, to the extent permitted by law, to furnish such information, advice, or assistance upon request by the Chairperson of the Commission.

*Sec. 3. Administration.* (a) The Chairperson of the Commission may appoint and fix the compensation of a staff of such persons as may be necessary to discharge the responsibilities of the study commission, subject to the applicable provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act and title 5,

United States Code.

(b) To the extent permitted by law and requested by the Chairperson of the Commission, the Administrator of General Services shall provide the Commission with necessary administrative services, facilities, and support on a reimbursable basis.

(c) The Attorney General, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall provide, to the extent permitted by law and subject to the availability of funds, the Commission with such facilities, support, funds, and services, including staff, as may be necessary for the effective performance of the functions of the Commission.

(d) Each member of the Commission may receive compensation at the maximum rate prescribed by the Federal Advisory Committee Act for each day such member is engaged in the work of the Commission. Each member may also receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, under sections 5702 and 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(e) The functions of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act that are applicable to the Commission, except the function of reporting annually to the Congress, shall be performed by the Administrator of General Services.

*Sec. 4. General.* (a) The final report required in section 2 shall be submitted to the Congress not later than August 20, 1990.

(b) The Commission shall terminate upon the expiration of the 2-month period beginning on the date on which the final report required in section 2 is submitted.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
November 18, 1988.

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 1:10 p.m., November 21, 1988]*

## Proclamation 5908—To Amend the Quantitative Limitations on Imports of Certain Cheeses

November 18, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

1. Import limitations have been imposed on certain cheeses pursuant to the provisions of Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended (7 U.S.C. 624). Section 701 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, P.L. 96-39 (the "Act"), requires that the President by proclamation limit the quantity of cheese of the types specified therein that may enter the United States in any calendar year after 1979 to not more than 111,000 metric tons.

2. Proclamation No. 4708 of December 11, 1979, established quantitative limitations on imports of such cheeses as required by the Act. Proclamations No. 4811 of December 30, 1980, No. 5425 of January 6, 1986, and No. 5618 of March 16, 1987, modified those quantitative limitations. Such quantitative limitations and allocations for enumerated countries appear in part 3 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) and subchapter IV of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS).

3. In order to permit an increase in imports of certain cheeses from Uruguay, the provisions set forth in item 950.10 in part 3 of the Appendix to the TSUS and subheading 9904.10.42 of the HTS must be modified. This modification does not affect any existing quota allocations other than the allocation for Uruguay. This modification in-

creases the annual aggregate quantity of quota cheese allocated to 111,000 metric tons.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States of America, including Section 701 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, and Section 1204(b) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, do hereby proclaim that:

A. Item 950.10 in part 3 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States is modified as follows:

The line beginning with "Uruguay" is changed to read as follows:

"Uruguay..... 943,569 482,000";

B. Subheading 9904.10.42 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is modified as follows:

The line beginning with "Uruguay" is changed to read as follows:

"Uruguay..... 428,000".

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:24 p.m., November 21, 1988]

# Proclamation 5909—To Designate Guyana as a Beneficiary Country for Purposes of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act November 18, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

## *A Proclamation*

1. Section 212 of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) (19 U.S.C. 2702) authorizes the President to designate the countries, territories, or successor political entities thereto that will be beneficiary countries for purposes of the CBERA (19 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*). Such countries are entitled to duty-free entry of eligible articles imported directly therefrom into the customs territory of the United States. I am now adding Guyana to the list of beneficiary countries. I have notified the House of Representatives and the Senate of my intention to designate this country and communicated to them the considerations entering into my decision.

2. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2483) confers authority upon the President to embody in the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) (19 U.S.C. 1202) the substance of the relevant provisions of that Act, of other acts affecting import treatment, and of actions taken thereunder. Section 1204(b)(1) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (Pub. L. No. 100-418) directs the President to proclaim such modifications to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS), as enacted by section 1204 of that Act, as are necessary or appropriate to implement the applicable provisions of Executive actions taken after January 1, 1988, and before the effective date of the HTS.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, acting

under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, including but not limited to sections 211 through 213 of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, and section 1204 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, do proclaim that:

(1) General headnote 3(e)(vii)(A) to the TSUS, listing those countries designated as beneficiary countries for purposes of the CBERA, is modified by inserting in alphabetical sequence "Guyana".

(2) General note 3(c)(v)(A) to the HTS, listing those countries designated as beneficiary countries for purposes of the CBERA, is modified by inserting in alphabetical sequence "Guyana".

(3) (a) The amendment made by paragraph (1) of this Proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after November 24, 1988.

(b) The amendment made by paragraph (2) of this Proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1989.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:25 p.m., November 18, 1988]

## Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate on the Designation of Guyana as a Beneficiary Developing Country

November 18, 1988

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)*

Pursuant to section 212 of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA), I wish to inform you of my intent to designate Guyana as a beneficiary of the trade-liberalizing measures provided for in this Act. Designation will entitle the products of Guyana, except for products excluded statutorily, to duty-free treatment for a period ending on September 30, 1995. As a beneficiary, Guyana also may become eligible for investments using funds generated in Puerto Rico under section 936(d)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code and re-lent to eligible Caribbean Basin countries at favorable rates, and for the convention expense tax deduction under section 274(h) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, by entering into an exchange of information agreement with the United States on tax matters.

Designation is an important step for Guyana in its effort to revitalize and rebuild its weakened economy. Designation also is significant because it is further tangible evidence of the constructive cooperation between the United States and the peoples and governments of the Caribbean Basin.

My decision to designate Guyana flows out of discussions concluded last month between this Administration and the Government of Guyana regarding the designation criteria set forth in section 212 of the CBERA. Guyana has demonstrated to my satisfaction that its laws, practices, and policies are in conformity with the designation criteria of the CBERA. The Government of Guyana has communicated on these matters

by letters to Secretary of State Shultz and Ambassador Yeutter and in so doing has indicated its desire to be designated as a beneficiary (copies of the letters are enclosed). On the basis of the statements and assurances in these letters, and taking into account information developed by the U.S. Embassy and through other sources, I have concluded that the objectives of the Administration and the Congress with respect to the statutory designation criteria have been met and that designation is appropriate at this time.

I am mindful that under section 212(e) of the CBERA, as amended, I retain the authority to suspend, withdraw, or limit the application of CBERA benefits from any designated country if a beneficiary's laws, policies, or practices are no longer in conformity with the designation criteria. The United States will keep abreast of developments in Guyana that are pertinent to the designation criteria.

This Administration looks forward to working closely with the Government of Guyana and with the private sectors of the United States and Guyana to ensure that the wide-ranging opportunities opened by the CBERA are fully utilized.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

*Note: Identical letters were sent to Jim Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and George Bush, President of the Senate.*



## Proclamation 5910—National Adoption Week, 1988 November 18, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

The family, society's most fundamental unit, is part of God's design for human happiness. Belonging to a family is a natural and vital component of life, and every child deserves to be a member of a loving and nurturing family. For many children, this becomes possible through life in an adoptive family. That is good reason for all Americans to celebrate adoption and to commend and cooperate with those in the private sector and public service who work to find loving, lasting homes for waiting youngsters.

For some children, the waiting is much too long. More than 30,000 children now in foster care are in need of permanent homes. Most of these fine youngsters have special needs; some are of school age, in sibling groups, members of minorities, or affected by physical, mental, or emotional disabilities. But all of them have two things in common—they need families of their own, and they have great love to offer new parents. We can all learn much from the wonderful experiences of adoptive families already blessed with special-needs adoptive children.

We know, however, that the waiting is long for many prospective parents as well. Thousands of marriages in our country are childless, and many families are anxious to adopt. Many single people also desire to know the happiness of adoption. Adoption brings immeasurable joy to adopted children and adoptive parents alike. It also gives us cause for hope—that more youngsters will find lasting homes and that ever more Americans will find within themselves the generosity, courage, and love to make adoption their personal alternative to the cruelty of abortion. Pro-life pregnancy counseling centers exist in cities and towns

across our land to help mothers choose life for their unborn infants. These mothers give their babies not only the gift of birth but also the gift of a bright future with a loving adoptive family. These brave women, and those who decide to raise their babies themselves, deserve our admiration, friendship, and help while they are expecting and after.

There is more each of us can do to encourage adoption, from making our neighbors and communities aware of this option to making room in our own homes for special-needs children and adoptive infants. As a Nation, we must continue to promote adoption and to eliminate barriers to it. We must also offer our appreciation and encouragement to the millions of our fellow citizens—such as adoption caseworkers, foster care supervisors, judges, lawyers, clergy and religious, physicians, teachers, pregnancy counselors, and countless volunteers—who help children and families with adoption. In this way we can aid more and more Americans in discovering the special joy of building a family through adoption.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week of November 20 through November 26, 1988, as National Adoption Week. I call upon all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:26 p.m., November 21, 1988]*

## Statement on Signing a Veterans Benefits Bill November 18, 1988

I have today signed into law S. 11, which will provide a cost-of-living increase for beneficiaries of veterans' compensation and Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC), grant judicial review of veterans' claims, and make a number of improvements in other veterans' benefit programs, including vocational rehabilitation, life insurance, disability pension, health care, and memorial affairs.

This Act provides a 4.1 percent cost-of-living increase in the compensation paid to the nearly 2.2 million Armed Forces veterans with service-connected disabilities. In addition, it will provide the same percentage increase in the payments to approximately 323,000 surviving spouses and dependents of veterans whose deaths were service-connected. These increases will become effective on December 1, 1988.

I must note, however, that several provisions of the Act raise serious constitutional questions. However, I do not believe these particular constitutional difficulties impair the fulfillment of the bill's principal objec-

tives.

The Act purports to require the budget submissions of the newly created Court of Veterans' Appeals to be included in the President's budget "without review within the Executive branch." This provision is unconstitutional because it interferes with the constitutional power of the President to recommend to the Congress "such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

The Act also purports to require the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit to, among other things, "set aside" statutes that it finds to be arbitrary and capricious. The reference to "statute" appears to have been included by mistake, and I urge the Congress to correct this unconstitutional delegation of legislative power to the judiciary.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
November 18, 1988.

*Note: S. 11, approved November 18, was assigned Public Law No. 100-687.*

## Statement on Signing a Bill Terminating Ocean Dumping of Sewage, Sludge, and Industrial Waste November 18, 1988

Today I am signing S. 2030, which, together with the Medical Waste Tracking Act, represents a significant step toward a cleaner and safer environment.

Section 4202(b) of S. 2030 requires Title IV, The Shore Protection Act of 1988, to be carried out with respect to foreign vessels in the territorial sea and exclusive economic zone of the United States consistent with the obligations of the United States under international law. Consequently, The Shore Protection Act of 1988 should not be applied to impair the rights of innocent passage and transit passage by foreign vessels

in the United States territorial sea, to impair the high seas freedom of navigation by foreign vessels in the United States exclusive economic zone, or in any other manner inconsistent with international law as reflected in the applicable provisions of the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
November 18, 1988.

*Note: S. 2030, approved November 18, was assigned Public Law No. 100-688.*

## Statement on Signing the Arizona-Idaho Conservation Act of 1988 *November 18, 1988*

I am today signing S. 2840, the "Arizona-Idaho Conservation Act of 1988."

I am approving this measure after having approved H.R. 5280, an Act that provides for the minting and sale of coins commemorating the Bicentennial of the United States Congress. Under section 8(a) of H.R. 5280, some of the proceeds from the sale of these coins are to be deposited in the Capitol Preservation Fund for the use of the United States Capitol Preservation Commission, a body consisting of members of Congress. The balance of these proceeds is to go into the general fund of the Treasury.

Under section 5(e) of H.R. 5280, contracts made by the Secretary of the Treasury to promote the sale of these coins are made subject to the approval of the United States Capitol Preservation Commission. Considered in isolation, section 5(e) would appear to violate the basic constitutional principle that the Congress can affect the legal rights, duties, and relations outside the Legislative branch only by the constitutionally specified procedures for legislation: passage by both Houses and presentation to the President (*INS v. Chadha*, 462 U.S. 919, 951-967 (1983)).

Because I have approved S. 2840 after

H.R. 5280, section 803(a) of S. 2840 will have the effect of partially repealing section 8(a) of H.R. 5280 by providing that *all* of the proceeds from the sale of bicentennial of Congress coins be deposited in the Capitol Preservation Fund, which the Capitol Preservation Commission would use in preserving the Capitol building. The Secretary of the Treasury's contract-letting authority under section 5(e) of H.R. 5280 will thus serve as a mere adjunct to the purely congressional "housekeeping" function of maintaining and improving the Capitol. Under these circumstances, Commission approval of the Treasury Secretary's contracts will not serve to alter the rights, duties, and relations outside the Legislative branch, since the Secretary's contracting activities will further a purely legislative function.

Accordingly, I approve S. 2840 with the knowledge that its enactment will cure H.R. 5280 of its constitutional deficiency.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
November 18, 1988.

*Note: S. 2840, approved November 18, was assigned Public Law No. 100-696.*

## Memorandum on Transition Standards of Conduct *November 18, 1988*

### *Memorandum for Heads of Departments and Agencies*

The President-elect's transition team has recently issued a statement regarding the ethical standards that will apply to all individuals serving in the President-elect's transition. A copy of those transition standards of conduct is attached.

The President-elect has indicated that specific individuals (including both private citizens and detailees from the Government) will be designated to serve as members of the transition teams assigned to spe-

cific Departments and agencies, as contemplated by the Presidential Transitions Effectiveness Act (P.L. 100-398).

Accordingly, in order to ensure an effective and orderly transition, while maintaining public confidence, I am directing that the personnel of each Federal Department or agency cooperate with authorized transition team members, to the extent permitted by law and consistent with the performance of official duties. The White House Chief of Staff will verify those individuals of the President-elect's transition team desig-

nated to work in your Department or agency. The Office of the White House Chief of Staff will confirm that the designated transition team members have provided statements concerning their most recent employment and sources of funding, as required by P.L. 100-398, and copies of their written agreements to comply with the President-elect's standards of conduct.

Any information regarding noncompliance with the standards of conduct of the President-elect should be referred by you, or your designee, to the General Counsel of your Department or agency, who should consult with the Counsel to the President as to the appropriate action to be taken. The Counsel to the President may consult as appropriate with the Counsel to the President-elect.

RONALD REAGAN

#### TRANSITION STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

As a condition of my being permitted to serve as a member of the transition of the President-elect, I agree to the following requirements:

1. I will hold in confidence any non-public information provided to me in the course of my duties with the transition and ensure that such information is used exclusively for purposes of the transition.

2. I will not use or permit to be used any non-public information, in any manner, for any private gain for myself or any other party, at any time during or after the transition.

tion.

3. I will disqualify myself from involvement in any particular transition matter which to my knowledge may directly conflict or appear to conflict with a financial interest of mine, my spouse, minor child, partner, client or other individual or organization with which I have a business or close personal relationship.

4. I will conserve and protect any federal property entrusted to me, and shall not use federal property, including equipment and supplies, other than for purposes directly related to transition activities.

5. I understand that my commitment to abide by these requirements may be made public and that this document will be made available to any department or agency to which I may be assigned. I will seek guidance from the Counsel to the President-elect, or designated agency ethics officials, as appropriate, if necessary to ensure compliance with these standards of conduct. I furthermore acknowledge that failure to comply with the above provisions may result in my dismissal from the transition and that other sanctions may be imposed as appropriate.

Signature  
Name and Address:

Date

*Note: The memorandum was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on November 19.*

## Radio Address to the Nation on the Celebration of Thanksgiving Day

*November 19, 1988*

### *My fellow Americans:*

Over 350 years ago, a small band of Pilgrims, after gathering in their first harvest at Plymouth Colony, invited their friends and neighbors, who were Indians, to join them in a feast of thanksgiving. Together they sat around their bountiful table and

bowed their heads in gratitude to the Lord for all that He had bestowed upon them. This week, so many years later, we, too, will gather with family and friends and, after saying grace, carve up a turkey, pass around the cranberries and dressing, and later share slices of pumpkin pie.

We Americans have so much for which to be thankful. Think of the great expanse of our nation, the rolling hills of our immense farmland. Even in years of drought, as this year has been, the plows and the sweat of America's farmers call forth from our good Earth more food than we can possibly eat—so much food that, taken together, our harvests of wheat, corn, soybeans, fruits, vegetables, and all the other bounty of our land make up one of our most important exports. Not only we but the entire world can be thankful for that. Millions of children across all the continents are happier, healthier, and stronger because of America's farmers.

Now, think of our manufacturing centers. After almost a decade of hard, often painful work, cultivating our industrial fields to meet a whole new generation of world competition, this year we can see the first harvest of that work. Almost every American industry is zipping along at near-full capacity. A few years ago, journalists were calling the Midwest the Rust Belt. Now the Boom Belt would be more like it. From Lehigh Valley in eastern Pennsylvania to Dayton and Detroit and beyond, the factory whistles again sound in the old factory towns, and we hope they'll blow soon where they don't now. By the way, often those whistles are at the plants of entirely new companies, providing new products and services to the Nation and to the world.

In the past year, America added 425,000 new manufacturing jobs, and when it comes to world competition, no one can stop us now. And that's not the only good news. According to one of the foremost authorities in manufacturing, Peter Drucker, the old myth about low wages and low manufacturing costs may be dead for good. In this age of high technology, factories, highly paid skilled workers—America's kind of workers—produce so efficiently that no one can touch them. That's why it's gratifying, but not surprising, to find out that America's manufacturing productivity has grown at one and a half times the postwar average during our expansion. And that's why this year, even as European and Japanese manufacturing employment has stagnated, our manufacturing employment has increased.

But prosperity is not an end in itself. It helps us pay attention to the more impor-

tant things: raising our children as we want them to be raised, helping others in need, and bringing nations together in peace.

This week, world peace has been very much on my mind. Here in Washington, we've received visits from two of America's friends, Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Germany's Chancellor Helmut Kohl. In our meetings, these two great leaders and I talked about the prosperity that all the nations of the industrial world enjoy and about the cuts in taxes and the return to the principles of the free market that have made it possible. And we talked about the success over the past 8 years of our policy of peace through strength.

Yes, peace is another thing for which we can say a prayer of gratitude over the dinner table on Thursday, peace and abundance in this land that God has kissed. We will give thanks for these and one thing more: our freedom. Yes, in America, freedom seems like the air around us: It's there; it's sweet, though we rarely give it a thought. Yet as the air fills our lungs, freedom fills our souls. It gives breath to our laughter and joy. It gives voice to our songs. It gives us strength as we race for our dreams.

Think of those around the world who cannot bow their heads in prayer without risking their lives. Think of those countries where to write an honest word or even to own a child's simple toy printing press is a crime. Think of how many countries where to dream of striking out on your own and starting a business is to take a chance not on a better life for yourself and your children but on a long stay in a prison cell. And then think of how blessed we are to be Americans.

Yes, as we gather together this Thanksgiving to ask the Lord's blessings, as we of whatever faith we are give praises to His name, let us thank Him for our peace, prosperity, and freedom.

Happy Thanksgiving! And until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from the Oval Office at the White House.*

## Proclamation 5911—To Implement Changes to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States November 19, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

1. Section 1204(a) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (the Act) (P.L. 100-418; 19 U.S.C. 3004(a)) enacts the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (the HTS). Section 1204(b) (19 U.S.C. 3004(b)) confers authority upon the President to proclaim such modifications to the HTS as are consistent with the standards applied in converting the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) (19 U.S.C. 1202) into the format of the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (Harmonized System) and are necessary or appropriate to implement: (1) future outstanding staged rate reductions; (2) the applicable provisions of statutes enacted, Executive actions taken, and final judicial decisions rendered, after January 1, 1988, and before January 1, 1989; and (3) such technical rectifications as the President considers necessary.

2. Pursuant to the terms of Section 1204(b)(1) of the Act, I have determined that certain modifications to the HTS are necessary or appropriate in order to implement the future outstanding staged rate reductions for products of countries entitled to most-favored-nation treatment, as set forth in Annex I to this Proclamation; the future outstanding staged rate reductions for products of Israel, as set forth in Annex II to this Proclamation; and the applicable provisions of statutes enacted and Executive actions taken after January 1, 1988, and before January 1, 1989, along with certain necessary technical rectifications, all of which are set forth in Annex IV to this Proclamation.

3. In Proclamations 5779 of March 23, 1988 (53 FR 9850), and 5805 of April 29, 1988 (53 FR 15785), I terminated preferential tariff treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) (19 U.S.C.

2461 *et seq.*) for articles that are eligible for such treatment and that are imported from Bahrain, Bermuda, Brunei Darussalam, Nauru, Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, Panama, Singapore, or Taiwan, and I modified the general headnotes and other provisions of the TSUS to reflect such terminations. In Proclamation 5787 of March 31, 1988 (53 FR 11031), I also modified the TSUS to reflect the decisions made in the 1987 annual review of the GSP. Further, to carry forward these decisions into the nomenclature of the HTS, pursuant to Sections 1204(b)(1) and 1211(b) of the Act, and consistent with the standards to be applied in converting the TSUS into the format of the Harmonized System, I have determined, pursuant to Title V of the Trade Act of 1974 (the Trade Act), as amended, that certain countries should be redesignated as beneficiary developing countries with respect to certain eligible articles and that certain beneficiary developing countries should no longer receive preferential tariff treatment under the GSP with respect to certain eligible articles. I have determined that the modifications for purposes of the GSP set forth in Annex III are necessary or appropriate to implement in the HTS the applicable provisions of Proclamations 5779, 5787, and 5805, and the additional actions associated with implementing these decisions under the HTS nomenclature.

4. Section 604 of the Trade Act, as amended by Section 1214(j)(4) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2483, as amended), confers authority upon the President to embody in the HTS the substance of the relevant provisions of that Act, of other acts affecting import treatment, and of actions taken thereunder.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, including but not limited to Sections 1204, 1211, and 1214 of the Act and Title V and Section 604 of the Trade Act, do pro-*

claim that:

(1) For each of the HTS subheadings enumerated in Annex I, the "General" subcolumn of rate of duty column 1 shall be modified as provided in such Annex on the dates specified therein.

(2) For each of the HTS headings/subheadings enumerated in Annex II, the "Special" subcolumn of rate of duty column 1 shall be modified as provided in such Annex on the dates specified therein.

(3) Each occurrence of the symbol corresponding to the United States-Israel Free Trade Area program in the HTS is modified by striking out "I" and inserting "IL" in lieu thereof.

(4) The HTS is further modified as set forth in Annexes III and IV to this Proclamation.

(5) Any provisions of previous proclama-

tions and Executive orders inconsistent with the provisions of this Proclamation are hereby superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(6) The provisions of this Proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on and after January 1, 1989.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this 19th day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:23 a.m., November 21, 1988]*

*Note: The annexes were printed in the "Federal Register" of November 22.*

## Proclamation 5912—National Family Week, 1988 November 19, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

The family, the birth- and dwelling-place of natural and self-sacrificing love, is the first of all social contracts. Rooted in the designs of the Creator and reinforced through the wise devices of the law, the family is the sum of a nation's heritage and the heart of a nation's strength. It is, moreover, the original mirror of mankind's hope for a world founded on bonds of tradition and affection, where the individual is cherished for his unalienable worth, the past revered for its accumulation of knowledge and insight, and the future honored for its power to restore and renew.

With all the diversity of its population, the United States has drawn unmatched strength from the confluence of peoples who value and celebrate the importance of family life. During this particular week, as families gather around the table of thanksgiving, it is especially appropriate that we pause as a Nation to acknowledge the bless-

ings of love and fealty that families confer on their members and, through them, on the larger community.

It is also appropriate that we use this occasion to reflect on the truth that even though the family has proven to be the most durable of all institutions, its vitality is not guaranteed under all conditions. In the past few decades, as a host of new pressures have placed fresh strains on the health of family life in our society, a process of restoration has begun. Policymakers at all levels of government, and leaders in religion and the social sciences, are taking a closer look at the cultural and legal forces undermining the well-being of families. Recognition is at last being given to the fact that no strategy for reducing the tremendous costs of remedial efforts to combat crime and poverty will succeed if we fail to focus first on strengthening the family.

In the years to come, this process of rebuilding must continue. As it does so, we can all take heart in knowing that, to paraphrase a famous epigram, reports of the

death of the family have been greatly exaggerated. For as long as the human heart wills to keep for itself a special place of understanding, welcome, and healing—in short, a hearth and a home—the family will endure and prosper.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week of November 20 through November 26, 1988, as National Family Week, and I call upon the people of

the United States to observe this week with appropriate programs, gatherings, ceremonies, and other activities.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 1:20 p.m., November 21, 1988]

## Proclamation 5913—National Home Care Week, 1988 November 19, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Home care enhances life for people of all ages who are ill or disabled. The home should be the setting of first choice for care and treatment, because it is conducive to healing; in the home, family members can supply caring and love. The combination of professional services with such situations can add to the effectiveness of home health care. National Home Care Week, 1988, reminds us of the good that results when families and home care providers put into practice the respect we all owe to everyone in need of such care.

In recent years, home care programs have grown in number and in importance in health care delivery. We should all be grateful that these programs enable millions of Americans to receive fine care at home. The employees and volunteers of home care agencies, private and public alike, need our cooperation and attention as they work with family members across our land to offer the excellent care patients at home

require and deserve.

The Congress, by Public Law 100-600, has designated the period of November 27 through December 3, 1988, as "National Home Care Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the period of November 27 through December 3, 1988, as National Home Care Week, and I call upon government officials, interested organizations and associations, and all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 1:21 p.m., November 21, 1988]



## Remarks at the Groundbreaking Ceremony for the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Center for Public Affairs in Simi Valley, California

*November 21, 1988*

Well, Bill, thank you very much. And Reverend Moomaw, thank you. And to the kids in the bands, I'd just like to say if you keep up the way you're going America's going to be sounding very sweet indeed for years to come. And thank you, Chuck. I hope everyone here is suitably honored by your presence. After all, it's not often that you get Moses to lead you in the Pledge of Allegiance. *[Laughter]* I should know. When I knew him, he didn't even speak English. *[Laughter]*

But this is truly a wonderful occasion, the culmination of years of hard work and remarkable generosity, and all of which was due to the good grace of the estimable board of trustees of this foundation. To the trustees and also to my dear friend Holmes Tuttle, I thank you for that and for a hundred other things the brief time I have here could not do justice to.

This is, of course, a most humbling moment for me. As my time in Washington draws to its close, I've had occasion to reflect on the astonishing journey I've been privileged to make from the banks of the Rock River and to this glorious site overlooking the mighty Pacific. The journey has not just been my own. It seems I've been guided by a force much larger than myself, a force made up of ideas and beliefs about what this country is and what it could be. The story that'll be told inside the walls that are yet to be built here is the story not only of a Presidency but of a movement—a determined movement dedicated to the greatness of America and faith in its bedrock traditions; in the essential goodness of its people; in the essential soundness of its institutions; and, yes, faith in our very essence as a nation.

What we know best is this: We owe all we have to our forebears who built our land and our government and gave it to us as a sacred bequest. And today, in this stunning setting, we begin to pay our debt to them and to our own posterity by breaking

ground for this library that will bear my name and house the collected ruminations and reflections of the Presidency that has borne my name as well.

I must say that it is not my Presidency, any more than the White House has belonged to me these 8 years. The Presidency of the United States is a trust—a public trust from the great people of this land, who every 8 years vest that trust in someone who must be humble enough to do their will and firm enough to make sure their will is not thwarted by the twin demons of expediency and fear.

In the same way, I have vested my trust in thousands and thousands of women and men whose ideas of matters ranging from the seating arrangements at informal dinners outside the White House to a strategic defense against nuclear blackmail will form the archives of this administration—this institution, I should say.

For 8 years, the men and women who have served in the administration have been serving America, and doing so with care and pride and understanding. Their work has made the accomplishments of the last 8 years possible. They've done the job, and I thank them with all my heart.

And what this library will house is the record of the ideas and policies that undergirded our accomplishments. These have, indeed, been years of intellectual ferment. They have featured discussions on the most important matters facing our nation: What kind of government should we have. How much government is too much government. How best to expand the frontiers of freedom around the world. How best to pay our national bills. How best to help those who seem to have lost hope. And how to spread our bounties across the globe. How to achieve our national destiny.

Yes, there'll be much to study here, much to discuss, and much to mull over. This library will allow scholars of the future to

cast their own judgment on these years, and I would not presume to predict the result of their researches. But I have to believe that scholars of good will, upon examining the historical record that will be contained herein, will judge our efforts well. But as for us, at present we can only say this: We have done our best, and we pray it has been enough.

I would add just one thing that recently came to me in a letter. A man wrote and found it necessary to say this, and I'm pleased that he did. He said, you can go to live in another land—you can go to live in France, but you can't become a Frenchman. You can go to live in Germany, but you can't become a German. You can go to live in Japan or Turkey, and you cannot

become Japanese or Turkish. But anyone, from any corner of the world, can come to live in the United States and become an American.

So, thank you all so much for helping in this effort, and may God bless you all. Thank you.

*Note: The President spoke at 2:35 p.m. on the library grounds. He was introduced by William French Smith, chairman of the board of trustees of the Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation. In his opening remarks, the President referred to Rev. Donn D. Moomaw, pastor of the Bel Air Presbyterian Church, and actor Charlton Heston. Following the ceremony, the President went to his ranch in Santa Barbara County, CA.*

## Statement on the Canadian Parliamentary Elections

*November 22, 1988*

I extend my congratulations to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, whose Progressive Conservative Party won a majority of seats in the House of Commons in yesterday's Canadian national election. In recent years, relations between the United States and Canada have been marked by cooperative dialog and a remarkable record of mutually beneficial achievement. The United States

looks forward to working together with Canada to further strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between Canada and the United States. In particular, we look forward to the early implementation of the free trade agreement, which we believe will be a positive factor in the economic future of both countries and on the Uruguay round negotiations.

## Memorandum of Disapproval on a Bill Concerning Post-Employment Restrictions

*November 23, 1988*

Public service is a public trust. It requires a high and exacting standard of conduct, and we should go forward with more clear, far-reaching restrictions to ensure that this standard of conduct is always met. But the final provisions of this bill were poorly drafted, would have applied unevenly, and would discourage from Government service America's best talent because of the unfair burdens it would impose. This bill would not have affected anyone who leaves office

with my Administration, but my concern is to secure good government for our country's future. This bill has good provisions, which I support, but on the whole it is flawed, excessive, and discriminatory. I asked 20 Cabinet Members and agency heads to review this bill. Not one recommended approval; 16, including the Director of the Office of Government Ethics, specifically advised that it be vetoed. Therefore, I am withholding my approval from

H.R. 5043, the "Post-Employment Restrictions Act of 1988."

The 100th Congress cobbled together the final version of H.R. 5043 in its closing moments. Post-employment restrictions are needed if the Nation is to govern itself effectively. They deserve careful and thoughtful consideration, but this bill reflected the political and other pressures that mount in the closing days of a Congress. In December, we will have the recommendations of the nonpartisan Quadrennial Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries, which is currently considering Federal salaries and related issues. The President-elect also has indicated that he will have his own initiative next year, and I have encouraged him to do so. This bill would not have taken effect until August of next year, and this interval should be used to craft balanced and comprehensible post-employment legislation.

Fair and impartial governance is the hallmark of our constitutional democracy. Current laws concerning the conduct of current and former Federal employees were designed to secure that fairness and impartiality. They prohibit conduct that produces conflicts of interest between Federal employees' official duties and their personal interests. Specifically, current law is designed to prevent two primary abuses—the misuse of confidential information or the exercise of improper influence over Government action by former Federal employees and less-than-faithful performance of official functions by current Federal employees to favor a future employer.

While there are some positive aspects of the bill, the Post-Employment Restrictions Act would have prohibited conduct of former Federal employees unrelated to genuine ethical concerns. In effect it would have punished them for their service to the Nation. For example, in certain circumstances, the bill would have prohibited a senior former employee of an agency from communicating with a senior current employee of a different agency with whom he is not personally acquainted to seek assistance his employer or client needs on a matter with which the former employee had absolutely nothing to do while in Federal employment. The bill would make that

communication a Federal crime punishable by imprisonment and fines.

The law already precludes a former Federal official from representing private parties in specific matters in which that official was involved while in Government and also imposes a 1-year cooling-off period during which a former official generally cannot contact his agency on any matter. It is excessive and unjustifiable also to insist, as this bill would, that former officials not represent any client before any senior Executive official wherever located and no matter how unrelated to the former officials' Government service.

That kind of unnecessary and drastic criminal prohibition is unfair to those who have served their country. It is already difficult to recruit talented people into the senior ranks of Government. This bill would have begun to make former senior Federal employees unemployable in the private sector after their Government service. Many of the most talented might never sign up to serve their country, and the country would be the worse for it.

The bill also unreasonably favors the Congress with restrictions lighter than those that would apply to the Executive branch. Under the bill, all Executive branch employees would have been subject to certain prohibitions, but most congressional employees would have been subject to none. Even for senior congressional personnel, the restrictions would have been substantially less rigorous than the restrictions placed on Executive branch employees of equivalent responsibility. Members of Congress and senior staff would be subject only to 1-year cooling-off periods of very modest scope and would not be subject to the lifetime and 2-year particular matter bans currently imposed on all Executive branch officials. The Congress' relatively favorable treatment of itself in imposing restrictions in comparison with its treatment of the Executive branch may indicate some congressional recognition that a number of the bill's restrictions are overbroad and, to the extent of that overbreadth, unfair. In future consideration of post-employment restrictions legislation, the Congress should determine what restrictions are reasonable and

necessary to protect the integrity of Government and then apply them equally to both the Congress and the Executive branch.

The limitations of offenses under H.R. 5043 to acts done for compensation also is of concern. There may be circumstances in which a current employee who misuses official authority or a former employee who misuses influence should be subject to penalties even though no compensation is involved. In that respect, the provisions of H.R. 5043 would have failed to reach conduct that should be prohibited and thus would have significantly weakened current law. The Attorney General and the Director of the Office of Government Ethics find this provision to be particularly objectionable.

I support several positive aspects of H.R. 5043 that would substantially improve the effectiveness of Federal post-employment restriction laws. The bill would have granted the Attorney General the power to seek civil penalties for violations of the post-employment restrictions and to obtain injunctions from Federal courts to prevent impending violations. The bill also would have permitted the Attorney General to distinguish between misdemeanor and felony violations of the restrictions in charging individuals. The bill also would have adjusted the 1-year ban on certain contacts with a former employee's former agency to make clear that it applies to matters in which the United States has a direct interest, even if that particular agency does not have a direct interest. Finally, the bill would have eliminated the compartmentalization of the Executive Office of the President for pur-

poses of post-employment restrictions. I urge that future legislation on post-employment restrictions incorporate these positive aspects of H.R. 5043.

Above all, in considering future post-employment restrictions legislation, the Congress should focus on drafting legislation that will be clear and understandable to current, former, and future Federal employees. The bill would create a confusing patchwork of different requirements for seven categories of covered officials: "senior", "other senior", "very senior", all Executive branch, Members of Congress, congressional employees, and former Presidents and Vice Presidents. The law should be clear so that employees joining the Government will understand what will be expected of them when they leave, former employees will know reliably the limits on their conduct, and Federal officials charged with enforcing the law and providing advice can discharge their duties effectively.

In withholding my approval of H.R. 5043, I am well aware that there will be criticisms. But I must act on this bill according to my judgment of what is best for the country. While this bill would not have affected me or my Administration, it is fundamentally flawed and would have made securing good government for America substantially more difficult. I urge the Congress and the new Administration to address effectively and fairly the standards of conduct for Federal employees when the Congress convenes.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
November 23, 1988.

## Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater on the Veto of a Bill Concerning Post-Employment Restrictions

*November 23, 1988*

Public service is a public trust. It requires a high and exacting standard of conduct, and we should have laws that ensure this

standard of conduct is always met. These laws should be fair, impartial, easily understood, and should not erect barriers to

public service. The hallmark of our democracy is a government that serves the people, and our citizens deserve the most talented and dedicated public officials that are available. They also deserve public servants who do not misuse their positions. We support laws that protect and encourage a high-caliber government work force at all levels and does so in a fair and equitable manner.

The President calls on the new Congress and the President-elect to consider a fair and effective law that strengthens existing statutes without the inequities of the Post-Employment Restrictions Act. While there are some good provisions in this bill, and even though it would not apply to President Reagan and this administration, the President will withhold his approval of H.R. 5043. The President recognizes that this disapproval may not be good politics, but it is good government. However well-intentioned, this bill would seriously impair the Government's ability to recruit and retain skilled, experienced personnel. It would add a new layer of complexity, making it even more difficult for honest government employees to understand the restrictions on them.

While this bill includes the first attempt to extend ethics statutes to include the Con-

gress, it is not enough. It still perpetuates a double standard in the treatment of executive branch personnel versus Members of Congress and staff. Ironically, a major failing of this bill is that it weakens current law by applying only to lobbying activities that result in compensation. The Attorney General and the Office of Government Ethics recommended a veto of this bill for the above reason. In addition, no member of the Cabinet recommended approval. No one in administration recommended approval.

The arguments for disapproval are many and varied. Just one example: Current law generally bars contact for 1 year with anyone in the Agency where you worked. The new law would bar contact by most White House staff and Executive Levels I and II Agency personnel with any executive in government—I repeat, any executive in government. The result must be obvious. Instead of extending a welcome hand to talented people to spend time in the Government, this provision says: Warning, government service may be hazardous to your career. It's a warning that can only lead to a government that never feels the invigorating influence of new blood. The incentive is to leave government, not to join it. And that defies the principle of government of, by, and for the people.

## **Memorandum of Disapproval on a Bill Making Technical Corrections to the Health Omnibus Programs Extension of 1988** *November 23, 1988*

I am withholding my approval of H.R. 5560, a bill making technical corrections relating to the "Health Omnibus Programs Extension of 1988," which I approved on November 4, 1988 (Public Law 100-607).

My approval of H.R. 5560 is unnecessary, because its provisions are identical to Title II, Subtitle G of H.R. 5210, the "Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988," which I was pleased to

approve on November 18, 1988. Accordingly, and in order to avoid creating further technical problems, I am withholding my approval of H.R. 5560.

**RONALD REAGAN**

The White House,  
November 23, 1988.

## Proclamation 5914—National Book Week, 1988 November 23, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

"Books," Thoreau once wrote, "are the treasured wealth of the world, the inheritance of generations and nations." In the love of books and the accumulated learning they represent lie the heritage and the hope of mankind. For us in America, that love by tradition and experience has been a decisive force in our existence and development as a free people. We proclaimed it so for all eternity in the First Amendment to our Constitution, and we proved it so at the dawn of the American Revolution when we chose as our foremost weapon the printing press.

During National Book Week, we pause to recall all that books have had to do not only with the founding and building of this land, but also with the transmission of those ideas and practical achievements that form the basis of our culture. Published maps, journals, and accounts of explorers, adventurers, and missionaries inspired the early pioneers to follow them across new horizons of discovery in the Americas. Likewise, the writings of political philosophers and scholars from ancient times onward imparted wisdom and knowledge to the lovers of liberty who declared our country's independence. Another book, the Bible, gave them enduring inspiration and deep confidence in the transcendent value of their struggle.

Anyone who doubts the power or permanence of books need only look today at countries around the world where the mere composition, printing, binding, and distribution of a book is a prosecutable act of defiance against the state. Even the rulers of these regimes must secretly acknowledge the futility of their aims. For the printed word is an implacable enemy of tyranny, whether that tyranny comes in the form of official censorship by government or fashionable neglect by academia. In every society, the goals of education must include such a wide experience of the best books that

intellectual independence and critical thinking become the natural assets of each citizen.

Our free society, then, must prize its libraries just as it values its liberties. We can all resolve during National Book Week to take stock of our own reading practices and our attentiveness to sharing books with others, especially the young. Technological change and specialized publications—electronic books, braille and large-print media for the visually impaired, recorded books and other forms—have greatly increased the accessibility of all kinds of literature. Promoting even broader dissemination of book learning, including efforts to achieve 100 percent literacy in our Nation, is the proper concern of all Americans. Truly we owe it to future generations to understand, preserve, and pass on the wisdom of the ages found only in books.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 342, has designated the period of November 28 through December 5, 1988, as "National Book Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim November 28 through December 5, 1988, as National Book Week, and I urge all Americans to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-third day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:51 a.m., November 28, 1988]*

*Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on November 25.*

## Proclamation 5915—Vocational-Technical Education Week, 1988 November 23, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Over the years, our Nation has benefited greatly from persons who have developed their vocational and technical skills and used those skills in helping to build strong and vibrant communities. Today, America's industries and businesses are facing new challenges in a more competitive international environment, and to continue to prosper they must achieve a higher level of innovation and productivity than ever before. To assist in meeting this challenge, young people must have a firm foundation in the basic skills that will enable them to fill jobs that require advanced vocational and technical training.

Various studies have projected that the future job market will consist more and more of such technically intensive occupations. If our economy is to have a sufficient crop of candidates for these occupations, it must be able to rely upon a large and growing pool of trained vocational educators. Fortunately, there are dozens of State and national groups committed to quality education in vocational specialties, and these groups are attuned to economic trends and supportive of professional educators in the technical-vocational fields. General public awareness is important, too. During Voca-

tional-Technical Education Week, all Americans can pause to consider the need for strong vocational education programs that enjoy the full support of our communities.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 572, has designated the period of November 28 through December 2, 1988, as "Vocational-Technical Education Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the period of November 28 through December 2, 1988, as Vocational-Technical Education Week, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe this event with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-third day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:52 a.m., November 28, 1988]*

*Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on November 25.*

## Radio Address to the Nation on the Canadian Elections and Free Trade November 26, 1988

*My fellow Americans:*

This week, as we prepared for Thanksgiving, Canada held an important election, and I'm pleased to again send my congratulations to Prime Minister Mulroney. One of the important issues in the Canadian election was trade. And like our own citizens earlier this month, our neighbors have sent

a strong message, rejecting protectionism and reaffirming that more trade, not less, is the wave of the future.

Here in America, as we reflect on the many things we have to be grateful for, we should take a moment to recognize that one of the key factors behind our nation's great prosperity is the open trade policy that

allows the American people to freely exchange goods and services with free people around the world. The freedom to trade is not a new issue for America. In 1776 our Founding Fathers signed the Declaration of Independence, charging the British with a number of offenses, among them, and I quote, "cutting off our trade with all parts of the world," end quote.

And that same year, a Scottish economist named Adam Smith launched another revolution with a book entitled "The Wealth of Nations," which exposed for all time the folly of protectionism. Over the past 200 years, not only has the argument against tariffs and trade barriers won nearly universal agreement among economists but it has also proven itself in the real world, where we have seen free-trading nations prosper while protectionist countries fall behind.

America's most recent experiment with protectionism was a disaster for the working men and women of this country. When Congress passed the Smoot-Hawley tariff in 1930, we were told that it would protect America from foreign competition and save jobs in this country—the same line we hear today. The actual result was the Great Depression, the worst economic catastrophe in our history; one out of four Americans were thrown out of work. Two years later, when I cast my first ballot for President, I voted for Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who opposed protectionism and called for the repeal of that disastrous tariff.

Ever since that time, the American people have stayed true to our heritage by rejecting the siren song of protectionism. In recent years, the trade deficit led some misguided politicians to call for protectionism, warning that otherwise we would lose jobs. But they were wrong again. In fact, the United States not only didn't lose jobs, we created more jobs than all the countries of Western Europe, Canada, and Japan combined. The record is clear that when America's total trade has increased, American jobs have also increased. And when our total trade has declined, so have the number of jobs.

Part of the difficulty in accepting the good news about trade is in our words. We too often talk about trade while using the vocabulary of war. In war, for one side to

win, the other must lose. But commerce is not warfare. Trade is an economic alliance that benefits both countries. There are no losers, only winners. And trade helps strengthen the free world.

Yet today protectionism is being used by some American politicians as a cheap form of nationalism, a fig leaf for those unwilling to maintain America's military strength and who lack the resolve to stand up to real enemies—countries that would use violence against us or our allies. Our peaceful trading partners are not our enemies; they are our allies. We should beware of the demagogues who are ready to declare a trade war against our friends—weakening our economy, our national security, and the entire free world—all while cynically waving the American flag. The expansion of the international economy is not a foreign invasion; it is an American triumph, one we worked hard to achieve, and something central to our vision of a peaceful and prosperous world of freedom.

After the Second World War, America led the way to dismantle trade barriers and create a world trading system that set the stage for decades of unparalleled economic growth. And in one week, when important multilateral trade talks are held in Montreal, we will be in the forefront of efforts to improve this system. We want to open more markets for our products, to see to it that all nations play by the rules, and to seek improvement in such areas as dispute resolution and agriculture. We also want to bring the benefits of free trade to new areas, including services, investment, and the protection of intellectual property. Our negotiators will be working hard for all of us.

Yes, back in 1776, our Founding Fathers believed that free trade was worth fighting for. And we can celebrate their victory because today trade is at the core of the alliance that secures the peace and guarantees our freedom; it is the source of our prosperity and the path to an even brighter future for America.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 9:06 a.m. from his ranch in Santa Barbara County, CA.*



## Informal Exchange With Reporters November 27, 1988

*Yasser Arafat*

*Q.* Do you approve of the denial of a visa for Arafat?

*The President.* Well, you recognize that officially it didn't make any difference whether I did or not because, under the law, that is the province of the Secretary of State. But, yes, I agree very much with his decision.

*Q.* Why?

*The President.* What?

*Q.* Why?

*The President.* Well, because I think that the record shows that the things that the law is supposed to be protecting against are still going on in spite of some of the recent statements.

*Q.* What is that, Mr. President?

*The President.* What?

*Q.* What is that, Mr. President—things going on? What are you talking about?

*The President.* Well, the approval and use of terrorism and that sort of thing.

*Q.* So, you believe the PLO is still behind terrorism?

*The President.* I think that there's enough that he was justified in not granting the waiver.

*Q.* Don't you think there should be a dialog so we can hear his side of this story—

*The President.* Well—

*Q.* —that the world should hear it?

*The President.* We are available, and we have been ready to negotiate if conditions are right at any and all times. We're the ones with the peace plan.

*Q.* Aren't you afraid this sends out the wrong signal, though, Mr. President?

*The President.* What's that?

*Q.* Aren't you afraid that this move sends out the wrong signal: that the U.S. may, in fact, be impeding the peace process?

*The President.* I think the other way would have sent out a wrong signal that we were patsies.

*Q.* Thank you.

*Rancho del Cielo*

*Q.* How do you feel about this being your last trip to Santa Barbara—

*The President.* Well, it's very sentimental. We'll still be going to the ranch, but things will be a lot different.

*Q.* What have you got in the bag?

*The President.* Well, that's the Phil Regan family over there, and one of his granddaughters brought me a present of jelly-beans. [Laughter]

*Note: The exchange began at 9:30 a.m. at Point Mugu Naval Air Station, CA. Palestine Liberation Organization chairman Yasser Arafat was denied a visa for a proposed visit to address the United Nations. Following the exchange, the President returned to Washington, DC.*

## Proclamation 5916—To Amend Proclamation 5908 November 28, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

*A Proclamation*

In order to amend paragraph A of Proclamation 5908 of November 18, 1988, "To Amend the Quantitative Limitations on Imports of Certain Cheeses,"

*I, Ronald Reagan, President of the*

United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States of America, including Section 701 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, and Section 1204(b) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, do hereby proclaim that:

In paragraph A of Proclamation 5908, the tabular material which reads:

"Uruguay . . . 943,569 482,000"  
is deleted, and the tabular material

"Uruguay . . . 943,569 428,000"

is inserted in lieu thereof.

This Proclamation shall be effective November 18, 1988.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set

my hand this twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:53 a.m., November 28, 1988]*

## Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater on Imports of Antifriction Bearings November 28, 1988

The President announced today his determination with respect to the Department of Commerce's investigation of the impact of imports of antifriction bearings on the national security. After reviewing the Department's initial report and the supplemental Commerce/Defense assessment of the impact of recent administration initiatives on the industry, the President approved the recommended finding of the Secretary of Commerce that antifriction bearings are not being imported into the United States in such quantities or under such circumstances as to threaten to impair the national security.

On July 15, 1988, the Secretary of Commerce forwarded to the President his investigation of the effect of antifriction bearing imports on the national security. This study was conducted under section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended. It found that bearings are essential compo-

nents in virtually all machinery and equipment and that the domestic bearing industry would be able to meet most, but not all, national security requirements in the event of a major conventional war.

On August 5, 1988, the President accepted the Secretary of Commerce's recommendation and deferred a final decision pending a supplemental assessment by the Departments of Defense and Commerce of the impact of a number of current administration initiatives on the bearing industry's ability to meet national security needs. This assessment has been completed and has found that conditions for the industry have improved since the July report. It has further concluded that administration initiatives should be adequate to bring the domestic industrial base into an acceptable posture for national security purposes.

In view of the above, it is not necessary to take action to adjust imports of the products under investigation.

## Proclamation 5917—National Sir Winston Churchill Recognition Week, 1988

November 28, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Soldier, author, orator, and statesman, Sir Winston Churchill was one of the towering figures of our century. A man of powerful intellect and deep personal courage, his fierce dedication to freedom changed the course of modern history and left his countrymen, and people everywhere, with an immortal example of the invincibility of the human spirit.

Sir Winston's unflagging pursuit of his vision of a world freed from the threat of tyranny rallied his countrymen to their "finest hour." In the darkest days of World War II, his eloquent speeches and his tenacious character spurred the citizens and fighting men on both sides of the Atlantic to continue their struggle until victory was finally won.

The qualities that stood England in good stead during the War had been formed many years earlier, during Churchill's military service in Cuba, India, Egypt, and South Africa, where he wrote the brilliant dispatches and accounts that first brought him to the attention of the domestic populace. These writings, plus additional biographical and autobiographical works, were the precursors of his celebrated multi-volume history of World War II and the four-volume *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples*. Both his actions and his writings bear witness to the seriousness with which he took Santayana's observation that those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it. For his achievements in the world of letters, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in literature in 1953.

The close ties that Churchill forever championed between the people of the

United States and Great Britain are evident in the details of his personal biography. He was the son of Randolph Churchill, a British citizen, and Jennie Churchill, an American. In his correspondence and books, in his speeches and his travels, he was a consistent and forceful advocate of transatlantic cooperation and unity. He saw our nations as joined by historic destiny in the struggle to prevent the drawing down of the curtain of tyranny over all mankind. On April 9, 1963, 2 years before his death, the United States recognized the extraordinary contributions of Sir Winston Churchill and granted him honorary American citizenship. It is wholly fitting that our Nation pause again to honor a great friend of liberty for whom no final word of praise and thanks may ever be written.

In honor of Sir Winston Churchill, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 340, has designated November 27 through December 3, 1988, as "National Sir Winston Churchill Recognition Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that week.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan*, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim November 27 through December 3, 1988, as National Sir Winston Churchill Recognition Week and call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:07 a.m., November 29, 1988]

## **Appointment of George P. Shultz as a Governor on the Board of Governors of the American National Red Cross**

*November 29, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint George P. Shultz to be a Governor on the Board of Governors of the American National Red Cross for a term of 3 years. This is a reappointment.

Since 1982 Secretary Shultz has been the Secretary of State. He graduated from

Princeton University (B.A., 1942) and MIT (Ph.D., 1949). He was born December 13, 1920, in New York City and served in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, 1942–1945. Secretary Shultz is married, has five children, and resides in Bethesda, MD.

## **Appointment of Paul B. Henry as a Member of the Board of Trustees of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation**

*November 29, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Paul B. Henry to serve in an advisory capacity as a member of the Board of Trustees of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation for a term of 2 years.

Since 1984 Congressman Henry has been a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives for the Fifth District of Michigan. Prior to this, he was a Michigan State senator, 1983–1984, and a Michigan State representative, 1979–1982. He has been a

member of the Michigan State Board of Education, 1975–1978; professor of political science at Calvin College, 1970–1978; and an instructor of political science at Duke University, 1969–1970.

Congressman Henry graduated from Wheaton College (B.A., 1963) and Duke University (M.A., 1968; Ph.D., 1970). He was born July 9, 1942, in Chicago, IL. He is married, has three children, and resides in Arlington, VA.

## **Appointment of William Webster Franklin as a Member of the Lower Mississippi Delta Development Commission**

*November 29, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint William Webster Franklin to be a member of the Lower Mississippi Delta Development Commission. This is a new position.

Since 1986, Mr. Franklin has been with Lott, Sanders, Franklin, Fonda, Flanagan in Greenwood, MS. Prior to this he was a Member of the United States Congress from Mississippi, 1982–1986. He has been a circuit judge for the 4th Judicial District of

Mississippi, 1978–1982, and Assistant District Attorney, 1972–1978.

Mr. Franklin graduated from Mississippi State University (B.A., 1963) and the University of Mississippi Law School (J.D., LL.B., 1966). He was born December 13, 1941, in Greenwood, MS. He served in the U.S. Army, 1963–1970. Mr. Franklin is married, has two children, and resides in Greenwood.

## **Appointment of Ian M. Ross as a Member of the National Advisory Committee on Semiconductors, and Designation as Chairman**

*November 29, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Ian M. Ross to be a member of the National Advisory Committee on Semiconductors. This is a new position. Upon appointment, he will be designated Chairman.

Since 1979 Dr. Ross has been president of AT&T Bell Laboratories in Holmdel, NJ; executive vice president, 1976–1979; vice

president of network planning and customer services, 1973–1976; and executive director of the network planning division, 1971–1973.

Dr. Ross graduated from Cambridge University (B.S., 1948; M.A., Ph.D., 1952). He was born August 15, 1927, in Southport, England. He is married, has three children, and resides in Rumson, NJ.

## **Appointment of Michael W. McConnell as a Member of the President's Intelligence Oversight Board**

*November 29, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Michael W. McConnell to be a member of the President's Intelligence Oversight Board. He would succeed Charles Jarvis Meyers.

Since 1985 Mr. McConnell has been an assistant professor at the University of Chicago School of Law in Illinois. Prior to this he was Assistant to the Solicitor General at the Department of Justice in Washington, DC, 1983–1985. He was Assistant General Counsel of the Office of Management and

Budget, 1981–1983; a law clerk to Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., of the U.S. Supreme Court, 1980–1981; and a law clerk to Chief Judge J. Skelly Wright of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit, 1979–1980.

Mr. McConnell graduated from Michigan State University (B.A., 1976) and the University of Chicago School of Law (J.D., 1979). He was born May 18, 1955, in Louisville, KY. He is married, has two children, and resides in Chicago, IL.

## **Message to the Congress Reporting Budget Deferrals**

*November 29, 1988*

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith report four new deferrals of budget authority totaling \$4,635,275,000 and three revised deferrals of budget authority now totaling \$3,725,586,833.

The deferrals affect programs in Funds Appropriated to the President, and the Departments of State and Transportation.

The details of these deferrals are contained in the attached report.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
November 29, 1988.

*Note: The attachment detailing the deferrals was printed in the "Federal Register" of December 7.*

## Remarks at a Dinner Hosted by Republican Members of the Senate November 29, 1988

Thank you, Bob, and thank you all very much. I can't tell you how much I enjoyed dinner tonight. At the White House we're still eating leftover turkey. *[Laughter]*

But really, tonight means a lot to Nancy and me—to be here with all of you, to think of all we've done. What a team we've been, and what a time this has been. My friends, we need have no regrets; we deserve to be proud. Day in and day out, you faced the opposition and fought the tough battles. In fact, when I told Bob Hope I was coming here tonight, he thought I was to do a U.S.O. show. *[Laughter]*

And I want to also salute the Senate spouses. Between the considerable work that you do and your campaign efforts and the terrible work hours those Senators keep, I think you, the spouses, have been nothing less than valiant.

Now, I must say, I wish we could have regained control of this body. I think you all know the difference between a Republican Senate and a Democratic Senate. It's the difference between a super majority and a simple majority. *[Laughter]* I'd better just let you think about that one. *[Laughter]*

But I believe that it won't be too long before the Republicans win control of the Congress, the same way we keep winning the White House. And sooner or later the other party is going to have to take the hint and put themselves out of their misery.

But, no, it's kind of like the story they tell about the great French writer Alexandre Dumas. They say that he and another fellow had a terrible dispute that could only be settled by a duel. The two men were both such good marksmen that they agreed to draw straws and the loser would shoot himself. *[Laughter]* Well, Dumas drew the short straw, so he took his gun, went into a room, closed the door. And then a single shot rang out. And the people rushed to look into the room. And there was Dumas standing there holding the gun in his hand. "Gentlemen," he said, "a remarkable thing has just happened. I missed." *[Laughter]*

Well, to those just elected to the Senate—

and I worked with most of you in the past—it was great to see you along the campaign trail. We're so glad you made it, and I know that great things lie in store for you. To those of you who are leaving office, let me say, again, thank you. Life is a book with many chapters. You have written great things in that book which no one can erase, and your greatest chapters still lie ahead. And to all of you who will continue to serve in this great body, the foundation of our great Republic, I know that you will continue to do honor to America and that you will give George Bush the same friendship, support, and solidarity that you gave me.

And really, what you've done has been much more than that. Eight years ago, you and I formed a partnership, a partnership dedicated to restoring America to its full greatness. No one of us could have done it alone, and had we been divided, we would have failed. But together, with the leadership, courage, and unity of the Senate Republicans, we have succeeded beyond anyone's expectations. And for what each of you have done, you have my personal gratitude and that of a grateful nation.

And I want to say a special thank you to a good friend, Bob Dole, a man who I've come to know so well. He is a man so widely respected and admired that even Senators on the other side of the aisle routinely steal his jokes. *[Laughter]* But his title of leader is not just a job title; it's a description of the man. And no one has served his country with more loyalty and dedication than he has. I have relied on Bob Dole's help and counsel since I took office, and he's never let me down. Let me just say again, Bob, thank you.

And as I prepare to return to California, nothing has meant so much to me as the knowledge that Bob Dole and George Bush and Dan Quayle, each one of you, and our whole Republican team will be working together for the values we share and the future that stands before us.

We're counting on you to help secure for our children the brightest future the world

has ever known, to help keep a promise that is as old as this land we love and as big as the sky. It's the American vision of creating a new nation of free people, a country that would be a light unto the nations, and a shining city upon a hill. It is that vision that brought each one of us here to Washington, and I know that you each will keep faith with that great American dream that burns within our souls and within the soul of every American.

Nancy and I will never forget you and what you have meant to us. You've been good friends. You've served America with

honor. You've made me proud of our party. And if you ever find yourself driving down the Pacific Coast Highway, I hope you will come on by, because up at Rancho del Cielo, where the mountains meet the sky, you have a friend.

All I can say and mean with all my heart is thank you all and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 9:37 p.m. in the Great Hall at the Library of Congress. In his remarks, he referred to Robert Dole, Senate minority leader.*

## Informal Exchange With Reporters on Colonel Oliver North *December 1, 1988*

*Q.* Mr. President, why are you blocking disclosure of some documents on the Oliver North case, sir?

*The President.* The things we're blocking are the things that duty requires we block. These are things that are national security secrets.

*Q.* Is this a backdoor way to block a trial?

*The President.* No, this is something that from the very beginning we knew we would have to do.

*Q.* Would you be at all upset if this prevented the prosecution of Oliver North?

*The President.* The law must take its course.

*Q.* Mr. President, you said several months ago that you believed both Colonel North and Admiral Poindexter eventually would be found innocent of any crimes in connection with Iran-*contra*. Do you still believe

that?

*The President.* Well, at this stage I don't think I should comment on guilt or innocence or anything of this kind. I think the law has got to take its course.

*Q.* When you say the law has got to take its course, Mr. President, do you mean you're still opposed to a pardon until the legal process plays out?

*The President.* Yes, from the very beginning I've said that to consider a pardon would leave—even if I did that—would leave them under a shadow of guilt for the rest of their lives. I think, we have to let the judicial process proceed.

*Note: The exchange began at 2:02 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House, prior to a briefing on trade issues with administration officials.*

## Nomination of Colin L. Powell To Be Commander in Chief of the United States Army Forces Command, With the Rank of General *December 1, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Lt. Gen. Colin L. Powell, United States Army, to the grade of general in conjunction with his assignment as com-

mander in chief, Forces Command, Fort McPherson, GA.

Lieutenant General Powell has been Assistant to the President for National Securi-

ty Affairs since November 1987. Prior to this he served as Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. General Powell was commanding general, V Corps, Frankfurt, Federal Republic of Germany, June through December 1986. From 1983 to 1986, he served as Senior Military Assistant to the Secretary of Defense. From 1982 to 1983, he was deputy commanding general of the U.S. Army Combined Arms Combat Development Activity at Fort Leavenworth, KS. General Powell was assistant division commander, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized) at Fort Carson, CO,

1981–1982. He served as Senior Military Assistant to the Deputy Secretary of Defense, 1979–1981.

General Powell graduated from the City College of New York (B.S., 1958) and George Washington University (M.B.A., 1971). His many military decorations include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, the Soldier's Medal, the Bronze Star Medal, and a Purple Heart. General Powell was born April 5, 1937, in New York, NY. He is married and has three children.

## Remarks at a Dinner Honoring Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York *December 1, 1988*

Thank you all very much, George, Barbara, Bill Bennett. Thank you, Jack, for that wonderful introduction. I especially want to thank four very special and talented friends—Bill Buckley, Cap Weinberger, Jim Baker, and Lew Lehrman, who will be heard later—for those kind remarks.

So far, tonight has been a lot of fun. I feel like I've walked into my own episode of "This Is Your Life." [*Laughter*] But that's just the way it feels being among dear friends. Tonight I see a lot of people—and we have all seen them. We've fought alongside each other for many years. And I'm just glad you were able to stop fighting long enough for us to have this dinner. [*Laughter*]

But really, our strength has come from our remarkable unity. Whether the issue has been cutting tax rates, expanding world trade, defending the West, supporting freedom fighters around the world, or building a defense against nuclear weapons, we have stood tall, and we have stood together for America. And as Bill and Cap and Jim and Jack have said so well, our band of revolutionaries who came to Washington to do battle have every right to declare victory. I don't say this because I think our work is complete or the struggle is over; it's not. But it's time for us to recognize the power

of our ideas, the force of our vision, and the magnitude of our accomplishments. So, if I were to offer a toast of my own, it would be this: From economics to foreign policy to defense, what we believe and have fought for for so long has now been tried—and, yes, it works.

I feel confident that the work we've begun will be carried even further, to new heights, by a man I know well: George Bush, the next President of the United States. In fact, I want to salute George for how far he has already helped us come these last 8 years. We've been partners in a revolution, and I know that I speak for everyone here tonight when I assure him that all he need do is sound the trumpet and the great army of idealists and activists that we've counted on will be ready to charge.

One of the sponsors of tonight's dinner, the Heritage Foundation, with its president, Ed Feulner, has been a vital force in what we've accomplished. The Heritage Foundation 8 years ago set out what it termed a "Mandate for Leadership," which came as a warning shot, telling the liberal establishment that a new sheriff and new deputies had ridden into town and they could not expect to carry on business as usual. Well, tonight I think the liberal pundits can read our lips: That mandate has been renewed.



One of the deputies—a man who, when the clock struck high noon, was always at my side—is leaving office this year. He helped to settle a tough frontier, the Congress, loading his six-gun with solid gold bullets. But above all, Jack Kemp is a man of ideas. And I think, really, it's those ideas that brought most of you here tonight, and it's on that basis that we should praise him. Certainly he's held high office; and, yes, from the gridiron to the political field of battle, Jack is a man of action and a man of courage. But the largeness of this quarterback is his sweeping vision of human freedom, profound in its depth, majestic in its reach.

Yes, I will speak tonight particularly of supply-side economics. However, let me say first that our vision does not begin or end with tax rates, for we conservatives are not materialists or economic determinists. Our vision is grounded in the most fundamental truth of all: that the God that created man and woman in His own image created us to be free. And this is true, as Jack often says, not for one people but for all people, and not for one time but for all time.

Now, when we think of those things that could be described as God-given, I don't think anyone—at least not anyone here tonight—would suggest that we include something the Keynesians called aggregate demand management. I believe we really can, however, say that God did give mankind virtually unlimited gifts to invent, produce, and create. And for that reason alone, it would be wrong for governments to devise a tax structure or economic system that suppresses and denies those gifts.

Incentive economics works because it places the individual at the center of the economy and unleashes the full human power of invention, production and, yes, compassion and generosity. It recognizes the creativity that is lodged in each person, the power of will and the act of faith that launches even great enterprises. As George Gilder wrote in "Wealth and Poverty": "Our greatest and only resource is the miracle of human creativity in a relation of openness to the divine." Well, isn't that really the context in which to discuss economics?

You know, I've often quoted a philosopher and historian, ibn-Khaldun, who observed that at the beginning of the empire the tax rates are low and the revenues high, but at the end of an empire the rates are high and the revenues low. Now, he had a bit of a jump on me. He wrote in the 14th century—which doesn't make us contemporaries. [Laughter] But in a speech I gave 27 years ago, I pointed out that the top Federal income tax brackets, which at that time ran from 50 percent up to more than 90 percent, brought the Government very little revenue. I said that "the Government can only justify these brackets on a punitive basis." In the early 1960's and before, when I called for cutting taxes, for replacing progressive marginal rates with a flat tax, it couldn't be called supply-side economics because that name had not been coined yet. But our critics were not at a loss for words. They had all sorts of names for ideas, most of which I'd better not repeat.

Back in the 1970's in Washington, our ideas were relegated to the fringe. Prevailing economic wisdom took it as a given that the Federal Government could manage the economy to success, while the conservative vision of government and political economy barely had a foothold in Washington. And then Jack Kemp came on the field. Working with a small group of maverick economic thinkers, Jack began to read economic history and arcane studies of tax and monetary policy. He learned of the effect of the tax cuts under Presidents Coolidge and Kennedy, and he listened to the working people of his congressional district in northern New York.

So, while the beltway crowd despaired of ever reforming the Tax Code, even as my predecessor in the White House called it a "disgrace to the human race," there were, nonetheless, a visionary few who were undaunted. In 1977 Jack put forward the Kemp-Roth bill to cut personal income tax rates 30 percent across the board. Still the reigning orthodoxy held firm to its prescription of high taxes and easy money, even as the stagflation soared. But other thinkers replied that the solution was just the opposite: low taxes and stable money. And after our administration took office and we im-

plemented those policies, the result was just as promised: high rates of economic growth and low inflation.

And these ideas were just as politically powerful as they were economically effective. We saw that the future of our party depended on it being the party of working people, of opportunity, of prosperity and freedom. We couldn't hope to succeed so long as we acted as the liberals' tax collector, putting the squeeze on workers to fund our opposition's big government plans and redistributionist schemes. Nor should we try to "me, too" our opponents' efforts to buy constituencies with Federal programs. We knew that the future of the Republican Party at the national level did not lie in running a light beer campaign, offering people everything our opponents did, but less. *[Laughter]*

No, it lay in offering the American people more—more jobs, more income, more opportunity, and more freedom. It was much more than our opponents could conceive of and far more than they could hope to match, because our opponents could only offer the people things that they had taken from them while we could offer the American people far more than they ever had: the full fruits of their own abundant creativity.

And that, as I said, is a promise that we've kept. Today America is experiencing record prosperity. Our people have created 18½ million new jobs and almost 5 million new business incorporations. The unemployment rate is at its lowest level in 14 years; more Americans are working today than ever before. Real family income has hit an all-time high. And we're in the longest peacetime expansion ever recorded: 71 months of growth.

A recent article in the *Public Interest* by Paul Craig Roberts compares this expansion with the longest previous one, and the contrast is striking. Not only is our expansion over a year longer, but just looking at the same length of time, the first 58 months, we held inflation down to a third of what it was in the previous expansion while we reduced the unemployment rate by almost twice as much.

And since our expansion began, we've seen manufacturing productivity grow at its

highest level in the postwar period, double the rate of the 1970's. The truth is that for 6 years now the economy has been so good that occasionally they even had to announce it on the evening news. *[Laughter]* The story would be something like: "With the economy booming, can depression be far behind?" *[Laughter]*

Well, we've helped prove that economic truth is a lever that can move governments, move history, and truly change the world. But I'm still waiting to see if it can make the nightly news. *[Laughter]* But whether it does or not, it's made history—and not just in our own country but around the globe.

What we've done here in America, the economic model that we have created, truly has become what Jude Wanninski described as "The Way the World Works." All the major industrialized nations either have or are in the process of cutting tax rates. Privatization is sweeping the Third World. Developing countries no longer look to the state for growth, but instead to private industry and international trade. Even the Communist countries are reforming their system to permit more economic freedom. And for Jack and his new Institute of Free Enterprise Development, the greatest world market is the market for ideas, from the Laffer Curve to money that's as good as gold. He sees a planet hungry for a vision that can bring freedom and prosperity to every nation on Earth.

In places like the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, and Chile, we see how economic freedom yields more than increasing prosperity: it also nourishes a powerful popular force for greater political freedom and democracy. And our revolutionary vision of democracy also means supporting the freedom fighters who take up arms against brutal Communist dictatorships; and this we have proudly done in Asia, Africa, and Central America. America must always be a champion of freedom and a friend to those oppressed.

And we must continue to pursue our Strategic Defense Initiative that would free the people of the world from nuclear terror, as Jack just told you. We believe that America must be defended and that the free men and free minds of the free world can create

the technology to do just that.

I can say to you that on every important issue Jack has been a leader. And he has stayed loyal to principle and party. And this year, when Jack saw that this was meant to be George Bush's time, from that point on, no one worked harder or with greater enthusiasm to help assure that George Bush became the next President of the United States. And that is something Jack can be proud of and for which we can all be grateful, for it is compelling testimony to the caliber of both men.

When you talk about Jack Kemp one word comes to mind: the cause. Wherever he is, he'll fight for that cause; he'll work for that cause. And what unites every single soul in this room is our shared commitment to that cause. Jack Kemp has already fought and won more battles than most men dream of. But I also remember that on the last Saturday before the election Jack and I were out campaigning for George Bush, and we met up in Macomb County, Michigan. It was a cold and rainy morning. But once we were inside the hall, Jack spoke to the crowd first, and he fired them up. I heard that audience respond to him, and what they told me was that Jack Kemp's future is even greater than what's already passed. His greatest game has not yet been played. His longest touchdown pass has not

yet been thrown.

Jack is fond of saying that this administration gave America back its future. Well, if I can return the compliment, Jack, I would just like to say that your ideas helped fuel us to go further into the future than we ever dreamed possible. So, to you and to Joanne and your wonderful family that is so much a reflection of your love and spirit, you have our gratitude.

And come January, when I saddle up and ride off into the sunset—[laughter]—it will be with the knowledge that we've done great things. We kept faith with a promise as old as this land we love and as big as the sky, a brilliant vision of America as a shining city on a hill. Thanks to all of you, and with God's help, America's greatest chapter is still to be written, for the best is yet to come.

Thank you all, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 7:50 p.m. in the Regency Ballroom at the Omni Shoreham Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to George and Barbara Bush; William J. Bennett, former Secretary of Education; William F. Buckley, Jr., editor of the National Review; Caspar W. Weinberger, former Secretary of Defense; James A. Baker III, Secretary of State-designate; Lew Lehrman, New York Republican activist; and Joanne Kemp, Representative Kemp's wife.*

## Message on the Observance of Hanukkah

December 2, 1988

I am pleased to send holiday greetings to the Jewish community during this season of Hanukkah 5749.

Of the many messages found in the Hanukkah story, the one that has always inspired me most is this: with a strong faith in the Almighty, nothing is impossible; and without the help of our Creator, we labor in vain.

When the Maccabees vanquished the Syrians and recaptured the Holy Temple, they found only a small portion of the pure oil

needed to light the Menorah and rededicate the sacred place. Men of less faith would have despaired, but the leaders of that time knew that trust in the Almighty would see them through. Their determination was, of course, rewarded; and today, many centuries later, the miracle of the lights is celebrated with undiminished wonder, thanks, and joy.

This is the last occasion I will have as President to send warm wishes to the Jewish people on a holiday. It is my hope

that this festival will renew and strengthen the spirit of Jewish families everywhere, just as it lifts the hearts of all who look to the care and mercy of our eternal Father.

May He bless you and grant you His abiding peace.

RONALD REAGAN

## Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate Transmitting the Annual Report on Soviet Noncompliance With Arms Control Agreements

*December 2, 1988*

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)*

Pursuant to Public Law 99-145, I am forwarding herewith the classified and unclassified versions of the Administration's report to the Congress on Soviet Noncompliance with Arms Control Agreements.

The information contained in this report, in addition to that provided in our previous reports, is essential to understanding the problems we face in seeking to achieve sound, equitable, and verifiable arms reductions agreements that will strengthen our security and that of our allies.

The Soviet Union has not corrected the noncompliant activities cited in the last report. In this regard, I want to emphasize a particular Soviet failing: the Krasnoyarsk radar is a significant violation of a central element of the ABM Treaty. We have informed the Soviets that the radar calls into question the viability of the ABM Treaty and makes it impossible to conclude future arms control agreements in the START or Defense and Space areas. The violation caused by the Krasnoyarsk radar will continue to raise the issues of material breach and proportionate responses until it is resolved. In order to broaden the basis for cooperation between our two countries, the

Soviets must correct their violations and noncompliant activities with respect to the ABM Treaty and other arms control agreements.

This report also provides a summary of Soviet implementation of the INF Treaty. The INF Treaty is meeting our goal of complete elimination of an entire class of U.S. and Soviet missiles under conditions of strict verification. Instances of Soviet noncompliance, which we have raised with the Soviets, have been resolved to our satisfaction or are in the process of resolution.

I am confident Congress fully shares my concern about Soviet noncompliance. Congressional consensus on this issue has been indispensable to my Administration's efforts to secure corrective action, and to pursue the kind of arms reductions agreements that will best serve the interests of the United States and the world.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

*Note: Identical letters were sent to Jim Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and George Bush, President of the Senate.*

**Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations  
Fitzwater on the Annual Report on Soviet Noncompliance With  
Arms Control Agreements  
*December 2, 1988***

The President today sent to the Congress the classified and unclassified versions of the annual report on Soviet noncompliance with arms control agreements mandated by Public Law 99-145. The findings and analysis contained in this report are an integral part of our approach to arms control and national security policy. We seek sound agreements that are equitable, effectively verifiable, and can strengthen U.S. and allied security. But such agreements must be faithfully carried out if they are to fulfill those objectives and contribute to a more secure international environment. Ensuring that a country lives up to the commitments it has freely undertaken is essential to the confidence necessary to the whole arms control process.

This year's report reaffirms our 1987 findings of Soviet violations or probable violation of the ABM treaty, the biological and toxin weapons convention, the Geneva protocol on chemical weapons, the limited test ban treaty, the threshold test ban treaty, and provisions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Final Act that relate to military security and confidence-building. In addition, it reviews

Soviet implementation of the INF treaty and documents Soviet violations of provisions of that treaty. Unlike other instances of Soviet noncompliance, Soviet violations of the INF treaty provisions which we have raised with the Soviet Union have been resolved to our satisfaction or are in the process of resolution.

We are particularly concerned about the Krasnoyarsk radar, which is a significant violation of a central element of the ABM treaty. We have made clear to the Soviets that their failure to correct this violation by dismantling the radar in a verifiable manner that meets our criteria casts a shadow over the arms control process. We cannot conclude new strategic arms control agreements while this violation remains uncorrected. We also reserve all our rights under international law to take appropriate and proportionate responses, including the possibility of declaring a material breach.

We have discussed these violations repeatedly with the Soviet Union and have given them every opportunity to meet our concerns. If the Soviet Union is genuinely interested in a more constructive and stable long-term relationship, it will take the necessary steps to correct its violations.

**Radio Address to the Nation on Soviet-United States Relations  
*December 3, 1988***

*My fellow Americans:*

There's a meeting in New York next week I'm looking forward to. I'll be getting together next Wednesday on Governor's Island with the leader of the Soviet Union, Chairman Gorbachev. This will be our last such meeting, and I must admit that I would not have predicted after first taking office that someday I would be waxing nostalgic about my meetings with Soviet leaders. But here we are for the fifth time, Mr.

Gorbachev and I together, in the hope of furthering peace.

And always in my mind, I go back to that first summit held in 1985 at a private villa on the shores of Lake Geneva. At the first of our fireside talks, I said to Mr. Gorbachev that ours was a unique meeting between two people who had the power to start world war III or to begin a new era for humanity. The opportunity for such a new

era is there and very real.

That isn't to say, of course, that that era is already upon us. No, too many fundamental differences on matters such as human rights and regional tensions remain unsettled between East and West. But it is to say that there is the hope of an era in which the terrible nightmares of the postwar era, totalitarianism and nuclear terror, may diminish significantly and—please God—someday fade away. Throughout the postwar period, this has always been America's agenda: that the blessings of peace and freedom we know so well in this country will someday belong to every nation, to every people.

Toward this end, the United States and its allies have, over the last 8 years, pursued a course of public candor and military strength, but also a course of vigorous diplomatic engagement with the Soviets. And the Soviets have responded. The result has been progress on a wide series of fronts. First and most obvious, we have signed the first treaty in history reducing nuclear armaments; indeed, wiping out a whole class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles. So, too, other arms negotiations are moving forward. In pursuing this cause, the Soviets must abide by past agreements. And in this regard, the Krasnoyarsk radar violation remains a significant problem.

In the area of regional conflicts, we've seen a partial Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and a commitment to full withdrawal by February. In Angola, U.S. mediation has led to a cease-fire and prospects for a political settlement and withdrawal of Cuban troops. In Cambodia, steps have been taken toward a withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. And in other regions, we have seen movement toward peace.

So, too, in our bilateral relations with the Soviets, there has been movement toward wider exchanges between our two peoples that bring American and Soviet citizens in closer contact and communication.

Finally, but most important, in the area of human rights we have also seen progress. Yes, we welcome recent steps like an end to jamming of Western broadcasts heard in

the Soviet Union. But we also are hopeful that talk of democratic reform and greater freedom for all the Warsaw Pact countries will become more than just talk. We hope, for example, for a day when the Soviet Union will permit the publication of the works of Solzhenitsyn or the day when the Berlin Wall will be no more. Yes, we want bold words of reform about political and religious expression to become more than just words.

So, for all the progress and all the hope, the journey to this final meeting between Mr. Gorbachev and me at Governor's Island has been a difficult one. And believe me, the journey toward better Soviet-American relations will remain a difficult one. Yet it is a journey that must continue beyond any single President or term of office. And that's why I'm particularly delighted that Vice President George Bush will be joining Mr. Gorbachev and me at Governor's Island next week.

Now, I've spoken many times about Vice President Bush's foreign policy credentials and his long experience in this field. At every stage in the summit process, he has been at my side. No one is better versed in the details of Soviet-American relations or has a stronger foreign policy portfolio than our Vice President.

So, while our get-together next week will not be a working summit with a formal agenda, you can be sure I'll be telling Mr. Gorbachev that George Bush represents change, yes, but also continuity; that he stands for firmness and strength and candor in the cause of freedom; that he knows intimately the essentials of the Soviet-American relationship; and that the American people do not want treaties for the sake of treaties—they want agreements that endure and help prevent wars as the world moves relentlessly toward a new birth of freedom for all humanity.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from Camp David, MD.*

## Remarks at a White House Reception for Kennedy Center Honorees

December 4, 1988

Well, we've already said good evening, but maybe I'll say it again. And welcome to the White House. For the past 8 years, I've had the pleasure of joining with the Kennedy Center in honoring those Americans—57 now—whose contributions to our national culture have been more precious than the most precious assets and rubies. And so, this night is a time for reflection and nostalgia, as well as celebration of the five great Americans that we honor tonight.

It was my great fortune to participate in the glory years of an unparalleled form of popular art: the movies. So, I know, both as a participant and spectator, the allure and power of the performing arts. I know also how difficult it is to explain what it is that makes performing such an unforgettable experience. There's one other thing I know about performing: Performers are judged by a more exacting standard. And those who rise to the very top know with absolute assurance that no special favor, no special help, no special anything can account for their success. No, they've made it because the world has judged them and has judged their talents and their energies and has determined in the court of public opinion that they're superior—or better than superior, that they're great.

Sasha Schneider, the word "great" has been applied so often to you that it seems redundant to use it here. But as President, I guess I have a prerogative. *[Laughter]* As a violinist, you have performed the works of every major Western composer with your fine and delicate touch, which can move with the startling brio of the "Flight of the Bumble Bee" or the languorous romanticism of Schubert's "Death and the Maiden." Conductor, teacher, organizer—you have shared your peerless understanding of classical music in many, many different ways. This century would have been all the poorer without you, and we're all the richer for having listened and learned from you.

And, Alvin Ailey, what can I say about you that has not already been said? You

brought a new vocabulary to the dance, a vocabulary of sinuous grace and astonishing rhythmic variety. And like Sasha Schneider, you were not content merely to bring your bounties before us, but also insisted on educating others and bringing them before us as well. And the world of dance has been transfigured by your part in it.

Roger Stevens is not a performer, but literally thousands of performers owe their careers to him. As a producer, he brought hundreds of plays to the boards, delightful musical comedies and difficult modernist works alike. He helped build a national cultural center here on the banks of the Potomac and was the founding father of the National Endowment for the Arts. I think it's fair to say few Americans have done as much for the performing arts.

And as a performer, the lovely and mysterious Myrna Loy has always conveyed a sense of great ease and comfort, as though she were possessed of answers to questions you hadn't even thought of asking in the first place. *[Laughter]* She could play Nora Charles, the most sophisticated woman in New York, or she could play an oriental temptress, both with equal conviction. And she made it all look easy, which I don't need to tell all of you is perhaps the most difficult chore of all.

And then there is George Burns. George Burns—the only man in America that's older than I am. *[Laughter]* The only thing I can't figure out is how George manages to appear with Johnny Carson so often. I'm always in bed when he's on. *[Laughter]*

Seriously, when you talk about George Burns, you're talking about one of the most remarkable Americans of our century, a living and breathing history of our popular arts, from vaudeville to radio to the movies and television. And for all I know, he's even made a rock video or two. *[Laughter]* It's almost an anticlimax that at the age of 92 he's got the number one best selling book in America right now. That book is about his late and great wife, Gracie Allen. And

with his characteristic modesty, he probably thinks that half the honor being bestowed upon him belongs to her. But tonight, George, I have to say with all due respect to Gracie, this one is all for you and your breathtaking fourscore as an entertainer. You've given so much to America. You've gladdened so many hearts. We, all of us, thank you.

I'm going to do something I shouldn't do, I know, but I just have to do. This man—2 years ago when he reached 90, a friend said to him, "Well, how did it feel to be 90?" And I have to tell your answer to him. He said, "In the morning I get up. I go down and out on the porch and get the paper. I look at the obituaries. And if I'm not there,

I go in and have a cup of coffee." [Laughter]

Well, George, and Myrna, and Roger, and Alvin, and Sasha, this night is yours. But it's a night for all Americans to celebrate the glories that you've given us. And I can't think of a better way to conclude my ceremonial role in these festivities than to pray that God may bless you and keep you all the days of your life.

*Note: The President spoke at 6:20 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. Following the reception, the President and Mrs. Reagan attended the annual gala at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.*

## Proclamation 5918—National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Week, 1988

December 5, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

The holiday season is a most fitting time to reemphasize that driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs is dangerous and irresponsible behavior that no one should engage in, tolerate, or permit.

Again this year, citizens across our Nation are volunteering their time and talents to take part in a week of observance to focus public attention on eliminating drunk and drugged driving. Public officials at all levels have issued proclamations, sponsored legislation, and appointed task forces; law enforcement agencies have increased enforcement efforts; public and private organizations have held safety campaigns; and citizens have sponsored programs to provide rides home from holiday parties. Actions like these bring us closer to the day when drunk and drugged drivers will no longer threaten our lives and our families.

We can take heart from the results of the comprehensive year-round activities to stop drunk driving. In 1987, the proportion of motor vehicle fatalities in which at least one

driver or pedestrian was legally intoxicated was 40 percent. That figure is down from 46.3 percent in 1982. Another significant achievement was among intoxicated teenage drivers, whose involvement in fatal crashes declined to 18.7 percent in 1987, down from 21 percent in 1986 and 28.4 percent in 1982.

These notable gains give us hope and even more reason to redouble our efforts to stop drunk and drugged driving. This is no time for complacency.

We must also realize that combining drugs and alcohol adds to the risk. Studies of drivers involved in accidents reveal that many use drugs—and that certain drugs, either alone or in combination with alcohol, contribute to crashes. We must all be aware of the safety risks of driving after taking drugs, including prescription and over-the-counter drugs that carry a warning label against driving.

We can all help improve safety on our roads and highways by refusing to tolerate drunk and drugged driving; by always wearing safety belts, even for short drives; and by insisting upon prompt and effective action against alcohol- and drug-impaired



drivers.

To encourage citizen involvement in prevention efforts and to increase awareness of the threat to our lives and safety, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 332, has designated the week of December 11 through December 17, 1988, as "National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 11 through December 17, 1988, as National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Week. I ask all Americans to show concern and not to*

drink or take drugs and drive or to permit others to do so. I also call upon public officials at all levels and interested citizens and groups to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities in reaffirmation of our refusal to tolerate drunk and drugged driving.

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:35 a.m., December 6, 1988]*

## Proclamation 5919—Wright Brothers Day, 1988 *December 5, 1988*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Eighty-five years ago, above the sound of North Carolina's pounding surf, above the chattering of the sea gulls and terns, came the sound of progress; for over the sandy dunes of Kitty Hawk flew the first self-propelled, winged aero-vehicle. Hardly an imposing sight, it barely rose above the shore; and, in size, it bore little resemblance to the jumbo jets that would follow. In power, velocity, and payload, it was also but a hint of what was to come. But that aircraft, aloft for only a few moments, held promise far beyond its modest dimensions and capabilities. Eventually that promise became reality, yielding change that helped shrink the globe and bring the peoples of the world closer together. Rarely has mankind beheld an event foreshadowing such remarkable improvement for the benefit of us all. Today, we commemorate an idea that grew in the hearts and minds of the Wright Brothers, Orville and Wilbur, until it culminated in the famous flight that blazed a path into the future for America and the world.

The Congress, by a joint resolution approved December 17, 1963 (77 Stat. 402; 36 U.S.C. 169), has designated the seventeenth day of December of each year as "Wright Brothers Day" and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation inviting the people of the United States to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 17, 1988, as Wright Brothers Day, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities, both to recall the achievements of the Wright Brothers and to stimulate aviation in this country and throughout the world.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:36 a.m., December 6, 1988]*

## Proclamation 5920—Year of the Young Reader, 1989 December 5, 1988

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Reading is one of the most important activities any child can engage in, and potentially one of the most enjoyable too. For all of us, and especially for youngsters, reading is a key to past, present, and future—a path into virtually limitless treasures of knowledge and inspiration. Reading encourages wonder about the world, broadens awareness of others, and offers clues about the meaning of life. It helps transmit our cultural legacy and fosters inner resources of spirit, intellect, and imagination. Children and young adults need and deserve the gift, joy, and promise of reading, and a year of special national observance in recognition of this truth is most appropriate.

Nurturing a love of reading in children is crucial for their personal growth and well-being and for the continued health and vigor of our communities and country. Now as always, America needs a literate and knowledgeable citizenry fully conversant with and determined to defend our heritage of liberty and learning.

We can all help young readers discover the blessings and the enjoyment that reading offers. Parents can read aloud to their children. Families and schools can make reading materials a familiar part of youngsters' surroundings and can suggest regular visits to libraries. Educators and concerned citizens can redouble their efforts to ensure that students remain in school and that lit-

eracy programs for people of all ages are available in their areas. Each of us can give young people the good example of reading ourselves. We can explain the freedom we Americans enjoy to read and write and study as we like. If we do all of these things, we will go a long way toward awakening among every young reader the understanding that reading is a thrilling, lifetime journey into new worlds of adventure, history, heritage, and far frontiers. That will be an inestimable service to our Nation.

The Congress, by Public Law 100-662, has designated 1989 as "Year of the Young Reader" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this year.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim 1989 as Year of the Young Reader. I call upon parents and educators, librarians and publishers, interested private organizations and businesses, government officials, and all Americans to observe this year with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:37 a.m., December 6, 1988]*

## Remarks Upon Departure for a Meeting With Soviet President Gorbachev in New York, New York December 7, 1988

*The President.* I am delighted that later today I'll have the opportunity to welcome President Gorbachev to the United States and extend to him the hospitality and good

wishes of the American people. As most of you know, our meeting today is under the gaze of Lady Liberty, and I think that's altogether appropriate. The quest for

human rights and personal freedom is very much a part of the agenda of American-Soviet relations. And let me also say that, since they began in 1985, my discussions with President Gorbachev have been friendly, businesslike, and productive. And although our time together today will be brief, I welcome this opportunity for a final meeting between myself, President Gorbachev, and Vice President Bush that will demonstrate the continuity of the process we first put in place at Geneva in 1985.

The pursuit of peace is, of course, always in season. But I think it's especially appropriate that President Gorbachev should be here at this time of year, a time when the thoughts and prayers of all of us turn to the hope that someday nations and people from every part of the world will live in peace and harmony with one another. It's for this reason that I journey to New York.

And thank you, and God bless you.

#### *Soviet Military Reductions*

Q. Mr. President, what kind of troop reductions are being offered by the Soviets?

Troop reductions by the Soviets?

*The President.* Well, we're pleased to hear that—the fact that they're thinking in that term. We, too, have thought in it, and the idea of bringing conventional weapons down and achieving a symmetry between us, I think, would be another great forward step.

#### *Yasser Arafat*

Q. Yasser Arafat?

*The President.* Well, we haven't had time yet, because he held his press conference up until just a short time ago in Sweden, and we haven't had time to review what it is that he said there specifically. We're looking forward to do that.

I have to get going now. I can't be late for my luncheon.

*Note: The President spoke at 10:55 a.m. at the South Portico of the White House. The last question referred to the U.S. denial of a visa to Palestine Liberation Organization chairman Yasser Arafat for a proposed visit to address the United Nations.*

## Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Reporting on the Cyprus Conflict

*December 7, 1988*

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. Chairman:)*

In accordance with Public Law 95-384, I am submitting to you this bimonthly report on progress toward a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus question.

I am pleased to note that the Cyprus intercommunal negotiating process is continuing under the auspices of U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. Numerous sessions were held in October and early November, and the Secretary General hosted a meeting in New York November 22-23 to review the progress of the talks. I commend the Secretary General and the leaders of the two communities for their determination in striving for a solution to the conflict.

Special Cyprus Coordinator M. James Wilkinson visited Cyprus from October 24-26

and consulted with the parties, U.N. officials, and others. Mr. Wilkinson was encouraged by the willingness of the two Cypriot leaders to engage candidly with each other in a discussion of very difficult issues and problems. The numerous meetings held in September, October, and November attest to the fact that a committed effort is being made to listen, understand, and move toward resolution of serious differences. Mr. Wilkinson also reaffirmed our strong backing for the continuation of the intercommunal dialogue.

The United Nations hosted an open house in Nicosia on October 24, which brought together members of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities. We continue to encourage personal contact between mem-

bers of the two communities, which helps to foster progress toward a lasting solution on the island.

Demonstrators on two occasions entered into the buffer zone. Such activities hinder UNFICYP's efforts to maintain the peace on the island and place the U.N. Force in a difficult position. We urge the Cypriot communities to cooperate fully with UNFICYP in the execution of its mandate from the U.N. Security Council.

I would like to reiterate my admiration and appreciation for the efforts of United Nations personnel in Cyprus, particularly the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). The Force remains an important factor in maintaining peace in Cyprus, providing an atmosphere of calm that permits

the continuation of the search for a just and lasting solution to the dispute. Regrettably, the accumulated operating deficit for UNFICYP continues to grow. The U.N. Secretary General now estimates that the shortfall will reach \$167 million by the end of 1988. I join the Secretary General in urging the U.N. member nations to help reduce this deficit by contributing to the Force's operating budget.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

*Note: Identical letters were sent to Jim Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Claiborne Pell, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.*

## Informal Exchange With Reporters

December 7, 1988

### *Soviet Military Reductions*

*Q.* Mr. President, what is your reaction to the—

*Q.* Is Gorbachev trying to drive a wedge between the U.S. and its European allies by offering all these troop and arms cuts in Europe?

*The President.* I think that he is sincerely dealing with the problems that he has in his own country.

*Q.* What do you think about the troop reductions, Mr. President?

*Q.* What do you think, Mr. President, about reducing 500,000 men and 5,000 battle tanks in Europe?

*The President.* We've only heard the same as you've heard: that he has been suggesting doing something of this kind. And it remains to be seen whether this—

*Q.* Do you think that this will get the conventional talks underway? Is this the kind of dramatic step that could get the talks underway, sir?

*The President.* We'll have to wait and see.

*Q.* What do you think our allies will think of that plan to unilaterally reduce Soviet forces in the Eastern bloc?

*The President.* Well, I'm sure they'll—as

we will—they'll take it for what it is.

*Q.* Is this giving them a very large propaganda advantage, since we are not prepared to make a similar kind of dramatic step, sir?

*The President.* I don't say that we're not prepared. There have been no negotiations. This is a unilateral act on their part. But we have often discussed the idea of—

*Q.* Well, what are you going to say to him today?

*Q.* When he asks you what do you think of the plan, how do you think you'll react to him?

*The President.* —hear what has to be said, what he has said at the United Nations, which I'm going in to get briefed on now.

### *Afghanistan*

*Q.* What do you think of a U.N. role in the Afghan settlement and moving up the deadline to January 1st, 1989?

*The President.* I haven't heard anything about that. February 15th is what we're talking about in Afghanistan.

*Q.* Would we stop supplying the guerrillas on January 1st in some sort of an agreement, as he has proposed?

*The President.* Again, you're asking about

things that we haven't discussed as yet.

*Yasser Arafat*

*Q.* He said the Arafat decision was wrong, Mr. President.

*The President.* Well, everybody's entitled to their opinion.

*Note: The exchange began at 12:19 p.m. on*

*Governor's Island in New York, NY, upon President Reagan's arrival for his meeting and luncheon with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. The last question referred to the U.S. denial of a visa to Palestine Liberation Organization chairman Yasser Arafat for a proposed visit to address the United Nations.*

## Informal Exchange With Reporters Prior to a Meeting With Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev

*December 7, 1988*

*Q.* Mr. General Secretary, do you expect an American response to your troop withdrawal announcement, sir?

*President Gorbachev.* I expect we're going to have a substantive meeting.

*Q.* Mr. President, what are you going to—

*Q.* Mr. President, has he taken a propaganda advantage with his major proposal today?

*President Gorbachev.* This is not serious.

*Q.* President Gorbachev—

*Q.* What's not serious?

*President Reagan.* I think we have to go into our meeting, and I just want to say that I am looking forward to and very pleased

with this fifth and final meeting between President Gorbachev and myself. We've accomplished much; there are other things still to do. And I am also extremely pleased that Vice President Bush could be here for these meetings. And now I think we'd better go.

*Q.* Mr. Vice President, can you tell us what you're going to—

*President Gorbachev.* Let me add to what the President has just said. If we score any points, we can do it only together. If we try to score points alone, nothing good will happen.

*Note: The exchange began at 1 p.m. on Governor's Island in New York, NY.*

## Informal Exchange With Reporters on Soviet Military Reductions in Europe

*December 7, 1988*

*Q.* So, Mr. President, what do you think of the General Secretary's proposal for troop draw-down in Europe?

*President Reagan.* Well, that wasn't a proposal. That was a decision that has been made.

*Q.* And what do you think of that decision, sir?

*President Reagan.* Naturally, I heartily approve.

*Q.* Are you going to do the same thing in

Europe for our forces?

*President Reagan.* Well, there are going to continue to be conversations between us on that matter. But, certainly, I think that we certainly would adjust it if it would turn out that this left us with a superiority—and we don't seek such a thing.

*Q.* And, Mr. Vice President, your reaction to the decision.

*The Vice President.* I support what the President says. [Laughter]

Q. That's safe. That's mighty safe.

*The Vice President.* Give me a ring on the 21st. [Laughter]

*President Gorbachev.* One of the best answers of the year. [Laughter]

*Note: The exchange began at 1:42 p.m. on Governor's Island in New York, NY, following a meeting and luncheon with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.*

## Informal Exchange With Reporters on the Meeting With Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev

December 7, 1988

Q. Mr. President, tell us about the meeting. Are you pleased with the meeting today?

*The President.* Very much so, yes.

Q. What did you achieve?

*The President.* The continuation of what we've accomplished so far and to continue under the next administration.

Q. So, you're very pleased then?

*The President.* Yes.

*Note: The exchange began at 3:47 p.m. on Governor's Island in New York, NY. Following the exchange, President Reagan returned to Washington, DC. A tape was not available for verification of the contents of the exchange.*

## Remarks to the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research

December 7, 1988

Thank you, President Ford, Jeane Kirkpatrick, Michael Novak, Irving Kristol, and Bill Butcher for those humbling words of praise. And thank you, Chris DeMuth, for the honor that you've bestowed upon me. But I think the honor you pay me is more truly due to everyone here tonight. For many of the ideas that animated our administration can trace their ancestry to the pens and typewriters and word processors of all of you.

Of course, it would be a massive understatement to say I see a lot of familiar faces in this room. In fact, for a minute I thought I had stumbled into the White House mess. [Laughter] But then I remembered you don't have to wear black tie in the mess—well, not until January 20th, anyway. [Laughter]

But as you know, I've just been to New York and back for a meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev. We were joined by Vice President Bush. Our discussions were positive

and encouraging, as usual, and I was pleased by this opportunity to have a last meeting with President Gorbachev before leaving office. The discussion covered our entire four-part agenda with the Soviet Union, and we looked in particular at what had been achieved since our last meeting in Moscow and what still needed to be accomplished in the future. I expressed to President Gorbachev my confidence that the work we began together at Geneva in 1985 will continue under the Bush administration.

You will not be surprised to hear that I particularly stressed the importance of human rights in U.S.-Soviet relations. I told the President that we Americans welcomed the changes that he has initiated in the Soviet Union, and we hope that much more will be done to benefit the Soviet people and also the relations between our countries. We also reviewed progress in arms control, resolution of regional conflicts, and

our bilateral relationship. I think we both expressed satisfaction in what we've achieved in recent years. But we also recognized that fundamental differences between our countries remain in many areas and that determined efforts by both sides will be necessary in the months and years ahead to overcome such differences.

Now, I don't need to tell all of you what this may mean. It would be useless anyway, since over the course of the next few days I'll probably be reading immensely informed and pointed articles about what it means in all sorts of publications—[*laughter*]*—and they'll all be by people in this room. [Laughter]*

About the Soviet unilateral troop reduction, I can only say that if it's carried out speedily and in full, history will regard it as important, significant. And we did see history today: an American President and Vice President meeting a President of the Soviet Union under the gaze of the Statue of Liberty. Well, it's something to remember.

Now, all of this is testimony to a process that was begun in 1985 in Geneva—testimony, too, to the sacrifices of the people of the free world throughout the postwar era. So, while our hopes today are for a new era, let us remember if that new era is indeed upon us that there was nothing inevitable about it. It was a result of hard work and of resolve and sacrifice on the part of those who love freedom and dare to strive for it. Let us remember, too, at this critical junction our responsibilities grow more, not less, serious. We must remain strong and free of illusion. For only by doing so can we reach out and embrace this new era and transform this hope of peace and freedom for all the world into reality.

So, the meeting today was a time for reflection and for continuity. Now, let me do the same with you and consider how we've done these last 8 years and whether we've done well. And I do mean "we." We have come a long way together, from the intellectual wilderness of the 1960's, through the heated intellectual battles of the 1970's, to the intellectual fruition of the 1980's.

The American Enterprise Institute stands at the center of a revolution in ideas of which I, too, have been a part. Our ideas were greeted with varying degrees of scorn

and hostility by what we used to call the establishment institutions. The universities, once the only real home for American scholarships, had been particularly unresponsive. And so, it became necessary to create our own research institutions as places where scholars could congregate and important studies could be produced that did not kowtow to the conventional wisdom. And your institution's remarkably distinguished body of work is testimony to the triumph of the think tank. For today, the most important American scholarship comes out of our think tanks, and no think tank has been more influential than the American Enterprise Institute.

What we wanted was a chance to try our ideas out on the world stage. We have. And, my friends, I hope you're as proud as I; because despite the naysayers and the conventional wisdom, the words of the pundits and the false prophecies of false Cassandras who proclaimed we could not succeed, we knew we were right. And I believe that, yes, we have been vindicated.

And nowhere is that more true than in the realm of foreign policy. We came to Washington together in 1981, both as anti-Communists and as unapologetic defenders and promoters of a strong and vibrant America. I'm proud to say I'm still an anti-Communist. And I continue to be dedicated to the idea that we must trumpet our beliefs and advance our American ideals to all the peoples of the world until the towers of the tyrants crumble to dust.

Yes, it seems to me that we've been as one these past 8 years in an effort to establish a foreign policy that stood in firm opposition to the previous decade's misguided attempt to place this country on what they used to call in the 1970's the right side of history—by which those who used that unpleasant Marxist phrase meant we should accept the dominion of our adversaries over large parts of the world. We said no. We said we must propound and advance our national ideals abroad and once again hold high the banner for what I will, until the breath is gone from my body, continue to call the free world.

We promulgated a foreign policy whose fundamental basis was the truths all Ameri-

cans hold to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We have done this not solely because we believe it is right, but because we know it is in our national interest to do so.

A foreign policy based on our bedrock principles allows us to offer a practical solution to the suffering peoples of the world, a means of achieving prosperity and political stability that all Americans take for granted as their birthright. What we're telling them—and their oftentimes recalcitrant leaders—is that they cannot achieve prosperity and stability through redistribution of resources or by taking up arms against a sea of self-inflicted troubles. We've seen how that last monstrous idea was worked this decade. The war between Iran and Iraq, whose initial aim was control over an oil-rich province, has done more damage to both countries than 10 plagues.

No, we've told the world the truth we've learned from the noble tradition of Western culture, and that is that the only answer to poverty, to war, to oppression is one simple word: freedom. Now, freedom is not only a moral imperative for our foreign policy; it's also—if I may use a word for which few in this room have much use—supremely pragmatic. *[Laughter]* For if there's anything the world has learned in the 1980's, it is that, as Alan Keyes has said, freedom works.

That's a historic lesson, because until very recently many intellectuals believed to the contrary. They supported political philosophies that argued for tyranny, and more particularly Communist tyranny. The claim was that these tyrannies worked better than freedom and were more equitable. These intellectuals believed that the people of Mao's China, Ho's Vietnam, Castro's Cuba, and other Socialist utopias were actually happy to sacrifice their freedom for food and shelter and so-called literacy programs.

These noxious ideas have not, to put it mildly, withstood the scrutiny of honest scholars and the testimony of those fortunate enough to escape from those national prison camps. Refugees have told us what diligent researchers at AEI were meticulously demonstrating: that where there is

little freedom, there is little food; that where there is totalitarian indoctrination instead of education, literacy programs are a form of spiritual and psychological coercion; that in these countries, infant mortality is shockingly high and is getting worse; that the poverty-stricken tyrannies of the 1980's have only grown poorer and poorer; that tyranny is a parasite that saps the strength of a nation in its sway; that like those who lived under Macbeth's tyranny, the tyrannized millions will ever cry out, "Our country sinks beneath the yoke. It weeps. It bleeds. And each new day a gash is added to her wounds."

Tyranny fails. Freedom works. These facts, so little accepted only a decade ago, are now indisputable. There is little need here to rehearse the evidence in great detail. The tiny free-exchange experiments in the East bloc and the liberalization in the People's Republic of China are stunning evidence of the Communist world's desperate efforts to find a way out of the economic morass of state socialism. At the same time, the abject failure of the Sandinistas in Nicaragua, a nation where the standard of living has dropped precipitously since the 1979 revolution, is stark proof of communism's inherent inability to compel an enslaved population to do much of anything but suffer.

I know it's often said of me that I'm an optimist. Over the years I've been described as an inveterate optimist, an eternal optimist, a reflexive optimist—*[laughter]*—a born optimist, a canny optimist, a cagey optimist—even as defiantly optimistic. *[Laughter]* It just goes to show there's no word that cannot be turned into a pejorative if the pundits work hard enough at it.

But, yes, I am perfectly happy to admit that I am an optimist, and I would like to explain why I believe—in contrast to some of you here tonight—that optimism is an appropriate attitude to bring to bear when thinking about our foreign policy.

The story of this century is actually two stories. It's a terrible story of world wars, totalitarian enslavement, concentration camps; but it's also the story of freedom: the fulfillment of the promise of freedom inside the United States and the triumph of



democratic systems in Western Europe, Japan, Israel, El Salvador, and many other places. We have seen the thrilling spectacle of mankind refusing to accept the shackles placed upon us when we read the works of Solzhenitsyn and Valladares. Consider the heroism of Shcharanskiy and Sakharov, and watch in wonder these last months as hundreds of thousands throughout the captive nations gather to press for freedom.

Now, one may, if one chooses, take the first story as the representative tale of the 20th century. Well, I look to the second and find glorious examples of what freedom can bring. I think of how astonishing it is that Italy and Germany and Japan, three nations that engaged us in a struggle literally to the death, have in just twoscore become our brethren, our friends. The nations of Western Europe, which existed in a state you might call cold war for most of the past millennium, with periods of real war thrown into the bargain, are now the best of friends and are on the verge of creating the world's largest free market. Latin America, once a despot's paradise, is now 90 percent democratic. The brave people of El Salvador have faced down those who would still their voices by turning out to vote in great number. In the Far East, democracy has taken unprecedented strides in such countries as South Korea and the Philippines.

Freedom works, and freedom is on the march. And, yes, I am an optimist, and, yes, I believe I have every reason to be. I am an optimist because we're rapidly developing the means to neutralize the extraordinary threat of nuclear missiles through our Strategic Defense Initiative. I am an optimist because I believe we've proved with our policy of peace through strength that when we're strong, peace and freedom will prevail. This November, the electorate told us they agreed.

But while I believe that optimism is appropriate, and while I believe that freedom is on the march, I believe optimism must be tempered with prudence and its assumptions challenged every waking moment of every day. The new democracies around the world are fragile, and inattention to their fragility and their needs may result in the end of freedom there.

In Central America, our policy of peace through strength has been undercut by a wavering Democrat-controlled Congress that seems less concerned about the threat of a consolidated Marxist-Leninist regime in Nicaragua than the possibility of scoring points against a policy so closely associated with our administration. And, yes, I still believe the noble freedom fighters who have been battling for the soul of their homeland continue to be the best hope for freedom and democracy in Nicaragua.

I'm troubled by something else as well. The 1980's have been the glory years of the NATO alliance. The Soviet deployment of intermediate-range missiles presented NATO with its greatest challenge since the construction of the Berlin Wall, and the alliance not only survived but was vindicated by the signing of the INF treaty in Washington 1 year ago tomorrow. The NATO alliance is the best example we have to show the less fortunate peoples of the world how freedom and democracy create friendship and comity between peoples and nations. But 40 years after the North Atlantic Treaty, there are still some who question the alliance. Thus we hear, just months after the destruction of the first intermediate-range missile, that somehow the United States is being mistreated by our friends and allies. The argument they use is that our allies are not sharing the burden of their own defense equitably.

I agree that our NATO allies could be sharing the burden better. But we must also solve our economic disputes more fairly. But we must always remember the very real burden our allies bear that we never will. We must remember our allies perform a role that geography has forced upon them. They are literally on the front lines for the West. Our fortunate geography has kept the wars of the 20th century well away from the American mainland, but in Europe the memory is as fresh as the memories of a 50-year-old and the tales of a grandfather. Their soldiers, their children, their homes, their civilization itself hang in the balance every day. We cannot, we must not, forget this. And we should not give in to the temptation to transmute a small difference in a historic relationship into a

major disagreement that might end up damaging the greatest foreign policy success of the postwar era.

I believe we can and will make progress on these matters as long as we hold true to our principles and do not give up the battle. Now, I would like to ask those of you in this room who consider yourselves foreign policy skeptics to do me one last favor: I want to ask you to remain vigilant. You are the people who play the vital role of reminding politicians and policymakers of many important and necessary truths we sometimes forget. It's true that sometimes you can't see the forest for the trees; indeed, sometimes you can't even see the trees for the grass that surrounds them. So, please, for George Bush's sake and for the sake of all we hold dear, please keep watch-

ing the forest.

I take my leave of you now by offering a final prayer that God may bless and keep all of you all of the days of your life. Thank you, and good night.

*Note: The President spoke at 7:21 p.m. in the International Ballroom at the Washington Hilton Hotel. In his opening remarks, he referred to Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, former U.S. Representative to the United Nations; Michael Novak, director of social and political studies at the institute; Irving Kristol, the AEI John M. Olin distinguished fellow; William Butcher, chairman and chief executive officer of Chase Manhattan Bank; and Christopher DeMuth, president of the institute.*

## Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater on President and Mrs. Reagan's Conversation With President and Mrs. Gorbachev About the Earthquake in Armenia December 8, 1988

The President and Mrs. Reagan telephoned General Secretary and Mrs. Gorbachev at the Soviet mission in New York this morning to convey their sympathy at the earthquake in the Soviet Union and to wish them well on their journey to Moscow. The Reagans spoke from the family quarters on the second floor of the White House. The President spoke to the General Secretary from 10:21 to 10:28 a.m., and Mrs. Reagan spoke to Mrs. Gorbachev from 10:28 to 10:34 a.m.

The President told General Secretary Gorbachev: "I received word last night of your early departure from New York and wanted to tell you how sorry I am that you must leave. I fully understand, however, that you have no choice but to return to your own country and be with your people following the early morning earthquake. I know I speak for all Americans when I express my deep personal sorrow at the loss of life caused by this earthquake. We under-

stand that it was a very serious one. If there is any way in which we can be of assistance, either bilaterally or through the international community, please let me know. I want to tell you again how much both the Vice President and I enjoyed meeting with you yesterday. I think it was a very useful meeting for both sides. I wish you much success in the future and a safe journey home. Godspeed."

The General Secretary thanked the President for his understanding and condolences.

Mrs. Reagan told Mrs. Gorbachev: "I also wanted to convey to you directly my personal sorrow and concern over this tragedy. I'm so sorry. If we can do anything at all to help you, we're more than willing to. We look forward to seeing you either in the Soviet Union or California. Have a safe trip back."

Mrs. Gorbachev thanked Mrs. Reagan "for remembering us, for calling, and for your support."

## Remarks on Signing the Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week Proclamation *December 8, 1988*

It's a pleasure to welcome you all here as we mark Human Rights Week. Forty years ago this week, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. For people of good will around the world, that document is more than just words: It's a global testament of humanity, a standard by which any humble person on Earth can stand in judgment of any government on Earth.

Yes, we're here to recognize a set of ideals, our fundamental belief in the unalienable rights of man. But were it not for the people who work to uphold these ideals, then our words would be hollow and our vision without effect. So, let us record that today we're also honoring a community of people, the heroes who have dedicated their lives to these values, who work to keep the world informed, who lend their voices to those denied the right to speak for themselves, and who at times have lost their own freedom and even their lives because of their courage in speaking out for the freedom of others.

This community includes such heroic figures as Natan Shcharanskiy, Lech Walesa, and Armando Valladares. It includes Nicaragua's Permanent Commission on Human Rights and Romania's Democratic Action. It includes peaceful groups that are working for multiracial democracy in South Africa, religious leaders in Vietnam, and activists working for Soviet Jewry, and also groups based in our own country working for democracy and human rights, such as Freedom House, Institute for Religion and Democracy, the Puebla Institute, the Cuban-American National Foundation, and the AFL-CIO's Institutes for Free Labor Development.

In addition, the cause of human rights has become an important factor in United States foreign policy. We have not brought these issues to the fore internationally because our own history is without blemish or sin, for it is not. Nor is our right to speak on these issues based on any claim to current

perfection, because we do not make that claim. Instead, what we have said is this: that the critical moral distinction of our time is the clear difference between a philosophy of government that acknowledges wrongdoing and injustice and one that refuses to admit to such injustices and even justifies its own assaults on individual liberty in the name of a chimeric utopian vision. The moral foundation of our human rights policy requires that we maintain a single standard of justice and, above all, that our policy must be an effective instrument for improving the lives of people, not an instrument for self-righteous self-satisfaction.

Over these last 8 years and before, we've seen that representative democracy, for all its shortcomings and as imperfectly realized as it so often is, is still the best guarantor of human rights. So, our concern for human rights must be used also to encourage the success of democratic institutions. The world has not failed to notice the great improvement in human rights that is possible when countries make the transition from authoritarianism to democracy. But we've also seen the capacity for bad situations to become far, far worse: for autocratic governments to be replaced by totalitarian dungeons like Cuba, Iran, and Nicaragua. Let us as Americans set forth a simple humane principle, and any policy carried out in the name of human rights must not bring harm to those whom it was supposed to help. It should not yield slavery when what it promised was freedom.

In addition, we've seen that no totalitarian nation has ever made a peaceful transition to democracy. So, this type of transition, which has improved the level of human rights for more people in more countries than any other factor, has not brought its benevolent fruits to the Communist world. But reforms are possible and have, indeed, been occurring in Marxist-Leninist states.

At my meeting yesterday with Mr. Gorbachev, as at each previous meeting, human

rights was one of the four key topics discussed. Certainly, we're not yet satisfied, but there has been real progress, which we must note and encourage. Many political and religious prisoners have been released, and many specific cases of family reunification and the like have been resolved. Emigration, though still below the levels of 10 years ago, has increased.

But still much remains to be done to translate words into deeds—to bring the peoples of the Soviet Union the full rights to which their government has committed itself under international agreements, including freedom of assembly, freedom of worship, national expression, and the right to leave one's country and return. Specifically, we want to see the release of all political prisoners. Dozens remain imprisoned, including two Helsinki monitors, Lev Lukyanenko and Mykola Matusevych. Well, we await permission for all long-term refuseniks to leave. For all long-term refuseniks we look forward also to the repeal of unjust laws used to jail dissenters. And I believe we learned yesterday that there is some improvement coming immediately in that regard in the one country I mentioned. We are, however, concerned by two new laws, cited by Andrei Sakharov on his recent visit. They seem to step backward, creating additional barriers to peaceful demonstrations and that would increase the suppression of independent publications.

One of the most important emerging forces of change is the information challenge to totalitarianism. Greater openness provides not just greater opportunities to exercise basic human rights but also greater protection against a state that would infringe on those rights. And in this regard, Moscow's decision to stop jamming Radio Liberty and other Western broadcasts is welcome news.

Economic freedom is also an important corollary of human rights. The time has come to recognize that the basic economic rights to own, use, and exchange property, to create and produce, free of state control, are a fundamental part of human freedom and essential components to a decent and humane world for all peoples.

Finally, human rights is inextricably

linked to the issues of war and peace. Countries that violate the rights of their own citizens pose a threat to international peace. Moreover, in regarding nations that violate human rights, we should be particularly concerned about those that are expansionist and would expand the reach of tyranny and reduce the sum of freedom in the world.

We should always remember that to be silent on the violation of human rights does not advance the cause of peace; it does not improve relations or promote international stability. It does just the opposite. Silence in the face of evil is a display of weakness that invites aggression. For the free world to morally disarm itself would be the most vile form of appeasement. Our duty is to speak out, and not just 1 day a year but to make sure that every day is Human Rights Day. We owe this to the people of the world, but also we owe it to America, to the Founding Fathers whose vision of liberty we've seen [been] so immeasurably blessed by.

What defined America, what gave our nation its purpose and mission, was, as Abraham Lincoln put it, "something in that Declaration of Independence giving liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but hope to the world. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weights would be lifted from the shoulders of all men."

Well, I thank you, and God bless you for all that you're doing. And now I shall sign the proclamation.

I'm not doing an encore, but just something that I think I'll share with you—I've shared with many others. If I've told it to you, pretend I haven't. [Laughter] But it's a letter I received from a man who called something to my attention that I'd never thought of. He said you can go to live in other countries. You can go to live in France, but you cannot become a Frenchman. You can go to live in Germany or Turkey or Japan, but you cannot become a German, a Turk, or a Japanese. But anyone, from any corner of the world, can come to live in America and become an American.

*Note: The President spoke at 2:05 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building.*

## Proclamation 5921—Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week, 1988 *December 8, 1988*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

The second week in December commemorates two important dates. December 10 marks the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and December 15 marks the date almost 200 years ago when, in 1791, the first 10 amendments to the United States Constitution—our Bill of Rights—were ratified.

The human rights we regard today as inherent and unalienable were by no means universally accepted 2 centuries ago. Such rights as freedom of worship, speech, assembly, and the press were just beginning to be asserted by popular movements that would sweep Europe and elsewhere in the next century. The United States thus foreshadowed and fostered a powerful drive to improve the lot of mankind everywhere. During the drafting of our Constitution, Thomas Jefferson wrote that “a Bill of Rights is what people are entitled to against every government on earth.”

Now, 200 years later, the Universal Declaration, enshrining many of the principles of our Founders, has become that worldwide Bill of Rights. Elaborating such a list of basic rights was one of the first tasks undertaken by the new United Nations Organization; the Chair of the drafting committee was Eleanor Roosevelt, who was later nominated for a Nobel Peace Prize for this work. Urging adoption of the Universal Declaration, then-Secretary of State George C. Marshall told the United Nations that “denials of basic human rights lie at the root of most of our troubles. . . . Governments which systematically disregard the rights of their own people,” he said, “are not likely to respect the rights of other nations and other people.” He called for adoption of the Universal Declaration as “a standard of conduct for us all.”

The Universal Declaration, like our own

Bill of Rights, starts from the premises that civil liberties and political freedom are the birthright of all mankind and that all of us are equal in the eyes of the law. Like our own Declaration of Independence, it also makes the inescapable connection between freedom, human rights, and government by the consent of the governed.

We are proud that the truths expressed by our Founding Fathers—America’s source of strength, stability, and authority for more than 2 centuries—have also provided a standard for liberty and the rule of law emulated in dozens of other countries as well.

Nevertheless, many individuals and nations do not enjoy the rights enumerated in our Constitution and in the Universal Declaration. Some governments voice ringing guarantees but fall far short in practice. Some, such as Communist regimes, wrongly subordinate fundamental rights to other goals. These goals are often defined by political groups or parties that claim to know what is best for the individual and for peoples subject to their control. Fundamental goals—free elections and due process—are concepts not welcomed by dictators of any ideological or political stripe.

Despite this entrenched resistance of tyrants to practical guarantees of liberty, the Universal Declaration has done much to promote observance of human rights around the world. Over the past decade in particular we have seen great strides.

As we move toward the final decade of this century, we can truly say that the heroism, prayers, and sacrifices of countless heroes and heroines who have braved threats and persecution in the long struggle for human rights have produced noteworthy results. But we still have far to go. We must and will dedicate ourselves as a Nation to continue this effort, and to stand in solidarity with those who resist, until the blessings of democracy, freedom, and respect for human dignity are assured throughout the world.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim December 10, 1988, as Human Rights Day, and December 15, 1988, as Bill of Rights Day, and I call upon all Americans to observe the week beginning December 10, 1988, as Human Rights Week.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set*

*my hand this 8th day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:54 p.m., December 9, 1988]*

## White House Statement on the First Anniversary of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty December 8, 1988

One year ago today, on December 8, 1987, in the East Room of the White House, President Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev signed a historic document, the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, commonly referred to as the INF treaty. Under this agreement, for the first time in history an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles will be eliminated, based on the zero-option proposal first put forward by President Reagan in 1981. This achievement is a direct consequence of the President's steadfast commitment to real arms reductions that strengthen U.S. and allied security rather than merely limiting increases as in previous treaties. It is also the result of allied solidarity in responding to the threat posed by Soviet deployment of SS-20 missiles.

The INF treaty provides for the elimination of all U.S. and Soviet missiles with ranges of 500-5,500 kilometers (about 300-3,400 miles), along with their launchers, support equipment, and support structures by June 1, 1991, 3 years after the treaty entered into force. The treaty also bans all production and flight testing of these missiles immediately upon entry into force. Once the missiles are eliminated, the treaty prohibits either party from possessing any INF missiles, launchers, support equipment,

or support structures.

From the beginning of the INF negotiations, President Reagan emphasized that it would be better to have no treaty rather than one that could not be effectively verified. The INF treaty contains the most stringent verification provisions in the history of arms control, including extensive data exchanges, on-site inspections, resident inspectors at a key missile facility in each country, and prohibitions on interference with national technical means of verification.

The elimination of U.S. and Soviet INF missile systems is well underway: the Soviets have eliminated about 433 missiles, while the U.S. has eliminated about 108, in the presence of inspectors from the other side, since eliminations began in August of this year. In addition to monitoring the destruction of missiles, U.S. and Soviet inspectors have also conducted inspections at 130 Soviet facilities and 31 U.S. INF facilities, and each side has established a continuous monitoring presence at a key missile facility in the other's territory.

The signing of the INF treaty last December was a remarkable success for U.S. foreign policy and for the NATO alliance as a whole, a success made possible by allied unity and perseverance. NATO demonstrated that it has the political will to make and stand by the tough decisions necessary to ensure its security. Our common objectives

were achieved: the elimination of both longer-range and shorter-range Soviet INF missiles—limitations that are global in order to prevent transfer of the INF threat from one region to another—and agreement that INF limits apply only to the forces of the U.S. and the USSR. The treaty also affirmed the principle of asymmetrical reductions to achieve equal U.S. and Soviet levels, an important precedent for future arms negotiations.

Since the signing of the INF treaty, the U.S. has continued its efforts to achieve a safer world, including through negotiations for deep, equitable, and verifiable reductions in strategic arsenals, a stable balance in conventional forces in Europe, an effectively verifiable global ban on chemical weapons, and effective and verifiable agreements on nuclear testing limitations. The signing of the INF treaty 1 year ago today was a good first step.

## **Appointment of Tyrone C. Fahner as a Member of the Board of Foreign Scholarships**

*December 8, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Tyrone C. Fahner to be a member of the Board of Foreign Scholarships for a term expiring September 22, 1991. He would succeed James Babcock Meriwether.

Since 1983 Mr. Fahner has been a partner with the law firm of Mayer, Brown & Platt in Chicago, IL. Prior to this he was State attorney general for Illinois, 1980–1983. He was director of the Illinois De-

partment of Law Enforcement, 1977–1979, and a lawyer with Freeman, Rothe, Freeman & Salzman in Chicago, 1975–1977.

Mr. Fahner graduated from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor (B.A., 1965), Wayne State University (J.D., 1968), and Northwestern University (LL.M., 1971). He was born November 18, 1942, in Detroit, MI. He is married, has three children, and resides in Evanston, IL.

## **Appointment of John R. Van de Water as a Member of the Federal Service Impasses Panel**

*December 8, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint John R. Van de Water to be a member of the Federal Service Impasses Panel, Federal Labor Relations Authority, for a term expiring January 10, 1994. This is a reappointment.

Since 1987 Mr. Van de Water has been a writer and lecturer in Oceanside, CA. Prior to this he served as Counselor to the U.S.

Secretary of Labor, from 1985 to 1987. From 1981 to 1982, he was the Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board.

Mr. Van de Water graduated from the University of Chicago (B.A., 1939; J.D., 1941). He served in the U.S. Army from 1945 to 1946. He was born March 26, 1917, in Long Beach, CA. He is married, has six children, and resides in Oceanside, CA.

## **Appointment of James C. Morgan as a Member of the National Advisory Committee on Semiconductors**

*December 8, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint James C. Morgan to be a member of the National Advisory Committee on Semiconductors. This is a new position.

Since 1976, Mr. Morgan has been chairman and chief executive officer for Applied Materials, Inc., in Santa Clara, CA. Prior to this he was senior partner with WestVen

Management in San Francisco, CA, 1972–1976. He has also served as the president of Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International, 1983–1984.

Mr. Morgan graduated from Cornell University (B.M.E., 1962; M.B.A., 1963). He was born August 27, 1938, in Danville, IL. He is married, has two children, and resides in Los Altos Hills, CA.

## **Appointment of Anita Boffa Cafritz as a Member of the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts**

*December 8, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Anita Boffa Cafritz to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Smithsonian Institution, for a term expiring September 1, 1998. She will succeed Charlton Heston.

Mrs. Cafritz has served as a philanthropist in numerous capacities, including: the Board of United Cerebral Palsy, the Washington Theater Club, Center for Applied Research for the Apostolate, the Friends of

the Corcoran Gallery, the Barney Neighborhood House, Ford's Theatre, the Children's Hearing and Speech Center, the American-Italian Board, the Advisory Board to the White House Preservation Fund, the Advisory Committee for the President Ronald Reagan Library, and the Honors Gala Committee of the Kennedy Center.

Mrs. Cafritz attended Colby Junior College in 1949. She was born in South Norwalk, CT. She is married, has two children, and resides in Bethesda, MD.

## **Appointment of Malcolm R. Currie as a Member of the President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee**

*December 8, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Malcolm R. Currie to be a member of the President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee. He would succeed Albert D. Wheelon.

Since 1988 Dr. Currie has been chairman of the board and chief executive officer for Hughes Aircraft Co. in Los Angeles, CA. Prior to this, he was president and chief

executive officer for Delco Electronics, 1986–1988, and General Motors Group executive for military operations, 1987–1988.

Dr. Currie graduated from the University of California at Berkeley (B.A., 1949; M.S., 1951; Ph.D., 1954). He was born March 13, 1927, in Spokane, WA. He served in the U.S. Navy, 1944–1946. Dr. Currie has received the Defense Department Distin-



guished Public Service Medal, NASA Distinguished Service Medal, and the French

Legion of Honor. He is married, has three children, and resides in Agoura, CA.

## Proclamation 5922—National Burn Awareness Week, 1989 *December 8, 1988*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

At least 2 million people in the United States receive burn injuries each year. Seventy thousand of them require some hospitalization, and more than 12,000 die from their injuries. Children, the elderly, and people with disabilities are often burn victims.

The risk of burn injury exists in our homes, cars, and workplaces. The key to reduction of death and suffering from burn injury is available to everyone; awareness is the action word. Burn awareness is how people can prevent injury to themselves, their families, and their neighbors. The use of fire/smoke detectors and safety containers for flammables, the safe use of electric power, and development of good safety habits can reduce the number of injuries.

In recent years, medical research has made major advances through improved treatments that shorten hospitalization and save lives. New products are available for fire detection, safer fabrics, and personal protection. There are organized safety programs in the office and workplace. There is more assistance to ease the psychological impact on those who suffer burn injury.

Much more can be done to make ourselves safe from burn injury. We can all

cooperate with the dedicated professionals who are working to prevent burns and care for the injured. And we can all practice and promote fire safety.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 604, has designated February 5 through February 11, 1989, as "National Burn Awareness Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan*, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim February 5 through February 11, 1989, as National Burn Awareness Week. I call upon all government agencies, health organizations, public safety organizations, the communications media, and the people of the United States to observe this week with ceremonies, activities, and personal participation to make our country safer and to assist in the reduction of death and suffering associated with burn injury.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:55 p.m., December 9, 1988]*

## The President's News Conference *December 8, 1988*

*The President.* We've got to stop meeting like this. *[Laughter]*

Well, as most of you know, President Gorbachev has had to return to the Soviet Union due to the enormity of the tragedy

in Armenia. And in a phone conversation this morning, I conveyed to him the deep sympathy of the American people and our anxiousness to provide any humanitarian assistance we possibly can.

The nature of President Gorbachev's departure is unfortunate and provides a sad final note to what has been an otherwise successful—and I use the next words advisedly—happy and historic visit to the United States. It was in this spirit that yesterday at lunch I presented Mr. Gorbachev a memento of our first meeting: an inscribed photo of the walk we took together in Geneva in 1985. The inscription read simply: "We have walked a long way together to clear a path for peace."

And so we have. It was exactly 1 year ago today that an event here in this room spoke to the epoch-making nature of what has been achieved: the signing of the first treaty to eliminate an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles. Even in the short year since then, we've had the Moscow summit and Mr. Gorbachev's visit here. In our negotiating agenda of regional conflicts, human rights, bilateral exchanges, and arms reductions, we've seen serious movement and even some breakthroughs. And yesterday's address to the United Nations by President Gorbachev was not only a part of this process, it was the result of this process. And I congratulate him on it.

On a personal note, Nancy and I were delighted that the Gorbachevs extended an invitation for us to visit Moscow. And as we have done before, each of us expressed the hope that they would visit us in California.

So, the path remains open, and the pace of peace continues. As I said yesterday, this means our responsibilities have grown not less but more serious. We must remain resolute and without illusion. And we must speak candidly about fundamental points of difference. We must especially maintain our military strength, but we must also continue our course of vigorous diplomatic engagement.

I cannot tonight attempt to put all these events in perspective or, still less, to claim credit for any person or administration. Let it be enough to say this: that since 1985, extraordinary things have happened, and nothing more extraordinary than the sight yesterday of a President of the United States and a future President of the United States and a President of the Soviet Union standing together in New York Harbor under the protective gaze of the Statue of

Liberty.

Our hope, our prayer, remains the same as that heard on the lips of so many millions who looked up once, as we did yesterday, to see the outstretched lamp of Liberty and who felt for the first time its warmth and glow: a prayer that someday freedom will light the world and become the blessing and birthright of every people, everywhere.

And, Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International], you have the first question.

#### *Federal Budget Deficit and Tax Cuts*

*Q.* The world is applauding the initiative, the new détente, that you and President Gorbachev have initiated. But on the debit side, as you leave office, the Nation is saddled with a \$2.6 billion debt, an enormous deficit, caused perhaps by the tripling of military spending, tax cuts. How does all this jibe with the goals that you set 8 years ago? And I'd like to follow up.

*The President.* Helen, I have to tell you it is incorrect to say that all of this happened because we cut taxes and the things that have happened in these last few years. I've said many times, and pointed out, that over 58 years in which the opposing party held the House of Representatives—54 of those 58 years—and in those years there were only 8 scattered years in which there was a balanced budget.

And I was among a great chorus out on the hustings speaking out against this consistent and constant deficit spending. And each time the answer came back that it was necessary to maintain prosperity. And the other part of the answer was: It's meaningless because we owe it to ourselves. Now, beginning in 1965, in the middle sixties, when President Johnson's program of the War on Poverty was put in place—in the 15 years from then until 1980, the budget increased just about 5 times what it had been 15 years before. And the deficit increased to 58 times what it had been. So, we came in inheriting literally deficit spending built into the structure of government.

Now, with regard to the tax cuts—yes, the rates were cut. But since 1981 our revenue from those taxes has increased by \$375 billion, and our projection—and we've been very accurate on our projections—our pro-

jection for 1990, in the budget we're working on now, calls for another \$80 billion increase in our revenues with the rates as they presently are.

If you look back beyond us to Coolidge and his tax cuts, if you look to the Kennedy tax cut in his administration—which was very similar to the one that we later put in—in every case, it did not reduce the Government revenues; it raised them. So, it is maintaining this and continuing to get back to a reduced spending, because while the revenue was increasing \$375 billion, the spending increase was close to \$100 billion more than that increase in revenues.

#### *Federal Spending*

*Q.* Mr. President, some of your former associates claim that you deliberately created a larger deficit in order to dismantle the compassionate social programs for the poor, the sick, the needy, the handicapped, the elderly, which you didn't like. Is that true?

*The President.* No, Helen, it is not true; and that is, I guess, political propaganda also. Actually, the reductions that we have made have not been made in the actual basic spending. I have cut the increases that were asked for, but also we have taken action to vastly improve the business management of government. When I came here, there was a program, one program—I found out about it when I was Governor—a program in which the administrative overhead was so great that it cost \$2 to deliver \$1 to a needy person. Now, this is one of the things we've been trying to correct.

But actually there has been an ongoing increase in the aid to college students. There has been an ongoing increase in housing with all of the talk about the need for housing. That has been increased. And I could go on about all the other programs that they have. We've simply tried to keep the increase from being as much as was being asked for. And actually, our defense spending and what we asked for—regardless of the cuts that were then made in it—the ones that I asked for, the annual budgets for defense, were less than the projected budgets necessary for defense for the 5 years that President Carter had projected ahead of what was going to be needed for

defense. And he projected more than we asked for.

#### *Conventional Arms Reductions*

*Q.* Mr. President, Mr. Gorbachev yesterday announced a major cutback in the Soviet troop strength and talked generally about nations relying less on military might. Do you think that Mr. Gorbachev is trying to remake the Soviet Union into a less threatening country?

*The President.* Yes, I do. And I think he recognizes that their massive buildup has been responsible for the great economic crisis that he faces there in the Soviet Union. And, yes, he has proposed this, but even so, there still will be room for some negotiations on arms because this still leaves them with superiority in the amount of conventional weapons that they have.

*Q.* Mr. President, if I may follow up: Aside from the conventional forces where the Soviets do retain this advantage, is there an area where the United States might be able to make a unilateral cutback in arms itself?

*The President.* Well, we're still way below them in that. But we have announced our willingness to continue into—well, before he ever made this move—and we're very grateful for this, and I appreciate it very much—but we have proposed that the next negotiations with regard to military—and then between us—should be in the area of conventional weapons.

#### *President-elect Bush and Taxes*

*Q.* Mr. President, George Bush has been receiving advice on all fronts, it seems, to raise taxes. I wondered if you think he can hold the line and not raise taxes for a full 4 years? And if he should cave in and raise them, would you be deeply disappointed in him?

*The President.* Yes, I would be deeply disappointed. And I don't think it's going to happen, because I think he is aware, as I am, that rates reduced actually increase the economic growth of the country and provide an incentive for more earnings today. The top 5 percent of earners—when I hear these people start talking about the upper levels of income—the top 5 percent of earn-

ers in this country at this much lower rate of taxation are paying a bigger share of the total revenue from the income tax than they were paying before at the higher rates, because there's now an incentive to go out and not look for tax shelters and so forth.

### *Federal Budget Deficit*

*Q.* Sir, if I could follow up: Do you really feel it's possible simply to grow out of the deficit, or is it necessary—if you're not going to raise taxes—to cut Social Security benefits and Medicare benefits?

*The President.* We don't have to touch Social Security, and we don't have to have taxes. As I've said, we're on a line right now that is bringing the deficit down. There was no way anyone could ever pull the rug out and have the deficit solved in 1 year. But the deficit will be reduced down, under the Gramm-Rudman scale that we're following, to \$100 billion, and by 1993 the budget will be balanced if we continue observing this thing.

Andrea [Andrea Mitchell, NBC News]?

### *Soviet Union*

*Q.* Mr. President, this is your final news conference with us, we think. And at your first news conference, you said that the Soviets would commit any crime, would lie, would cheat, would steal to achieve their political goals. Now, tonight, you're celebrating your joint progress with President Gorbachev and celebrating a speech in which he renounced the use of force by the Soviet Union to achieve foreign policy goals. Do you think that he has really changed? And to the extent that he has changed, have you changed? What have you learned over these 8 years that may have changed your view of the Soviet system?

*The President.* I know so many of you have quoted this in that first press conference of mine, and Sam [Sam Donaldson, ABC News], I think it was your question.

*Q.* She stole my question.

*The President.* Yes, but none of you ever thought to give the complete answer. I said, in their own words this was their philosophy, and it was in writing that there was no crime—all of these things were not a crime if they advanced the cause of socialism.

Now, I didn't make that up. That's what they said. I think there's been a change. That was four leaders back before this one. And I think there have been some changes. One we just talked about earlier, of his cut in armaments.

*Q.* Mr. President, to follow up: What about the changes in your own thinking? Granted that they have changed and that Mr. Gorbachev is a very different kind of Soviet leader, but do you think in any way that your previous views might have been rigid or poorly formed?

*The President.* Well, Andrea, there were differences in these leaders. And there is a situation now where many of the things that they preached have been proven unsound, and that's why their economy is in such great trouble. But I must say I have never met with one of those leaders that was comparable to this man or had the approach that he has. But he knows that I feel that—well, we put it this way, as I've said, my philosophy is: Trust everybody, but cut the cards.

### *Administration Accomplishments*

*Q.* I was going to ask that, but let me just now ask you what's the toughest thing that you've had in your job? What's been the toughest part of these 8 years? And I have a followup. [Laughter]

*The President.* You realize how much time you're stealing with these followups away from others that want to ask a question? Well, there—

*Q.* Yeah. Yeah.

*The President.* I think there have been many tough things. I don't think there's anything any tougher than to have to order these magnificent young men and women in our military today—and I think I'm prouder of them than of anything that has happened—to have to send them into danger, to order them to go someplace where their lives are threatened and their lives are taken. That's got to be something that any President would hesitate on and have to say was the greatest burden.

*Q.* All right, let me ask the other side then. What have you enjoyed most? What is the thing you're going to miss the most?

*The President.* Well, there are a number

of things to miss. I don't want to get into a lecture here. Let me just simply say on "enjoyed the most" is the economic recovery. When I came here, for almost half a century the debate on the Hill, in the Congress, had always been between more big spending programs, more power for the Federal Government, more intervention in private affairs by the Federal Government, as against those who were preaching less. Well, now, today—and for a long time, the very question that was asked here about the deficit—the argument on the Hill today is not more spending; the argument is how best can we reduce the deficit.

*Q.* Comment personally, sir—I mean personally as President.

*The President.* Well, I appreciate very much the fact of being a party to this economic recovery. We were in a disastrous situation when we came here.

#### *Middle East Peace Settlement*

*Q.* Mr. President, until recently the United States has been reluctant for the Soviet Union to play a significant role in the Middle East. But now, with Mr. Gorbachev's new cooperation or openness, how do you suppose you could use him to expedite the peace process?

*The President.* Well, I think that, once again, here we're going to have to see whether this is still acceptable to the parties that are to be involved in the direct negotiations. Actually, we talk an international gathering or something, but the Middle East, which is still technically in a state of war—that must be resolved between the nations of the Middle East in direct negotiations. And if we can help bring that about, then I would welcome anyone who wants to help.

#### *Arms Reduction*

*Q.* In light of his speech yesterday at the U.N., are there any new steps that we can take to continue the arms reduction process?

*The President.* Oh, yes. We have long said that as soon as we once settle this issue of the START agreement—I have said that I think our next goal must be to now engage in negotiations on reducing conventional weapons.

*Q.* Mr. President, one question and no followups. [Laughter]

*The President.* This man deserves a hand. [Laughter]

#### *President-elect Bush*

*Q.* Now that you're leaving the White House, or will soon, what is going to become of the *contras* and resistance forces in Nicaragua without you here as their champion? And do you have a commitment from President-elect Bush to carry on the same policy line that you have for supporting the Nicaraguans—

*The President.* Now, Jerry [Jeremiah O'Leary, Washington Times], obviously, I do not try to pin him down. He is the President-elect, and he will be the President when he takes over. But I do believe, knowing him—and our association together for all these years—I believe that he agrees with me that the *contras* are freedom fighters and they are trying to achieve democracy in their country, which is now a Communist totalitarian government.

#### *Soviet-U.S. Relations*

*Q.* Mr. President, you've made a career lately of using an old Russian proverb: "Trust, but verify." But given that verification can never be a 100-percent science, given that there are always a few percentage points where you just can't be sure, do you trust General Secretary Gorbachev for those few points?

*The President.* Well, as I said, right now with regard to the INF treaty, we have worked out verification provisions that are greater than anything that has ever been done before between us. And I think that there is a reasonable chance, a very reasonable chance, that we can continue to have that kind of verification.

One of the first things that I talked over with Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva when we first met was that I said to him we both didn't have great military—how did I say it—put it that we didn't mistrust each other because of our great military; we had our military because we mistrusted each other, and that our negotiations should be aimed at removing the causes of mistrust. And I have to say it's pretty much followed that

pattern.

Q. Well, what I want to know is: Do you trust Gorbachev?

*The President.* He hasn't shown me any reason yet that I shouldn't, but again, as I've said, that's why I kept referring to *Dovorey nò provorey*—trust but verify. And he knows that, and neither one of us—I don't think that he would gamble on believing that he shouldn't protect his own interests also.

#### *Soviet Reforms*

Q. Mr. President, at your meeting with Mr. Gorbachev yesterday, you toasted the things that he and Vice President Bush will accomplish. You spoke this evening about the grave economic crises that Mr. Gorbachev faces. What is the U.S. assessment of his long-term chances for political survival?

*The President.* Well, I realize that—I think we all should—that he is battling a bureaucracy; because whether it's a Russian bureaucracy or one of our own, the first rule of bureaucracy is protect the bureaucracy. And it would mean some great changes for some of the *nomenclatura*, as they call their bureaucracy there, if he institutes the reforms that he's talking about. But on the plus side for him, it's very evident that the people of the Soviet Union are on his side. They want this *perestroika* and this *glasnost* that he has talked about very much. And I have to believe that the *nomenclatura* is going to have to think twice with regard to how far they would go in trying to block him when the man in the street over there wants the things that have been seen.

Let me go over here for a minute. I've been kind of one-sided.

#### *Afghanistan*

Q. Mr. President, you could help Mr. Gorbachev with a severe domestic political problem, that is, Afghanistan—how to pull out of there with honor. He suggested at the U.N. yesterday an in-place cease-fire, a cessation of outside military aid. Some people think this could lead to a partition of Afghanistan. What's wrong with that? It would save lives and would help Mr. Gorbachev.

*The President.* Well, there's one thing. If

we're talking about disarming the Mujahidin, remember that there is still a military force in Afghanistan that was organized by the puppet government established by the Soviet Union. And they're a force that has been fighting along with the Soviets and side by side against the Mujahidin. If you want to get around to disarming both sides—you can't suddenly disarm the Mujahidin and leave them at the mercy of this already military management.

Q. But Mr. Gorbachev proposed at the U.N. yesterday sending in a U.N. peace-keeping force just to do this.

*The President.* Well, you'd have to take up with the U.N. This is something rather exceptional that he's asking on that, and I'm not sure that the U.N. would like that or that the U.N. is prepared to do such a thing.

Q. What would you like?

*The President.* I think that we've got to recognize that if the Afghan people are going to be able to state and create the Government they want, then that puppet government has got to be ready and willing to step down, and not have some kind of a compromise thing in which it remains as a government, compromising with the others. Let's let them start from scratch and build the government they want.

#### *Yasser Arafat*

Q. Mr. President, let me bring you back to the Middle East. You've got very little time left, and Mr. Arafat of the PLO [Palestine Liberation Organization] seems to be inching towards the kinds of conditions you and Mr. Shultz have said he should. Is this perhaps not time to go the inch in his direction and start some kind of talks with Mr. Arafat rather than, as Mr. Shultz did, close the door on him?

*The President.* No, we've been watching very closely. And for example, we thought in the last few days that there was a statement that came out of that meeting in Sweden that appeared to be clean-cut and not with the things around the edge that then defused what seemed to be a pledge. But we had to wait until his press conference and what he said. And I have to say that again he has left openings for himself, where he can deny that he meant this or

meant that that sounded so clean-cut. It's up to him. We are willing to meet with him and talk with him, and I'm sure the Israelis would be, when once and for all it is clear-cut that he is ready to recognize Israel's right to be a nation, that he is ready to negotiate on behalf of the Palestinian people for a homeland for them, and so forth.

Now, the thing about George Shultz's decision—I'd like to call to your attention—there is a law passed by the Congress with regard to the conditions for granting a waiver to someone to come in and meet with the United Nations or participate in what they're doing. And there's no way under that law that Mr. Arafat qualifies as yet. And the day that he does, and it is clear cut, then we can grant that visa. But as I say, he is barred by the terms of that law, and the only way that the—and the Secretary of State has full power under that law. It's his decision to make. And he can only grant a waiver if an individual meets certain requirements, and Arafat doesn't.

*Q.* Well, to follow up, and to be just as clear-cut: Did he not in his statement say that he accepts the U.N. articles and that he recognizes Israel? What is the fine line that he hasn't crossed?

*The President.* What we're still analyzing is—then, as he went on, other things in which—it's a case, and this has happened before, certainly with the same individual—you should quote to him, "Oh, you said this," but he's still in a position where he can say, "Well, yes, but wait a minute, I also said this." And then you find that the second "this" kind of reduces or nullifies the first "this."

#### *Nuclear Weapons Production Plants*

*Q.* Mr. President, in your opening statement, you made reference to our military strength. Sir, a principal element of this nation's strength is our nuclear deterrent, and during your administration, sir, numerous nuclear production plants have been allowed to decay, including plants which produce plutonium and tritium. Sir, what have you directed your aides to do about the problem, and how serious is the threat, particularly since there are plants now in Colorado and South Carolina which have

not been allowed to reopen due to safety problems?

*The President.* And we have made it very plain that we will not allow those plants to reopen until they meet the requirements and constitute no danger to the citizens of this country. And it just has to be that—cold turkey. Now, I don't think that we can be blamed for the deterioration that certainly began long before we were here.

*Q.* Mr. President, but if I could follow up: Isn't it true that you have left President-elect Bush a tremendous financial and national security challenge not only in getting these plants back in operating order but also in devising ways that we can dispose of our nuclear waste?

*The President.* No, we are working on that, and we have been, and we've made more progress than I think we're given credit for on that. And he'll have to continue with doing those things. And I don't think that the problems are all money.

Bill [Bill Plante, CBS News]?

#### *Hostages in the Middle East*

*Q.* Mr. President, do you have any reason to believe that the American hostages who are still being held in the Middle East will be released after you leave office?

*The President.* I don't think that anyone that takes over this office is going to give in, nor did I. That is, again, one of those things I should have said to your question, Bill—that you go to bed with every night. And we are hopeful that there can be avenues that would open. We cannot enter into negotiating in the sense of what kind of ransom to pay, or you're just encouraging more hostage-taking. But there are other channels. We're not advocating that any individual, as some have, take it upon themselves to try to get them out. But we're looking at every channel that we can find to try and get them. And I imagine that the ultimate is going to have to be somehow a negotiation with Iran, because they have control of those people.

*Q.* So, you would be willing to do this negotiation with Iran, sir. Is that right—either now or before you leave office or after Mr. Bush takes over—you're willing to negotiate with Iran?

*The President.* Oh, there have got to be some changes there, too. We were not negotiating with them on the so-called Iran-*contra* affair at all. We were heeding a plea from some individuals—and at that time all of you were kind of heralding the day in the media that was going to come within a week that the Ayatollah would no longer be the head of government because of his health—and these people among those who were planning ahead to have a government.

*Q.* Are you going to do it now?

*The President.* What?

*Q.* Are you going to do it now, sir?

*The President.* There are things, conditions, that have to be met also there. Any time that they are ready to come forward on an open basis, we would be ready to talk to them.

#### *Soviet-U.S. Relations*

*Q.* Mr. President, the United States and the Soviet Union were once allies during World War II. Do you see that the beginning that had been made here with you and Mr. Gorbachev resulting in a situation where we would once more count the Soviet Union as an ally and have free and open trade with them on a large-scale basis?

*The President.* I think that is all dependent on them—if it can be definitely established that they no longer are following the expansionist policy that was instituted in the Communist revolution that their goal must be a one-world Communist state. Now, if that has definitely been given up, and certainly there are indications, we could anticipate bringing such a thing about. Then I do think that there is evidence that they don't like being the pariah, that they might want to join the family of nations and join them with the idea of bringing about or establishing peace.

*Q.* Is that something you want, sir?

*The President.* Yes. One of the first things that I ever told him when we met, I said, "There are two of us here in this room, just two men." And I said, "It's a unique situa-

tion. Between us, we have the power to start world war III, or between us, we have the power to bring peace to the world—a lasting peace." And apparently, we've been working in that direction.

#### *Soviet Military Reductions*

*Q.* Mr. President, if the Soviet Union makes good on it and does reduce U.S. troop strength, there's talk on Capitol Hill that perhaps the U.S. can follow suit, and in the process reduce our defense spending and make an impact on the budget deficit. Do you foresee that as a realistic possibility?

*The President.* Now, I guess I wasn't switching signals here fast enough at the very beginning of this. Are you suggesting that the defense spending is—

*Q.* Soviet troop cuts could lead to some cuts on our own, and that this would help to reduce the deficit. People are already looking—some Democrats—thinking that this may help us to reduce the deficit.

*The President.* Well, once again, I must repeat, that can't happen with our defense spending until we have reached a parity and at which then both sides can continue the reduction of weapons and keeping it at a parity. But that is not true today. The dropping of 500,000 military personnel still leaves them with 5 million under arms. They still outnumber us in tanks and artillery weapons after they make these cuts. So, we haven't achieved parity, but at least if he goes through with that and succeeds in that, he is going to bring it down to a range where I think that he would see that we could proceed and continue then mutually reducing arms.

*Q.* Thank you, Mr. President. Merry Christmas.

*The President.* Thank you. Merry Christmas to you all.

*Note: The President's 44th news conference began at 8 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. It was broadcast live on nationwide radio and television.*



## **Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater on the President and Mrs. Reagan's Medical Examinations *December 9, 1988***

The President and First Lady completed their annual physical and postoperative examinations at approximately 5 o'clock this afternoon at Bethesda Naval Hospital. The President's physician, Dr. John Hutton, says the President is in excellent health and there is no evidence of any cancer recurrence in the First Lady's mammogram. "The President is in remarkable physical condition," Dr. Hutton said.

The President's chest x-ray was clear. His urine samples were normal. There was no clinically significant change in his pulmonary condition. His colonoscopy was performed without sedation of any kind. One small piece of tissue, which resembled a small adenomatous polyp, was removed for biopsy. The tissue, taken from a point approximately 120 centimeters into the colon, and approximately 1 to 2 millimeters in

size, will be tested over the weekend. It appeared to be benign. The stress test and electrocardiogram showed the President's cardiovascular system is unchanged and normal. Similarly, the CAT scan test showed no intra-abdominal abnormality.

Mrs. Reagan's mammogram showed no evidence of cancer of any kind. Physical examination showed her condition was normal. This was the First Lady's second mammogram since undergoing a left modified radical mastectomy in October 1987. The First Lady believes strongly in the use of mammography for the early detection of breast cancer. She urges women to be regularly tested.

Following the tests, the President, and Mrs. Reagan briefly visited with Justice William Brennan, who is also in Bethesda Naval Hospital.

## **Appointment of John O. Koehler as a Member of the National Commission for Employment Policy *December 9, 1988***

The President today announced his intention to appoint John O. Koehler to be a member of the National Commission for Employment Policy for a term expiring March 20, 1991. He would succeed Max L. Rowe.

Since 1985 Mr. Koehler has been president of Koehler International, Ltd., in Stamford, CT. In 1987 he served as Assistant to the President and Director of Communications at the White House. From 1957 to 1985, Mr. Koehler worked for the Associated Press News Agency, serving in numerous capacities: reporter and editor, 1957-1959; foreign correspondent in Frankfurt, Germany, 1959; head of the Bonn

bureau, 1960-1963; chief correspondent in Berlin, 1963; chief of bureau in New Jersey, 1965; deputy director of personnel, 1967; general executive for personnel, 1968; general executive for the world services division, 1973; general executive for special international projects, 1975; assistant to president and general manager, 1976-1977; and deputy director, assistant general manager, and managing director of world services, 1977-1983.

Mr. Koehler served in the U.S. Army Reserve, 1954-1957. He was born June 11, 1930, in Dresden, Germany. He is married and currently resides in Stamford, CT.

## Radio Address to the Nation on Soviet-United States Relations *December 10, 1988*

### *My fellow Americans:*

On Wednesday, this week, I met with Soviet President Gorbachev for the fifth time. Together we stood under the gaze of Lady Liberty, speaking of the prospects of peace for the peoples of our two nations and for all the world. Yes, since our first summit in Geneva 3 years ago, we've traveled a great journey that has seen remarkable progress, a journey we continue to travel together. I am pleased that the Soviet Union has accepted our offer of humanitarian aid in the wake of their devastating earthquake tragedy.

This has also been a period of important change inside the Soviet Union. The greater openness permitted by Moscow can be found in films, art, and literature. There is greater tolerance for those seeking to peacefully assemble, and the official press carries more independent opinions and factual reporting.

And just a few years ago, who would have anticipated seeing a Soviet leader stand before the world community, heralding a plan for economic restructuring and military redeployments, and promising to meet the world community's highest standards of human rights? If this vision is realized and these promises are turned into deeds, we would be witnessing a dramatic change in the Soviet system, a long-awaited break with the past, and the opening of a new era in international affairs.

Certainly the Soviet reforms have their limits, and brave dissenters within that country who have sought a fuller measure of openness continue to be dealt with harshly. But I was encouraged by the new promises of reform that Mr. Gorbachev made before the United Nations and hope to see these and past promises translated into permanent institutional changes that will signal to the peoples of the Soviet Union and the world a courageous commitment to a new path of democratization. We already see unprecedented diversity in Eastern Europe, with some countries pursuing reforms that go even beyond the Soviet

example, while other countries continue to lag behind. We hope to see the day when all countries of Eastern Europe enjoy the freedom, democracy, and self-determination that their peoples have long awaited.

Just a decade ago, some intellectuals widely predicted what they called convergence: the idea that the democratic world and the Communist world would merge into one hybrid system. The main question amounted to how much freedom would democratic nations have to give up in the bargain. But instead, the free world held firm to its democratic values, cleaving to truths deeply rooted in Western culture and our Judeo-Christian tradition.

Moreover, we spoke openly of the moral superiority of our ideal of freedom. We candidly criticized the violations of human rights occurring behind the Iron Curtain. We rebuilt our defenses and with our allies worked to counter international aggression by our totalitarian adversaries. And we exhibited that scarcest of commodities: patience. And our steadfastness, our policies, our whole approach has borne fruit. Perhaps the most dramatic achievement came 1 year ago, when Mr. Gorbachev and I signed the historic INF treaty to eliminate an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles.

Next week, the Prime Ministers of two of our key NATO allies, Turkey and Italy, will visit Washington. And certainly, along with other issues, we plan to discuss this week's visit by Mr. Gorbachev and the strategic situation in Europe.

For some time now, the Soviet bloc has had overwhelming superiority in conventional forces in Europe, so we welcome the Soviet force reductions that are promised. But let's remember this: Even after these redeployments are completed in 1991, the Warsaw Pact will still have a large conventional advantage—an edge of about 5-to-2 in tanks and artillery and some 300,000 more troops. These unilateral reductions would, however, give a long-awaited encouragement for our efforts to achieve the

genuine balance in conventional forces that would assure greater security and stability in Europe.

Well, in these brightest of times, let us recall that in the darkest days of World War II, when hopes for the free world seemed most bleak, Winston Churchill rallied us to carry on, saying that "We have not journeyed all this way because we are made of sugar candy." By summoning all their strength and courage, and by pulling together, the allies prevailed. The war was won.

The decades following World War II were filled with political tensions and threats to world freedom. But in recent years, we've seen hopes for a free and peaceful future

restored and the chance for a new U.S.-Soviet relationship emerge. To the American people and to our allies, I would echo Churchill and say we have not come this far through lack of strength or any weakness in our resolve, nor has there been anything inevitable about what we've achieved. The unity, confidence, power, and firmness of the democracies has brought us forward, and maintaining a strong alliance will keep us moving forward.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from Camp David, MD.*

## Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater on the President's Meeting With American Indian Leaders

*December 12, 1988*

President Reagan today met with Indian leaders for approximately 20 minutes to review Indian policy and recognize the achievements and contributions of the tribes. The President outlined his 1983 Indian policy statement, which stated a commitment to self-determination on the part of the Indian tribes. "Indians should have the right to choose their own life," the President said, "the right to have a say in what happens in Indian country. Our tribes need the freedom to spend the money available to them, to create a better quality of life and meet their needs as they define them." The President said, "Tribes must make those decisions, not the Federal Government."

Ivan Sydney, chairman of the Hopi Tribe, noted the new Hopi High School recently completed by their tribe. He asked for similar educational opportunities for other tribes and for the creation of jobs after education. "We have the best answers to our problems," Chairman Sydney said. "We need a helping hand, not a handout."

Phillip Martin, tribal chief of the Mississippi Choctaw, said, "We need jobs, an en-

vironment to put people to work." He suggested an economic council composed of private sector representatives, the Indian tribes, and the Government to create employment opportunities.

Wilma Mankiller, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, said the administration policy of self-determination works and should continue. "We are looking for a Federal partnership, not handouts," she said. She called for the transfer of Federal resources to the tribal level for determination on how the money should be spent.

President Reagan thanked the tribal leaders for coming to the White House. He praised their commitment to self-determination and their ingenuity in developing private sector opportunities.

The tribal leaders had lunch with Secretary Hodel and other Federal officials before the meeting with President Reagan. The afternoon session was also attended by Secretary Bowen; Ray Combs, Assistant Secretary of HUD for Public and Indian Housing; and Ross Swimmer, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs.

## Remarks to Administration Officials on Domestic Policy December 13, 1988

Thank you, Ken Duberstein, and thank you all very much. You know, if there's anything I'll miss about this job, it's the warmup band. Aren't they great? *[Laughter]*

Members of the Cabinet and friends, each year we in the administration have gathered here to review our progress and look forward to the work ahead. And today, in keeping with that tradition, I want to talk to you about all that we've achieved on the domestic front during our time in office and about some of the unfinished business before the Nation.

I can't help finding it hard to believe that this chapter in the American saga is about to end. Yes, there are many things that I'll miss when I'm back at the ranch. The courtly courtesy of Sam Donaldson *[ABC News]*. *[Laughter]* The your-wish-is-our-command helpfulness of Congress. *[Laughter]* Yet as soon as I get home to California, I plan to lean back, kick up my feet, and take a long nap. *[Laughter]* Now, come to think of it, things won't be all that different after all. *[Laughter]*

But, you know, I'll rest a whole lot easier knowing that I've left the White House in good hands. There hasn't been a transition like this since Inauguration Day in 1837, when Andrew Jackson turned the keys to the store over to Martin Van Buren. And, no, I don't remember that day. *[Laughter]* When you get to be my age, you don't remember anything that recent. *[Laughter]*

Now, our critics on the other side and in the media say that the new President doesn't have a mandate. But I just can't help wondering, if their candidate had been the one to win by the second largest margin of any President running for a first term in more than three decades, would they have said that he didn't have a mandate? Have we ever had a clearer mandate? Strong judges, a strong defense, and—even people who can't read lips should have got this one by now—no new taxes!

Well, yes, today, as in the past 8 years, it's true: We are the change, and this year the

American people shouted out loud and clear that they want the change to continue. And I know that under President George Bush it will.

What a change it's been. For what we've seen and been privileged to participate in these last 8 years has been more than the victory of a program or the triumph of a position on this issue or that. A force broader and deeper has moved in our land, a force with the power and fury, the strength and grace, of a truth whose time has come, a force that is rooted in the depths of this great and noble experiment we call America: the force of freedom.

Yes, we all know that what has been at stake during our time in Washington is the course of an ancient and enduring struggle, a struggle in which we Americans have a special place. At its edges, this struggle is not so much between good and evil, between absolute freedom and immediate slavery; but between hope and despair, between those who shoulder the promise and the burden of freedom and those who would—in the name of a false determinism—take us a mile or two more down what Friedrich Hayek called the road to serfdom. History records a few significant turning points in this epic struggle, and surely in years to come it will tell that one of those turning points came when, after a generation of gestation, a revolution of ideas became a revolution of governance on January 20, 1981.

Now, I know that you've often heard me recall the condition of the country, and particularly of the economy before we took office: soaring interest and inflation rates, lagging productivity and investment, falling real family income, growing poverty, and stalled economic growth. But the most remarkable thing about that time—as bad as things were becoming—was not the hardship, but the attitude of our leaders. Too many of our leaders told us that America's troubles were the fault of “we, the American people,” as if somehow we'd let our leaders down, and not the other way

around. They told us that we'd caught a disease called "malaise." And then they turned around and told us that even if we reformed there wasn't much we could do because great historic forces were at work, the problems were all too complicated for solution, fate and history were against us, and America was slipping into an inevitable decline.

Well, Whittaker Chambers once wrote that, in his words, "Human societies, like human beings, live by faith and die when faith dies." Well, there's a special faith that has, from our earliest days, guided this sweet and blessed land. It was proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence and enshrined in the Constitution. It found a home in even our most remote frontier settlements, and from every corner of the globe, it has drawn tens of millions of tempest-tossed dreamers to our shores. Yes, it was what our founders meant when they inscribed on our great seal the words that in translation say, "A new order for the ages." It is a faith in the wisdom and redeeming power of a free people. And in saying that America has entered an inevitable decline, our leaders of just a decade ago were confessing that, in them, this faith had died.

Well, that's when the American people rounded up a posse, swore in this old sheriff, and sent us riding into town, where the previous administration had said the Nation's problems were too complicated to manage. Well, we said of course they are; so government should stop trying to manage them, stop putting its faith in the false god of bureaucracy, and trust the genius of the American people instead. Yes, we said, it's time to return to the principles of our founders: the principles of the Constitution and the principles of limited government—free enterprise and respect for family, community, and faith. And as a first step, we said that the way to restore vitality to the economy was to cut marginal tax rates and cut needless regulations.

We did both. We cut the top tax rate in the 1981 tax act, and then we cut it again in the 1986 tax reform. Our cuts in needless regulations have been at least as significant; and as with tax cuts, other countries, including Japan, are rushing to catch up. Of just

one of these reforms, the streamlining of the Food and Drug Administration review of new drugs to treat AIDS, cancer, and other devastating diseases, the *Wall Street Journal* wrote almost 2 years ago, and I'm quoting now: "Among the initiatives of the Reagan administration, it will rank with tax cuts and the Strategic Defense Initiative."

Well, you know the results of what we called in the 1980 campaign our economic recovery program: the longest peacetime economic expansion on record—almost 19 million new jobs created, real family income up over 10 percent, poverty rate down, interest rates and inflation way down. In fact, Milton Friedman has suggested that when improvements in product quality are taken into account, underlying inflation may have disappeared altogether.

Meanwhile, we're in the middle of the greatest boom in entrepreneurship in our history and the greatest explosion of research and new technology in all of the entire industrial revolution. This entire industrial revolution boosted productivity—or that original one did—by a factor of a hundred. But according to Carver Mead, the godfather of the semiconductor: "The microelectronic revolution has already enhanced productivity in information-based technology by a factor of more than a million, and the end isn't in sight yet."

Today America's reinvigorated industries are exporting more than ever before. But that would never have happened if, with the American people behind us, we hadn't kept domestic protectionist forces at bay while we opened markets abroad—another major achievement. And with the coming implementation of the U.S.-Canada free trade agreement, the century's third try at a free trade agreement between our countries, and a new GATT round, we're taking giant steps toward a new era of free and fair trade throughout the world and a new era of growth here at home.

World leaders have, in my presence, shaken their heads in wonderment and spoken with awe of the "American miracle." And you know that we're doing something to the way people think when a Socialist Prime Minister of Italy says in public, as happened a while back, that our policies

are so successful as to, in his words, "make not only Italy but the whole of Europe think." And then, echoing him, the chief economic spokesman of—of all things—the Italian Communist Party added, and again I'm quoting: "The old ideas of socialism are in crisis. It is the problem of statism, a program that doesn't take into account individual needs and values." I could have told them that years ago.

Well, here at home again, we worked with a bipartisan coalition in Congress to save a faltering Social Security system from bankruptcy, to enact a pay-as-you-go plan that helps free the elderly from financial consequences of catastrophic illness, and to reform our welfare system. Our welfare system now includes strengthened requirements that fathers help support their children and, for the first time, work requirements for those able to work. At the same time, we've prompted even bolder State experiments with welfare reform, as well as State experiments with a bright ray of hope for America's poor: enterprise zones. And we've begun to test selling public housing units to the tenants who live in them.

Now, not everything we did can or should be measured in dollars and cents. "Justice is the end of government," wrote de Tocqueville. He said we would appoint judges who understood crime, criminals, and the Constitution; and we have. As our judicial appointees have begun to fill the bench, Federal sentences have grown a third longer than in 1980. And now on the Supreme Court and our appeals courts, we have more and more Justices and judges who appreciate the hardships of police work, who can see the distinction between the criminal and the victim of crime, and who know the difference between making the law and interpreting it.

And talking about crime, I think it's a crime that one of the best men ever nominated was kept off the United States Supreme Court: Robert Bork. But even so, who knows, maybe in the next few years, the courts will even figure out what the American people know: that the right to abortion is not in the Constitution and the right to pray, including for schoolchildren to pray, is.

In 1982 I announced to the Nation that

we were going to go after the mob like no other administration in history. Within a few years, organized crime convictions had quadrupled. Today we have the mob on the ropes. We're going to keep them there. Yes, we launched a war on organized crime and on drugs. Federal drug convictions have nearly tripled. Cocaine seizures are up 1,800 percent. And it seems as if almost every week, of late, brings news of another international roundup of gangsters.

We've put the Federal Government on the side of children and families, going after child pornographers while working with Congress virtually to end Federal funding of abortions. We've also issued regulations to ensure that no friendly [federally] supported title X family planning program provides abortion counseling or referral. And meanwhile, a certain lady I know has been teaching America's young people to just say no to drugs. And more of them are than ever before. I can't tell you how proud I am of Nancy.

But in education, we've helped spark a nationwide grassroots movement to return quality to our schools. State after State and school system after school system have introduced reforms, from merit pay for teachers to getting back to basics—the four R's: readin', writin', 'rithmetic, and respect for the teacher—and return an appreciation of fundamental values to America's classrooms. For as Teddy Roosevelt said, but too many seemed for too long to forget: "To educate a man in mind, but not in morals, is to create a menace to society."

And while our feet have been planted on the ground, our eyes have been turned toward the stars. We have overcome tragedy and pushed forward on such visionary projects as the space station and the space plane, even as we've cleared the way for development of a private launch industry and for the commercial development of space. I believe that the opening of space to the questing dynamism of our free enterprise system may turn out to be among the most significant developments in space exploration since the first landing on the Moon. Combine that with the renaissance in private research that our economic policies have spawned and our commitment to

fields of research ranging from AIDS-related studies of the immunological system to the superconducting supercollider, and who can doubt that American technology will continue to set the pace for the world in the generation ahead?

Yes, from the economy to science and in every other field, we've followed the lead of the American people these last 8 years and chosen hope. Like the American people, we've chosen always to stand on the side of family and opportunity and freedom. We have looked back to the kind of America our fathers intended, and their wisdom has given us the strength, the balance, and the vision to look forward.

But as we look ahead, there is, of course, one area in particular where work is still left to do: the budget. In 52 of the last 56 years, the House of Representatives has been in the hands of the other party; and both Houses of Congress for 46 of those 56 years. And in all but 8 of those years, the Government has run a deficit. And under the Constitution, only Congress can spend money; the President can't appropriate a penny. Even so, with Congress dragged along kicking and screaming, we've made remarkable progress. We have slowed the rate of growth in Federal spending to a third of what it was the year before we took office. And we have transformed the debate on the budget; you don't hear people argue anymore that deficits are good or that they don't matter.

Still, it's no secret that one of my great disappointments as I leave office is that the Federal budget itself is not yet balanced. I've given our experience with the budget a great deal of thought. And I would like to speak for a moment about one of the principal lessons I have learned, a lesson that I believe that has lasting importance.

It sometimes seems to many Americans that what might be called a triangle of institutions—parts of Congress, the media, and special interest groups—is transforming and placing out of focus our constitutional balance, particularly in the areas of spending and foreign policy. Some have used the term "iron triangle" to describe something like what I'm talking about, and with apologies to them, I'll borrow that term.

A measure of this iron triangle's power

derives from its permanence. Administrations come and go, but the members of the iron triangle endure. Even the body that the framers of our Constitution intended to be the most vulnerable to shifts in public attitudes, the House of Representatives, has—with a combination of gerrymandering, changes in campaign finance rules, and the powers of the incumbency—become a virtually permanent chamber, no longer truly responsive to the people. With a 98-percent rate of reelection, there is less turnover in the House than in the Supreme Soviet, and a seat in Congress is one of the most secure jobs in America.

But the iron triangle's power also comes from its ability to focus debate and overwhelming resources—like campaign money and letter writing campaigns—on issues that don't command broad and intense national attention. Yes, as I said a moment ago, thanks to us, most liberals are now afraid to discuss new spending. But go one step into greater detail, to the merits of this or that restraint on spending, and the iron triangle has virtually shut off public debate. Special interest groups focus all their resources and members on this line or that in the budget. And Members of Congress, particularly liberal Members, with their dependence on special interest campaign financing and their fear of bucking any group that is strongly committed to a spending program, take up the banner and join the charge.

It helps the special interests that the Government spends a great deal of money without Congress ever casting a vote. Now, I'm not talking here about Social Security, but of the many formula spending programs. When we came to town, bracket creep let Congress raise taxes without voting a tax increase. With indexing and by beating down inflation, we stopped that. But the same thing has not happened with formula spending. The result is that it's easier for most Members of Congress to lay low and do nothing than to take the political heat of voting for a change.

You'd think the media might act as a check on all this, but too often it doesn't. Now, let me say, no one who sits in my seat can have anything but the greatest respect

for the media and the role they play in our system. But it is also clear that too many members of the media approach issues like Federal spending from a superficial perspective. Our positions are reported in caricature. Special interest charges are reported uncritically, and the public's understanding suffers. Shouldn't we expect better of those who act in the name of the public's right to know? *[Applause]*

What we're talking about here is the very thing our Constitution was designed to protect us against: a rise in the power of what Madison called factions. And I believe the budget crisis would not be nearly so serious today had not the Constitution itself been, in essence, rewritten nearly 15 years ago, upsetting the calculus of consent within our system and opening the way for the situation we now have.

I'm speaking of the Budget Act of 1974. In a recent article in *Commentary* magazine, legal commentator L. Gordon Crovitz wrote that the act, in his words, "was crafted by Congress to rob the President of the ability to limit spending while making it possible for a fragmented collection of Congressmen to spend and, at the same time, to evade responsibility for doing so."

Well, as originally drafted, the 1974 act would have replaced the President's disciplining role in the budget process with institutional disciplines within Congress. But some complained that the proposed plan would, quoting a study paper of the time, "lock the congressional budget process into a conservative mold for generations to come." Well, Congress fixed that and changed the plan. And while, as I said, we've run deficits for most of the past five and a half decades, the really big deficits started coming immediately after the act was passed, and they've kept right on rolling ever since.

Can you imagine a situation where any head of a company or head of a household is forced to spend every dime? But that's the situation the President is in now. If Congress appropriates it, the President has to spend it, whether he needs all the money to do the job or not.

And why do we have deficits? It's not because of a lack of revenues. Federal revenues have grown by \$375 billion since 1981.

But spending has grown by \$450 billion. And for the record, less than \$140 billion of the spending increase went to defense. Next year, we expect revenues to increase by another \$80 billion without new taxes. So, the challenge before us is setting spending priorities, deciding where to spend some of the additional revenue, but not spending it all so we can reduce the deficit. Now, that shouldn't be so hard, but history suggests that Congress will want to spend it all and then some.

When I came to office, I found in the Presidency a weakened institution. I found a Congress that was trying to transform our government into a quasi-parliamentary system. And I found a Washington colony that—through the iron triangle—was attempting to rule the Nation according to its interests and desires more than the Nation's.

I've used the President's ability to frame the broadest outlines of debate to compensate for some of the weakening of the office. This year we also put an end—I hope for good—to the use of monster continuing resolutions to make the congressional budget veto-proof. But we have not restored the constitutional balance, at least not fully, and I believe it must be restored.

In the long run, the situation we have now isn't good for anyone—even the members of the iron triangle. Fundamentally, the American people know what's up, and they don't like it. They may reelect their Congressmen, but they trust Congress itself less and less. They may watch or read the media, but they stop believing it. And they show more and more dislike for special interest influence. The only question is: When will they say once and for all that they've had enough?

The strength of our nation has never been with the Washington colony but with the American people. The budget deficit is the colony's last stand. In the last 8 years, we've taken giant steps toward shutting down their game of tax-and-spend. We've succeeded as much as we have because even if the American people can't follow every issue that has its day in this city, in the end they know how the chips are falling. I believe that soon they'll be saying



with greater and greater force that it's time to restore our constitutional balance. And I believe that they'll join us in saying that the place to start is with enhanced rescission authority and a line-item veto for the President, with the balanced budget amendment to the Constitution. Do that, and the Federal budget deficit will be ancient history in no time.

As we face the battle ahead, we'll find strength in remembering that we have already fought great battles and won great victories. And we should never forget how much those victories mean not only to America but to peoples throughout the world. Writer George Gilder has said that we have "launched a global revival of capitalism." And, yes, the days are gone when, for example, a British intellectual like historian A.J.P. Taylor could say that "Nobody in Europe believes in the American way of life, that is, private enterprise." Well, now, even in the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, our example of private enterprise has an almost irresistible appeal.

But our achievement is more than simply economic. In his memoirs of imprisonment in the Soviet Union, Natan Shcharanskiy tells of how he was taken during a break in his trial to a special holding cell. Think of the hopelessness of one who, despite his courage and conviction, nevertheless knows that years in the *gulag* are ahead of him and his once normal life is behind. And then in that moment his eyes lit on a

scratching of graffiti left by another prisoner of conscience, also a *refusenik*. It said simply, "Be strong and courageous," and it was signed. And with that message from another man whose spirit was free though his body was not, he found the strength to go on.

We're free in body as well as spirit. But our success these last 8 years is also a message of hope to those who yearn for freedom all over the world. We've put the lie to the myth of determinism and despair, and reaffirmed that no force in this world can match that of the robust spirit of free men and women. Political philosopher Michael Novak has written that "The major division in American politics is not economic but moral." And so it is, freedom and hope versus determinism and despair, and thanks to men and women like you, the cause of hope and freedom is on the march.

And now as I prepare to lay down the mantle of office, as I see how far we've come and the transformations we've wrought, and I know who will take my place, I cannot help believe that what Kipling said of another time and place is true today for America: "We are at the opening verse of the opening page of the chapter of endless possibilities."

Thank you, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:20 a.m. at DAR Constitution Hall. He was introduced by Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President.*

## Accordance of the Personal Rank of Ambassador to Ann B. Wroblewski While Serving as United States Representative to the United Nations Conference on Illicit Drug Trafficking *December 13, 1988*

The President today accorded the personal rank of Ambassador to Ann B. Wroblewski during the tenure of her service as United States Representative to the United Nations Plenipotentiary Conference to negotiate the Convention Against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, Austria, November 25–De-

cember 20, 1988.

Ms. Wroblewski is presently Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Matters (INM). Prior to her appointment in September 1986, she served as Acting Assistant Secretary for INM from May to September and served as Deputy Assistant Secretary from 1985. Ms. Wroblewski was Spe-

cial Projects Director for the First Lady at the White House, 1981–1985. She was appointed a member of the Interagency Committee on Women's Business Enterprise in October of 1983. Prior to her government service, Ms. Wroblewski was assistant press secretary to Senator Edward Gurney of Florida, 1973–1974; traveling press secretary for Florida candidate Jack Eckerd, 1974 and 1978; research assistant to the

House Republican Research Committee, 1975–1978; press secretary to Congressman Lou Frey, 1975–1978; and deputy press secretary and director of scheduling for Senator Richard Stone of Florida, 1979–1980.

Ms. Wroblewski graduated from Stephens College (B.A., 1972). She was born April 3, 1952, in Fort Lauderdale, FL. She is married to Phillip Truluck, and they reside in Bethesda, MD.

## **Designation of Jean McKee as Acting Chairman of the Federal Labor Relations Authority**

*December 13, 1988*

The President today designated Jean McKee as Acting Chairman of the Federal Labor Relations Authority. She would succeed Jerry Lee Calhoun.

Since 1986 Ms. McKee has been a member of the Federal Labor Relations Authority in Washington, DC. Prior to this she was Executive Director for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service in Washington, DC, 1983–1986. She was director of

government relations for the General Mills Restaurant Group, 1980–1983. In addition to her professional career, Ms. McKee has served in a variety of political, community, and educational organizations.

Ms. McKee graduated from Vassar College (B.A., 1951). She was born June 20, 1929, in New Haven, CT, and currently resides in Washington, DC.

## **Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater on the Southwestern Africa Peace Settlement**

*December 13, 1988*

The signing of the protocol of Brazzaville this morning by the Governments of South Africa, Cuba, and Angola opens the way to peace and stability in southwestern Africa. This development fulfills President Reagan's policy determination made early in this administration to seek the removal of all foreign troops from Angola, the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia, and support for the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] freedom fighters in Angola. It was the combination of the United States steadfast support for

these objectives and skillful mediation over a period of 8 years that made this breakthrough for peace possible.

The American mediating team, the participating governments, and President Sassou-Nguesso of the Congo are to be congratulated for their role in this extraordinary achievement. We hope that this major diplomatic milestone in southern Africa will be followed by renewed efforts to settle the internal conflict in Angola through a process of national reconciliation and peaceful negotiation among Angolans.

## Remarks to the Business-Government Relations Council December 13, 1988

Well, thank you all very much. I'm very happy to be with you today to talk about what we've accomplished these past 8 years and to look forward to what there is yet to accomplish. The Business-Government Relations Council stood with this administration as we fought the established wisdom that once ridiculed our ideas about economic growth and taxation. The companies that you represent recognize that they would not be able to succeed in the increasingly competitive world marketplace without major reforms at home. And that's why you supported us as we fought to cut taxes, eliminate unnecessary regulations, and restrain the growth of Federal spending.

That was quite a battle, but the battle was worth it, and the facts bear this out: 6 full years of uninterrupted economic growth, the longest peacetime recovery in history; an unemployment rate of 5.4 percent; and almost 19 million new jobs created since our recovery began. Today more Americans are at work than ever before in the history of this great country. And a greater percentage of the total work force is currently employed. Now, that total work force—I had to come here to find out what they meant by that. That's everybody in the United States, male and female, 16 years and up. And 62.6 percent of them currently employed.

Well, let's take a look at our successes from a Yuletide perspective. According to a Philadelphia bank, the index of the cost of giving your true love the gifts mentioned in the carol "The Twelve Days of Christmas" declined by six-tenths of a percent this year. [Laughter] The price of pear trees fell—[laughter]—and the price of partridges was unchanged. [Laughter] However, I must sadly report that costs rose for pipers piping and drummers drumming. [Laughter] So, you see, we still have some work to do.

We understood the key to prosperity was low-inflationary growth, and we achieved it. Our other aim—cutting the budget deficit—was hampered by a budgetary process that can only be called insane. And so, I

continue to support two measures to stop runaway Federal spending: The line-item veto and the balanced budget amendment. George Bush needs them, and I hope you will help him get them.

Now, I know Clayton will be talking to you about the Uruguay round mid-term review in Montreal last week, but let me just say this: We've made remarkable strides during this decade toward our goal of free and fair world trade not only in the GATT but also through our passage of the U.S.-Canada free trade agreement. There are many who said that we could not stem the tide of protectionism, that the only way to respond to unfair trading practices was to close off our own market. Well, we didn't want to succumb to this defeatist attitude. So, we launched the Uruguay round against all odds 2 years ago. And the mid-term review—we reached agreement on a framework to move the negotiation forward in all but the two most difficult areas: agricultural and [for] intellectual property.

We remain committed to an international trading system based on the principles of freedom and fairness. And we'll continue to press for the end of agricultural subsidies and the protection of intellectual property. We're confident these aims can be achieved. And when they are, I believe the people of the world will know a prosperity of which we have only the slightest glimmering.

So, as I take my leave of you, I ask you to continue the battle—the battle for the line-item veto and the balanced budget amendment and free trade throughout the world. I was one of the 43 Governors in this country that had the line-item veto. I used it 943 times in the 8 years and was never overridden once. When you line-item those things that may be passable when they're all buried with other things and then send them back for them to vote on them, standing out there all by themselves, they don't vote the same way. [Laughter]

Well, thank you all, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 2:08 p.m. during a briefing in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his remarks,*

*he referred to Clayton K. Yeutter, United States Trade Representative.*

## Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater on the President's Meeting With Ambassador Han Xu of China

*December 14, 1988*

Tomorrow, December 15, marks the tenth anniversary of the announcement of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China.

Today President Reagan met with PRC Ambassador Han Xu at the White House to convey his personal good wishes to the Chinese people on this occasion. The President noted the historically warm feelings of Americans for the Chinese people and the major contributions that Americans of Chinese descent have made, and continue to make, to the development of our country and the enrichment of our heritage.

During the meeting, the President recalled that his three predecessors, of differing parties and viewpoints, had all worked

with China's leaders to bring our nations and peoples closer together. He expressed satisfaction at having been able to continue and expand on their efforts. The President looked back with pleasure on the warm hospitality he had received during his own visit to China in 1984, when he had been able to see firsthand the great strides China was making to implement reforms and better the life of its people.

In conclusion, the President expressed confidence that with our relationship firmly grounded on the three U.S.-China joint communiques of 1972, 1979, and 1982, China and the United States would be able to work together in the years ahead to forge even stronger ties and build a safer and more prosperous world.

## Proclamation 5923—To Implement the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement

*December 14, 1988*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

1. On January 2, 1988, I entered into the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement (the Agreement). The Agreement and certain letters exchanged between the Governments of Canada and the United States were approved by the Congress, in section 101(a) of the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement Implementation Act of 1988 (the Implementation Act) (Pub. L. 100-449, 102 Stat. 1851).

2. Section 201(a) of the Implementation Act authorizes the President to proclaim such modifications or continuance of existing duties, such continuance of existing duty-free or excise treatment, and such additional duties, as the President determines are necessary or appropriate to carry out Article 401 of the Agreement (including the schedule of duty reductions with respect to goods originating in the territory of Canada set forth in Annexes 401.2 and 401.7).

3. Section 202 of the Implementation Act provides for certain rules of origin. I have determined that it is necessary to include in

the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) the rules of origin set forth in section 202 (including the "Annex Rules", as that term is defined in section 202(d)). Further, pursuant to section 202(e) of the Implementation Act, in order to conform the definition of Canadian articles of original motor-vehicle equipment for purposes of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (19 U.S.C. 2001 *et seq.*) with the rules set forth in Annex 301.2 of the Agreement, I have determined that it is necessary to modify the pertinent definition set forth in general note 3(c)(iii) of the HTS.

4. Pursuant to sections 503 and 504(c) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the Trade Act) (19 U.S.C. 2463 and 2464(c)), I have determined that certain preferential tariff treatment previously afforded for purposes of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) should be continued in the HTS subheadings established by Annex II to this Proclamation.

5. Pursuant to section 466 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1466), the rate of duty imposed on equipments, or any part thereof, including boats, purchased for, or the repair parts or the materials to be used, or the expenses of repairs made in a foreign country upon a U.S.-documented vessel at its first arrival in any port of the United States is 50 percent *ad valorem*. Such duty does not apply to the cost of repair parts, materials, or expenses of repairs in a foreign country upon a U.S. civil aircraft, as defined in general note 3(c)(iv) to the HTS. I have determined that it is necessary or appropriate to provide for the staged reductions in the rate of duty on such equipments, or any part thereof, originating in the territory of Canada and the expenses of repairs made in the territory of Canada upon U.S.-documented vessels (except such civil aircraft), as set forth in Annex 401.2 of the Agreement.

6. Section 1204(b) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (the 1988 Act) (19 U.S.C. 3004(b)) confers authority upon the President to proclaim such modifications to the HTS as are necessary or appropriate to implement the applicable provisions of Executive actions taken after January 1, 1988, and before January 1, 1989.

7. Section 604 of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C.

2483) confers authority upon the President to embody in the HTS the substance of relevant provisions of that Act, of other Acts affecting import treatment, and of actions taken thereunder.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan*, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, including but not limited to sections 201 and 202 of the Implementation Act, section 1204 of the 1988 Act, and section 604 of the Trade Act, do proclaim that:

(1) In order to specify the symbol pertaining to preferential duty treatment for goods originating in the territory of Canada, general note 3(c)(i)(A) to the HTS is modified by inserting, immediately after the line reading "Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft . . . . C", a new line reading "United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement . . . . . CA".

(2) In order to implement the duty treatment provided by the Agreement and to set forth rules for determining the country of origin of goods imported into the customs territory of the United States for purposes of the Agreement and of the Automotive Products Trade Act, general note 3 to the HTS is modified as set forth in Annex I to this Proclamation.

(3) In order to provide preferential duty treatment to particular goods originating in the territory of Canada, the HTS is modified as set forth in Annex II to this Proclamation.

(4) In order to provide duty-free entry to particular goods originating in the territory of Canada, the column entitled "Rates of Duty 1-Special" for each of the HTS subheadings enumerated in Annex III to this Proclamation is modified as set forth in such Annex.

(5) In order to provide staged reductions in duties for particular goods originating in the territory of Canada, the rate column entitled "Rates of Duty 1-Special" for each of the HTS subheadings enumerated in Annex IV to this Proclamation is modified—

(a) by inserting in such column for each such subheading the rate of duty specified for such subheading in the first dated Annex column under the heading "Rates of

Duty, effective with respect to goods originating in the territory of Canada and entered on or after—”, followed by the symbol “CA” in parentheses, and

(b) effective on the date specified for the second dated Annex column under such heading and on each of the subsequent dated Annex columns, by deleting from each such subheading the “Canada” rates of duty in the HTS column entitled “Rates of Duty 1-Special” in effect on the day before the respective dates provides therein, and by inserting in lieu thereof the rates of duty specified in the next Annex column as effective on or after the respective date indicated for such column.

(6) In order to implement staged reductions in the rate of duty otherwise applicable under section 466 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to the equipments, or any part thereof, including boats, originating in the territory of Canada and the expenses of repairs made in the territory of Canada upon U.S.-documented vessels (other than civil aircraft, as defined in general note 3(c)(iv) of the HTS), such equipments, parts (including boats), and expenses of repairs shall be subject to duty at a rate of 45 percent ad valorem, effective with respect to any U.S.-documented vessel arriving in any port of the United States on or after January 1, 1989. Effective with respect to any U.S.-documented vessel (other than civil aircraft) arriving in any port of the United States on or after January 1 in each of the following years, the rate of duty set forth opposite the appropriate year shall be assessed on such equipments, parts, and repairs:

1990—40% ad valorem  
1991—35% ad valorem  
1992—30% ad valorem  
1993—25% ad valorem  
1994—20% ad valorem

1995—15% ad valorem  
1996—10% ad valorem  
1997—5% ad valorem  
1998 and thereafter—Free

(7) All previously issued Proclamations and Executive orders are superseded to the extent inconsistent with this Proclamation.

(8)(a) The amendments made by paragraph (5)(b) of this Proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the dates indicated for the respective Annex columns.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (a), this Proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1989, or, if the Agreement does not enter into force on January 1, 1989, on or after such later date as the Agreement enters into force.

(c) If the date of entry into force is later than January 1, 1989, the United States Trade Representative shall publish notice of that later date in the *Federal Register*. All other references to January 1, 1989, in this Proclamation and its annexes shall then be deemed to be that later date of entry into force.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:29 p.m., December 14, 1988]

*Note: The annexes to the proclamation were printed in the “Federal Register” of December 16.*

## Statement on Diplomatic Talks With the Palestine Liberation Organization

December 14, 1988

The Palestine Liberation Organization today issued a statement in which it accepted United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, recognized Israel's right to exist, and renounced terrorism. These have long been our conditions for a substantive dialog. They have been met. Therefore, I have authorized the State Department to enter into a substantive dialog with PLO representatives. The Palestinian Liberation Organization must live up to its statements. In particular, it must demonstrate that its renunciation of terrorism is pervasive and permanent.

The initiation of a dialog between the United States and PLO representatives is an important step in the peace process, the

more so because it represents the serious evolution of Palestinian thinking towards realistic and pragmatic positions on the key issues. But the objective of the United States remains, as always, a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. In that light, we view this development as one more step toward the beginning of direct negotiations between the parties, which alone can lead to such a peace.

The United States special commitment to Israel's security and well-being remains unshakable. Indeed, a major reason for our entry into this dialog is to help Israel achieve the recognition and security it deserves.

## Informal Exchange With Reporters on Diplomatic Talks With the Palestine Liberation Organization

December 15, 1988

*Q.* Mr. President, what is it that makes you think that we can trust a terrorist organization like the PLO now to abide by the resolutions of the U.N. and to really renounce terrorism?

*The President.* Well, because the words have been spoken and the words were the words that we have been stating were necessary. But, of course, you then also—the words must be matched by performance, and if they're not, why, we're back where we started.

*Q.* What do we do if they don't?

*Q.* What do you hope to come out of this dialog—the start of the dialog?

*The President.* Well, it's all just another step in what we've been trying for 8 years to bring about: peace in the Middle East.

*Q.* Israel is very upset about this, to say the least. Are you saying anything to them?

Do they have a reason to be somewhat upset?

*The President.* Well, I don't think so, in the sense that we have made it very plain that we have not retreated 1 inch from our position of guaranteeing the safety of Israel.

*Q.* Shouldn't we also ask Israel to abide by the resolutions?

*The President.* Well, I think that since Israel was part of the resolutions, I think Israel is already in the position of not wanting terrorism and so forth.

*Q.* Well, that isn't the point. Will she accept 242 and 338, as you're asking the Palestinians?

*The President.* Yes, I think so.

*Note: The exchange began at 11:05 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House, prior to a meeting with Prime Minister Turgut Özal of Turkey.*

## Informal Exchange With Reporters on Diplomatic Talks With the Palestine Liberation Organization

December 15, 1988

*Q.* Mr. President, assuming that the PLO lives up to its word on the resolutions and on renouncing terrorism, is it possible, really, to begin negotiations if Israel remains steadfastly opposed to dealing with the PLO?

*The President.* No, of course, because the ultimate solution does not depend on outsiders or us. Peace must be brought about by the involved nations meeting with each other and settling their differences.

*Q.* If the PLO doesn't live up to its word, what do we do?

*The President.* Well, we certainly break off communications.

*Q.* Have the talks started?

*The President.* Pardon?

*Q.* Have the talks already started?

*The President.* No, but we've named our channel, and they have expressed their intention to immediately contact him.

*Q.* Do we have a timetable for this?

*The President.* No.

*Q.* Mr. President, why will the U.S. talk with the Palestinians but not recognize the

Palestinian state?

*The President.* Well, because there is no such thing as of now. There isn't a Palestinian state. If you recognize someone it would be—as that, it would be us declaring who is in charge there.

*Q.* Could we ask the Prime Minister how he feels about this decision?

*Prime Minister De Mita.* I share this view expressed by the President. The importance of this decision is the fact of having found someone who represents the Palestinians. This helps to work towards the solution of a delicate problem because to make peace you have to know who to make peace with and who is your counterpart. And now talks will help us understand whether conditions are there for negotiation. The decision of the American Government is very important because it has solved this problem of finding the counterpart.

*Note: The exchange began at 11:50 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House, prior to a meeting with Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita of Italy.*

## White House Statement on the Soviet-United States Nuclear Testing Talks

December 15, 1988

The United States and the Soviet Union today concluded the third round of Nuclear Testing Talks (NTT) in Geneva. This round, which began on August 29, has been a successful one, highlighted by the completion of the Joint Verification Experiment (JVE) and by significant progress toward the completion of effective verification protocols for the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty (PNET) and the Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTBT).

These talks are part of step-by-step negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on the subject of nuclear test-

ing. The first priority of the talks is agreement on effective verification measures for two existing treaties, the PNET and TTBT. Neither treaty has been ratified because they were not verifiable in their original form. During this round, the delegations have substantially finished work on the verification protocol for the PNET. They have also made progress on the verification protocol for the TTBT.

Another noteworthy event during this round was the Joint Verification Experiment (JVE). Under the terms of a U.S.-



Soviet agreement negotiated in the previous round of the NTT and signed at the Moscow summit, underground nuclear explosions were conducted at the U.S. test site in Nevada in August and at the Soviet test site at Semipalatinsk in September, with observers from both sides present. The purpose of the JVE was to allow each side to demonstrate its preferred verification method for the TTBT and PNET. The results of the test were discussed during this round. We believe the experiments demonstrated the effectiveness and nonintrusive nature of CORTEX, our preferred method of on-site measurement.

Once the verification provisions for the PNET and TTBT are finalized, the treaties will be submitted to the Senate for advice and consent to ratification. Following ratification, the United States will immediately propose that we and the Soviet Union enter

into negotiations on ways to implement a step-by-step parallel program—in association with a program to reduce and ultimately eliminate all nuclear arms—of limiting and ultimately ending nuclear testing.

For the past four decades, a strong nuclear deterrent has ensured the security of the United States and our allies. As long as we must rely on nuclear weapons, we must continue to test to ensure their safety, security, reliability, effectiveness, and survivability. In this context, the United States seeks effective and verifiable agreements with the Soviet Union on nuclear-testing limitations that would strengthen security for all nations. The substantial progress which has been made in this round of the Nuclear Testing Talks is a positive step which reflects the success of the administration's practical and measured approach to nuclear testing.

## **Executive Order 12659—Delegation of Authority Regarding the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves** *December 15, 1988*

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of title 3 and sections 7427 and 7428 of title 10 of the United States Code, and in order to meet the goals and requirements of the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves, it is hereby ordered as follows:

*Section 1.* The functions vested in the President by sections 7427 and 7428 of title 10 of the United States Code are delegated to the Secretary of Energy.

*Sec. 2.* On or before June 30, 1991, the

Secretary of Energy shall prepare and submit to the President a comprehensive report of the agreements and programs executed under the authority granted under this Order. The authority delegated herein expires after October 1, 1991.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
December 15, 1988.

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:15 a.m., December 16, 1988]*

## Remarks on Lighting the National Christmas Tree *December 15, 1988*

Merry Christmas, Joe, and a very Merry Christmas to all! Nancy and I are together with you in celebration and reflection—celebration of the great miracle nearly 2,000 years ago that brought the Christ child to us and reflection on the great gifts He has bestowed upon us.

Christmas casts its glow upon us, as it does every year. And it reminds us that we need not feel lonely because we are loved, loved with the greatest love there has ever been or ever will be. In the bustle and rush of daily life, we sometimes forget how very much we have and how much we have to thank God for providing—for things as beautiful as a winter snow or babies who will be seeing their first Christmas, seeing the wonder of its beauty in their eyes. And, yes, from the poorest among us to the most fortunate, we are all blessed.

Christmas reminds us, as well, that He taught us all we need to know about caring for our fellow man and to take responsibility for the very condition of the world. Thus we must reflect: We must ever reflect upon the love we have for others and the joy we take in giving of ourselves to those who are less fortunate. From those who must depend on charity to see that their children receive a Christmas present to the tragic victims of famine and earthquake worldwide, we know what it is we must do and

how ennobling an experience it is to have done it.

We Americans live with bounties that those who lived at the time of the Christ child's birth could never have imagined. The bounties are material, yes, but chiefly they are spiritual. Those who would worship the birth of our Lord may do so in the church of their choosing and in the way of their choosing. Those among us who do not so celebrate the birth are free to share with us in this, our time of joy. In this day, when our freedom to worship is most precious, let us redouble our efforts to bring this and other greatest freedoms to all the peoples of the Earth.

May we give thanks for a free America, an America united in the wonder of a season that includes not only Christmas but Hanukkah as well. And as we light this glorious tree, may Nancy and I offer a final wish to all Americans: that every Christmas that follows will be as full of joy as we have these past years to work in your service. May God bless you all. And now Nancy will help me light the tree. And again, a very Merry Christmas.

*Note: The President spoke at 5:52 p.m. from the South Balcony of the White House during the annual Christmas Pageant of Peace. In his opening remarks, he referred to Joe Riley, president of the Pageant.*

## Executive Order 12660—National Microgravity Research Board *December 16, 1988*

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, and in the pursuance of assuring and coordinating a broader range of opportunities for research in microgravity conditions, I hereby order as follows:

*Section 1. Establishment.* (a) There is hereby established the National Microgra-

vity Research Board (hereinafter, "the Board").

(b) The Board shall be composed of the following members, or their designees:

(1) the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, who shall serve as Chairman;

(2) the Secretary of State;

(3) the Secretary of Defense;

- (4) the Secretary of Commerce;
- (5) the Secretary of Health and Human Services;
- (6) the Secretary of Transportation;
- (7) the Secretary of Energy;
- (8) the Director of the National Science Foundation; and
- (9) the Secretary or Director of other agencies, and officials of the Executive Office of the President, as the President may from time to time designate.

(c) The Board shall report to the President through the Economic Policy Council as necessary.

*Sec. 2. Functions.* (a) The Board will consult with academia and private industry and other Federal agencies as appropriate in carrying out its functions.

(b) In furtherance of its responsibilities, the Board shall:

(1) stimulate research in microgravity environments and the application thereof to commercial uses;

(2) advise Federal agencies on microgravity research priorities and opportunities;

(3) develop policy recommendations relating to the conduct and nature of microgravity research, including types of research; government, industry, and academic cooperation; and increased access to space, including a potential launch voucher program

for microgravity research purposes; and

(4) provide advice on coordinating the microgravity programs of Federal agencies by:

(i) reviewing agency plans for microgravity research and recommending priorities for the use of federally owned or leased space on microgravity facilities;

(ii) ensuring that agencies establish merit review processes for evaluating microgravity research proposals;

(iii) promoting transfer of federally funded microgravity research in furtherance of Executive Order No. 12591; and

(iv) providing oversight of Federal agency participation in international microgravity research programs.

(c) The Board shall meet as requested by the President, the Chairman, or the membership.

*Sec. 3. Board Termination Date.* Unless extended by the President, the Board shall terminate 5 years after the date of this Order.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
December 16, 1988.

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:56 a.m., December 19, 1988]*

## Remarks and a Question-and-Answer Session at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville

December 16, 1988

Well, thank you very much for that warm welcome. Governor Baliles, Congressman Slaughter, and my very special thanks, too, to Senator Warner and President O'Neil for suggesting this invitation. And you know, as President, I have certain privileges. So, I checked with President O'Neil, and I'm delighted to announce that starting Monday night you all have 4 weeks off.

But here at UVA, we are surrounded with memories of Thomas Jefferson. One of my staff mentioned that Thomas Jefferson's favorite recreation was horseback riding, and I said he was a wise man. *[Laughter]* And

another member of the staff said that Thomas Jefferson thought the White House was a noble edifice, and I said he was a man of refined taste. *[Laughter]* And a third staff member noted that, after retiring as President, Thomas Jefferson, in his seventies, didn't sit back and rest, but founded the University of Virginia; and I said: There's always an overachiever which makes it hard for the rest of us.

But no speaker can come to these grounds or see the Lawn without appreciating the symmetry not just of the architecture but of the mind that created it. The

man to whom that mind belonged is known to you as Mr. Jefferson. And I think the familiarity of that term is justified; his influence here is everywhere. And yet, while those of you at UVA are fortunate to have before you physical reminders of the power of your founder's intellect and imagination, it should be remembered that all you do here, indeed, all of higher education in America, bears signs, too, of his transforming genius. The pursuit of science, the study of the great works, the value of free inquiry, in short, the very idea of the living the life of the mind—yes, these formative and abiding principles of higher education in America had their first and firmest advocate, and their greatest embodiment, in a tall, fair-headed, friendly man who watched this university take form from the mountainside where he lived, the university whose founding he called a crowning achievement to a long and well-spent life.

Well, you're not alone in feeling his presence. Presidents know about this, too. You've heard many times that during the first year of his Presidency, John F. Kennedy said to a group of Nobel laureates in the State Dining Room of the White House that there had not been such a collection of talent in that place since Jefferson dined there alone. *[Laughter]* And directly down the lawn and across the Ellipse from the White House are those ordered, classic lines of the Jefferson Memorial and the eyes of the 19-foot statue that gaze directly into the White House, a reminder to any of us who might occupy that mansion of the quality of mind and generosity of heart that once abided there and has been so rarely seen there again.

But it's not just students and Presidents, it is every American—indeed, every human life ever touched by the daring idea of self-government—that Mr. Jefferson has influenced. Yes, Mr. Jefferson was obliged to admit all previous attempts at popular government had proven themselves failures. But he believed that here on this continent, as one of his commentators put it, "here was virgin soil, an abundance of land, no degrading poverty, a brave and intelligent people which had just vindicated its title to independence after a long struggle with the mightiest of European powers."

Well, here was another chance, an opportunity for enlightened government, government based on the principles of reason and tolerance, government that left to the people the fruits of their labor and the pursuit of their own definition of happiness in the form of commerce or education or religion. And so, it's no wonder he asked that his epitaph read simply: "Here was born [buried] Thomas Jefferson, Author of the Declaration of [American] Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for religious freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia."

Well, as that epitaph shows, for all his learning and bookishness, Mr. Jefferson was a practical man, a man who made things, things like a university, a State government, a National Government. In founding and sustaining these institutions, he wanted them to be based on the same symmetry, the same balance of mind and faith in human creativity evidenced in the Lawn. He had known personal tragedy. He knew how disorderly a place the world could be. Indeed, as a leader of a rebellion, he was himself an architect, if you will, of disorder. But he also believed that man had received from God a precious gift of enlightenment—the gift of reason, a gift that could extract from the chaos of life meaning, truth, order.

Just as we see in his architecture, the balancing of circular with linear, of rotunda with pillar, we see in his works of government the same disposition toward balance, toward symmetry and harmony. He knew successful self-government meant bringing together disparate interests and concerns, balancing, for example, on the one hand, the legitimate duties of government—the maintenance of domestic order and protection from foreign menace—with government's tendency to preempt its citizens' rights, take the fruits of their labors, and reduce them ultimately to servitude. So he knew that governing meant balance, harmony. And he knew from personal experience the danger posed to such harmony by the voices of unreason, special privilege, partisanship, or intolerance.

And I do mean personal experience. You see, despite all of George Washington's

warnings about the divisiveness of the partisan spirit, Federalists and Republicans were constantly at each other in those days. The Federalists of the Northeast had held power for a long time and were not anxious to relinquish it. Years later, a New York Congressman honored the good old days when, as he put it, "a Federalist could knock a Republican down in the streets of New York and not be questioned about it." The Federalists referred to Mr. Jefferson as—and here I quote—"a mean-spirited, low-lived fellow, raised wholly on hotcake made of coarse-ground Southern corn, bacon, and hominy, with an occasional fricasseed bullfrog." [Laughter] Well, by the way—was the 1800 equivalent of what I believe is known here at UVA as a Gus Burger. [Laughter] And an editorial in the Federalist Connecticut Courant also announced that as soon as Mr. Jefferson was elected, "Murder, robbery, rape, and adultery and incest will be openly taught and practiced." [Laughter]

Well, that was politics in 1800. So, you see, not all that much has changed. [Laughter] Actually, I've taken a moment for these brief reflections on Thomas Jefferson and his time precisely because there are such clear parallels to our own. We too have seen a new populism in America, not at all unlike that of Jefferson's time. We've seen the growth of a Jefferson-like populism that rejects the burden placed on the people by excessive regulation and taxation; that rejects the notion that judgeships should be used to further privately held beliefs not yet approved by the people; and finally, rejects, too, the notion that foreign policy must reflect only the rarefied concerns of Washington rather than the common sense of a people who can frequently see far more plainly dangers to their freedom and to our national well-being.

It is this latter point that brings me to the University of Virginia today. There has been much change in the last 8 years in our foreign relations; and this September, when I spoke to the United Nations, I summarized much of the progress we've seen in such matters as the human rights agenda, arms reduction, and resolving those regional conflicts that might lead to wider war. I will not recite all of this here again today,

but I do want you to know I found in the delegates afterward a warmth that I had not seen before—let me assure you, not due to any eloquence on my part but just a simple perception on their part that there is a chance for an opening, a new course in human events. I think I detected a sense of excitement, even perhaps like that felt by those who lived in Jefferson's time: a sense of new possibilities for the idea of popular government. Only this time, it's not just a single nation at issue: It is the whole world where popular government might flourish and prosper.

Only a few years ago, this would have seemed the most outlandish and dreamiest of prospects. But consider for just a moment the striving for democracy that we have seen in places like the Philippines, Burma, Korea, Chile, Poland, South Africa—even places like China and the Soviet Union. One of the great, unnoticed—and yet most startling—developments of this decade is this: More of the world's populace is today living in relative freedom than ever before in history; more and more nations are turning to freely elected democratic governments.

The statistics themselves are compelling. According to one organization, Freedom House, in the past 15 years the number of countries called not free declined from 71 to 50. And the countries classified as free or partly free increased from 92 to 117. When you consider that, according to the Freedom House count, 70 percent of those not living in freedom are in China and the Soviet Union—and even in those nations, as I say, we see glimpses of hope—the picture is even brighter. The most dramatic movement of all has taken place: More than 90 percent of the people are now living in countries that are democratic or headed in that direction.

This democratic revolution has been accompanied by a change in economic thinking comparable to the Newtonian revolution in physics, and that is no accident. Free-market economies have worked miracles in several nations of East Asia. A U.N. General Assembly special session on Africa has called for more market-oriented structural reform in that region. In Europe the

tide is against state ownership of property. And even in China and the Soviet Union the theoretical underpinnings of Socialist economics are being reexamined.

In this atmosphere, we've continued to emphasize prudent but deepening development of economic ties which are critical to our economic health in the conduct of our foreign policy. In our own hemisphere, we're about to implement an historic free trade agreement between the United States and Canada that could well serve as a model for the world.

These democratic and free-market revolutions are really the same revolution. They are based on the vital nexus between economic and political freedom and on the Jeffersonian idea that freedom is indivisible, that government's attempts to encroach on that freedom—whether it be through political restrictions on the rights of assembly, speech, or publication, or economic repression through high taxation and excessive bureaucracy—have been the principal institutional barrier to human progress.

But if this remarkable revolution has not been obvious to many, certainly one other eye-opening change has been self-evident. Consider for just a moment the sights we've seen this year: an American President with his Soviet counterpart strolling through Red Square and talking to passers-by about war and peace; an American President there in the Lenin Hills of Moscow speaking to the students of Moscow State University, young people like yourselves, about the wonder and splendor of human freedom; an American President, only last week, with a future American President and the President of the Soviet Union standing in New York Harbor, looking up at Lady Liberty, hearing again the prayer on the lips of all those millions who once passed that way in hope of a better life and future—a prayer of peace and freedom for all humanity.

And, yes, even this week in the devastation of Armenia, Americans and Russians making common cause, as we once made common cause against another terrible enemy 44 years ago. But it's not the visuals and the sound bites that matter. Behind all of this is a record of diplomatic movement and accomplishment.

One of those visuals you've seen in the

last year is the signing of accords between Mr. Gorbachev and me and the destruction of American and Soviet missiles. It was more than just good television, more than just action news. The INF treaty is the first accord in history to eliminate an entire class of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles. And the START treaty, which deals with far larger arsenals of long-range—or what the experts call strategic—weapons, calls for 50-percent reductions in such weapons.

In Geneva, where the portions of the draft treaty disputed by one side or the other are put in brackets, we are slowly seeing those brackets disappear. So, the treaty is coming closer. And so, too, there's progress on nuclear-testing agreements and chemical weapons, and we're about to begin new negotiations on the conventional balance in Europe. Mr. Gorbachev's recent announcement at the U.N. about troop reductions was most welcome and appreciated, but it's important to remember this is a part of and the result of a larger disarmament process set in motion several years ago.

Another area where the achievements are visible is that of regional conflicts. In Afghanistan, we've seen a settlement leading towards Soviet withdrawal. In Cambodia, the first steps have been taken toward withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. In Brazzaville, just this Tuesday, an American-mediated accord was signed that will send some 50,000 Cuban soldiers home from Angola—the second reversal of Cuban military imperialism after our rescue of Grenada in 1983.

In the matter of human rights, we've also seen extraordinary progress: the release of some political prisoners in the Soviet Union, initial steps toward a reduction of state economic controls and more politically representative forms of government, some greater scope to publish and speak critically, an increase in emigration, and visible steps toward greater religious freedom.

And finally, in our bilateral exchanges, we're seeing more Soviet and American citizens visiting each other's land and a greater interchange of scientific, cultural, and intellectual traditions. The summits themselves are indications of the progress

we've made here. I look to the day when the meetings between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States will be regular and frequent and maybe not quite so newsworthy.

Where we're strong, steadfast; we succeed. In the Persian Gulf, the United States made clear its commitment to defend freedom of navigation and free world interests. And this helped hasten an end to the Gulf war. And the country stood firm for years, insisting that the PLO had to accept Israel's right to exist, sign on to Resolutions 242 and 338, and renounce terrorism. And now that resolve has paid off.

Now the democratic revolution that I talked about earlier and all the change and movement and, yes, breakthroughs that I've just cited on the diplomatic front can be directly attributed to the restoration of confidence on the part of democratic nations. There can be little doubt that in the decade of the eighties the cause of freedom and human rights has prospered and the specter of nuclear war has been pushed back because the democracies have recovered their strength—their compass.

Here at home, a national consensus on the importance of strong American leadership is emerging. As I said before the Congress at the start of this year: No legacy would make me more proud than leaving in place such a consensus for the cause of world freedom, a consensus that prevents a paralysis of American power from ever occurring again.

Now, I think much of the reason for all of this has to do with the new coherence and clarity that we've brought to our foreign policy, a new coherence based on a strong reaffirmation of values by the allied nations. The same idea that so energized Mr. Jefferson and the other founders of this nation—the idea of popular government—has driven the revival of the West and a renewal of its values and its beliefs in itself.

But now the question: How do we keep the world moving toward the idea of popular government? Well, today I offer three thoughts—reflections and warnings at the same time—on how the Soviet-American relationship can continue to improve and how the cause of peace and freedom can be served.

First, the Soviet-American relationship: Once marked by sterility and confrontation, this relationship is now characterized by dialog—realistic, candid dialog—serious diplomatic progress, and the sights and sounds of summitry. All of this is heady, inspiring. And yet my first reflection for you today is: All of it is still in doubt. And the only way to make it last and grow and become permanent is to remember we're not there yet.

Serious problems, fundamental differences remain. Our system is one of checks and balances. Theirs, for all its reforms, remains a one-party authoritarian system that institutionalizes the concentration of power. Our foreign relations embrace this expanding world of democracy that I've described. Theirs can be known by the company they keep: Cuba, Nicaragua, Ethiopia, Libya, Vietnam, North Korea. Yes, we welcome Mr. Gorbachev's recent announcement of a troop reduction, but let us remember that the Soviet preponderance in military power in Europe remains, an asymmetry that offends our Jeffersonian senses and endangers our future.

So, we must keep our heads, and that means keeping our skepticism. We must realize that what has brought us here has not been easy, not for ourselves nor for all of those who have sacrificed and contributed to the cause of freedom in the postwar era.

So, this means in our treaty negotiations, as I've said: Trust, but verify. I'm not a linguist, but I learned to say that much Russian and have used it in frequent meetings with Mr. Gorbachev: "*Dovorey no provorey*." It means keeping our military strong. It means remembering no treaty is better than a bad treaty. It means remembering the accords of Moscow and Washington summits followed many years of standing firm on our principles and our interests, and those of our allies.

And finally, we need to recall that in the years of détente we tended to forget the greatest weapon the democracies have in their struggle is public candor: the truth. We must never do that again. It's not an act of belligerence to speak to the fundamental differences between totalitarianism and democracy; it's a moral imperative. It doesn't slow down the pace of negotiations; it

moves them forward. Throughout history, we see evidence that adversaries negotiate seriously with democratic nations only when they knew the democracies harbor no illusions about those adversaries.

A second reflection I have on all this concerns some recent speculation that what is happening in the Soviet Union was in its way inevitable, that since the death of Stalin the Soviet state would have to evolve into a more moderate and status quo power in accordance with some vague theory of convergence. I think this is wrong. It's also dangerous, because what we see in the Soviet Union today is a change of a different order than in the past.

For example, whatever the Khrushchev era may or may not have represented in Soviet internal politics, we know how aspirations for greater freedom were crushed in Poland and Germany and, even more bloodily, in Hungary. We also saw the construction of the Berlin Wall. We saw Cuba become an active client state, a client state spreading subversion throughout Latin America and bringing the entire world to the brink of war with the "missiles of October."

And let me assure you, Mr. Khrushchev gave no speeches at the U.N. like that recently given by Mr. Gorbachev. As one British U.N. official said about Khrushchev appearances there: "We were never quite sure whether it was, indeed, Mr. Khrushchev's shoe being used to pound the Soviet desk or whether Mr. Gromyko's shoe had been borrowed or whether there was an extra shoe kept under the Soviet podium especially for banging purposes." [*Laughter*]

Now, all of this was hardly encouraging for the growth of freedom and the path to peace. We know too what happened in the Brezhnev era: greater and greater expansionism; Afghanistan; economic decay and overwhelming corruption; a greater and greater burden on the peoples of the Soviet Union, on all the peoples of the world.

Now this is changing. How much and how fast it will change we do not know. I would like to think that actions by this country, particularly our willingness to make ourselves clear—our expressions of firmness and will evidenced by our plain talk, strong defenses, vibrant alliances, and

readiness to use American power when American power was needed—helped to prompt the reappraisal that Soviet leaders have undertaken of their previous policies. Even more, Western resolve demonstrated that the hardline advocated by some within the Soviet Union would be fruitless, just as our economic successes have set a shining example. As I suggested in 1982, if the West maintained its strength, we would see economic needs clash with the political order in the Soviet Union. This has happened. But it could not have happened if the West had not maintained—indeed, strengthened—its will, its commitment to world freedom.

So, there was nothing inevitable about all of this. Human actions made the difference. Mr. Gorbachev has taken some daring steps. As I've said before, this is the first Soviet leader not to make world revolution a priority. Well, let us credit those steps. Let us credit him. And let us remember, too, that the democracies, with their strength and resolve and candor, have also made a difference.

And this is the heart of my point: What happens in the next few years, whether all this progress is continued or ended—this is, in large part, up to us. It's why now, more than ever, we must not falter. American power must be exercised morally, of course, but it must also be exercised, and exercised effectively. For the cause of peace and freedom in the eighties, that power made all the difference. The nineties will prove no different.

And this brings us to my third point: the relationship between the Executive and the Congress. It's precisely where Congress and the President have worked together—as in Afghanistan and Cambodia, or resolved differences, as in Angola, the Persian Gulf, and many aspects of U.S.-Soviet relations—precisely there, our policies have succeeded, and we see progress. But where Congress and the President have engaged each other as adversaries, as over Central America, U.S. policies have faltered and our common purposes have not been achieved.

Congress' on-again, off-again indecisiveness on resisting Sandinista tyranny and aggression has left Central America a region of continuing danger. Sometimes congress-



sional actions in foreign affairs have had the effect of institutionalizing that kind of adversarial relationship. We see it in the War Powers Resolution, in the attempted restrictions on the President's power to implement treaties, and on trade policy. We see it in the attempt to manage complex issues of foreign policy by the blunt instrument of legislation—such as unduly restrictive intelligence oversight, limits on arms transfers, and earmarking of 95 percent of our foreign assistance—denying a President the ability to respond flexibly to rapidly changing conditions. Even in arms reduction, a President's ability to succeed depends on congressional support for military modernization—sometimes attempts are made to weaken my hand.

The Founding Fathers understood the need for effectiveness, coherence, consistency, and flexibility in the conduct of foreign affairs. As Jefferson himself said: "The transaction of business with foreign nations is Executive altogether. It belongs, then, to the head of that department, except as to such portions of it as are specially submitted to the Senate. Exceptions are to be construed strictly."

Well, the President and the Vice President are elected by all the people. So, too, is the Congress as a collegial body. All who are elected to serve in these coordinate departments of our National Government have one unmistakable and undeniable mandate: to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution. To this—this foremost—they must always be attentive. For a President, it means protecting his office and its place in our constitutional framework. In doing that, the President is accountable to the people in the most direct way, accountable to history and to his own conscience.

The President and Congress, to be sure, share many responsibilities. But their roles are not the same. Congress alone, for example, has the power of the purse. The President is chief executive, chief diplomat, and commander in chief. How these great branches of government perform their legitimate roles is critically important to the Nation's ability to succeed, nowhere more so than in the field of foreign affairs. They need each other and must work together in common cause with all deference, but

within their separate spheres.

Today we live in a world in which America no longer enjoys preponderant power, but must lead by example and persuasion; a world of pressing new challenges to our economic prosperity; a world of new opportunities for peace and of new dangers. In such a world, more than ever, America needs strong and consistent leadership, and the strength and resilience of the Presidency are vital.

I think if we can keep these concerns in mind during the coming years public debate and support will be enhanced and America's foreign policy will continue to prosper. All of us know the terrible importance of maintaining the progress we've made in the decade of the eighties. We're moving away from war and confrontation toward peace and freedom, and today toward a future beyond the imaginings of the past. These are the stakes. Some may find such prospects daunting. I think you should find them challenging and exciting. And I think you can see that in all of this you and your country will have a special role to play.

The issue before the world is still the same as the one that Jefferson faced so squarely and so memorably: Can human beings manage their own affairs? Is self-determination and popular, representative government possible? Mr. Jefferson's work and life amounted to a great, mighty assent to that question. So, too, will yours and America's if we can keep in mind the greatest and last lesson of Jefferson's life. And it has something to do with what I just spoke to—about the Executive and Congress.

I'm fond of recollecting that in the last years of their lives John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, who had worked so hard and well together for the Nation's independence, both came to regret that they had let partisan differences come between them. For years their estrangement lasted. But then, when both retired, Jefferson at 68 to Monticello and Adams at 76 to Quincy, they began through their letters to speak again to each other, letters that discussed almost every conceivable subject: gardening, horseback riding, even sneezing as a cure for hiccups—[laughter]—but other subjects as

well: the loss of loved ones; the mystery of grief and sorrow; the importance of religion; and, of course, the last thoughts, the final hopes of two old men, two great patriarchs, for the country that they had helped to found and loved so deeply.

"It carries me back," Jefferson wrote about his correspondence with his cosigner of the Declaration of Independence, "to the times when, beset with difficulties and dangers, we were fellow laborers in the same cause, struggling for what is most valuable to man: his right to self-government. Laboring always at the same oar, with some wave ever ahead threatening to overwhelm us and yet passing harmless we rowed through the storm with heart and hand."

It was their last gift to us, this lesson in tolerance for each other, in charity, this insight into America's strength as a nation. And when both died on the same day, within hours of each other, the date was July 4th, 50 years exactly after that first gift to us: the Declaration of Independence.

A great future is ours and the world's if we but remember the power of those words Mr. Jefferson penned not just for Americans but for all humanity: "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

Thank you, and God bless you.

### *Democracy in the Soviet Union*

Q. Mr. President—and I think I can speak for everybody—we really do thank you for coming to UVA. But my question is: Considering that Lenin claimed that the Soviets should let Capitalist countries fund the building of communism, I'd like to know what is your position on granting most-favored-nation status to the Soviet Union? And do you think if we do grant this status that it will help promote democracy in the Soviet Union?

*The President.* Well, we want to help promote this democracy in the Soviet Union, but I believe that we've got to proceed by watching whether deeds match the words. Now, in some instances, they certainly have—permitting me, for example, to speak to the students at the University of Moscow. I found out afterward, however, that they

couldn't get all the student body in, only a few hundred. So, they decided that the few hundred would be those who were members of the Young Communist League. [Laughter]

But I think that there are differences between us and with this man. When we had the first summit at Geneva, and I'll try not to make my answers this long again, people more experienced in this who would be on our team told me that if we could get just the agreement to a second summit that the summit would be worthwhile.

Well, I had an idea of my own in the first meeting. And as we sat, they on their side of the table and my team on ours, I looked across the table at the General Secretary—you know, I don't know which to call him; he's got three titles now: General Secretary, President, and Chairman—[laughter]—then he was the General Secretary—and I suggested that why didn't we leave our teams here to start talking—the subject that was raised was disarmament—and why didn't he and I go out and get some air?

Well, he jumped up before I even finished speaking. And out we went. And it was planned; there was a fire in the fireplace. It was very cold that day—down in a little house along the lake from below where we were—so we walked down. And for an hour and a half, he and I had a meeting and a discussion. And then we decided we'd better get back up to the regular meeting. [Laughter] And we were just outside the building, and he said something to me about that I had never seen Russia. And I turned to him and said, "And you have never seen the United States. You've never been in the United States before." I said, "We're having the summit here. Why don't we have the next summit in the United States, and I hereby invite you?" And he said, "I accept." And he said, "Then why don't we have the following one in 1987 in the Soviet Union?" I said, "I accept."

Well, when I told our people that we were already scheduled for two more summits—[laughter]—in our two countries, they almost fell down. They couldn't believe it. So, immediately we saw a great difference between this man and the previous leaders

of the Soviet Union. You see, I hadn't had much chance to meet with them. They kept dying on me. [Laughter]

#### *Middle East Peace Efforts*

*Q.* Mr. President, with regard to the recent developments with Yasser Arafat and the PLO, do you feel that this marks a culmination of your policies and your efforts to bring peace to the troubled region of the Middle East?

*The President.* Well, it is merely a step forward to that because peace, which does not exist there—most people forget that those countries are still technically are in a state of war with each other—it's only going to come when the principals come together to negotiate. Outside, we have been trying to help, and internationally and so forth, with the other nations. And this has been a great step forward. And again, it was similar to our using strength and sticking to our purpose in other areas that brought it about.

We had said from the very first that there were these main points, the 242 and 338 [U.N. Security Council] resolutions, the recognition of Israel's right to exist as a nation—which had never been advanced before—and things of this kind that had to be agreed to before we could have a dialog with the PLO, which was the principal opponent. And when that took place, as it just did for the first time, clearly and without fuzzing it up with ambiguous dialog, when they met those terms, we said yes. And already the process is going forward to arrange for that dialog. But the peace must be brought about by the principals in the dispute, and we're hoping that this now is the main step that will lead us toward that.

#### *Terrorism*

*Q.* Mr. President—and I would like to congratulate you on two completely successful terms as President—my question is: Do you believe that your policies on terrorism have been effective, and will the Bush administration continue these policies or embark on new ones completely on their own?

*The President.* Well, I think that the next administration—if I'm correct in your question there—yes, will continue the policy.

We adopted a policy of complete resistance to terrorism: no recognition of a country that supported it—and there were countries that did. And I think an example, the shortest example that I can give you, was when we had the irrefutable proof that Qadhafi of Libya had been responsible for terrorism that took the lives of a number of people at an airport in Europe, including some Americans—we responded.

And I'm going to knock on wood—just one more line on that. Since that response, there has been no Libyan terrorist move against any—

#### *Advice to Youth*

*Q.* Mr. President, to many people my age, you're the only President we have known, or at least care to remember. [Laughter] I know I speak for many of us when I say your words carry very special significance. What advice do you offer us as we approach a new century in an ever more uncertain future?

*The President.* Oh! Oh! [Laughter] The age group 18 to 24 among voters is the one that is most definitely in support of the type of things that we've been doing in these 8 years. But now, I have to say to you, it is the age group also in which the fewest number, or proportion, vote. So, I would suggest to you—because it's your world that we're talking about, and if you haven't gotten around to registering or bothering to vote, or you know someone that hasn't, make sure that age group of yours, who are going to have to take over the reins of government pretty soon—that you make your views known in the polling place. I think this is most vital.

And then, oh, I could lobby for an awful lot of things—[laughter]—like a balanced budget amendment and a line-item veto. [Laughter] Your Governor has that. I had it when I was Governor of California—the line-item veto.

#### *Administration Accomplishments*

*Q.* Mr. President, welcome to the University of Virginia. Thank you for coming, and I think you've been a great leader, as everyone has said. [Laughter] Thank you for your advice. I'd like to know what you feel are

your most significant accomplishments in the areas of, number one, foreign policy, and, number two, domestic policy?

*The President.* What do I feel was the most important accomplishment? Well, I think in both of those that we have redressed in foreign policy our strength. When I took office, on any given day, half of the military aircraft of the United States couldn't fly for lack of spare parts. Half of the ships in our Navy couldn't leave port for much the same reason, or lack of crew. And I immediately met with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and wanted to talk to them about restoring a patriotism where the young men and women in uniform wouldn't feel they had to get into civilian clothes when they left the base, but would be proud to be seen wearing the uniform.

Today a higher percentage of our military are high school graduates—and it's a volunteer military—than ever in our history. And there are three intelligence brackets used in the military for the assignment of people as to what proper functions and so forth—the highest percentage in the top intelligence bracket that we have ever known before in our military. And of all the things I'm proud of, I'm proud of the young men and women who are wearing our uniform more than anything. But this redressing of that—but also, I came into office thinking that—for some time I was thinking that there was a hunger for a spiritual revival in America, and I think that has taken place. I hear from more and more people talking about the pride they have in country.

On the economic front—I got a degree in economics. I didn't deserve it, but I got it. *[Laughter]* But I took away—I remembered something that happened several hundred years ago—*[laughter]*—and it was a man named ibn-Khaldun in Egypt. I didn't know they had economists then, but ibn-Khaldun said that at the beginning of the empire the tax rates were low and the revenue was great. At the end of the empire, the rates were great and the revenue was low.

So, I came away with the belief that you didn't gain revenue by raising taxes. And in fact, our whole national experience proves it. When Coolidge took to tax reductions, the revenue of the Government increased. And the same thing happened to a certain

extent with President Kennedy's tax reduction, which was similar to ours.

So, one of my first goals was to unleash the economy of this country and get government off the backs and out of an adversarial relationship with the private sector so that the people of this country could do with their freedom what they were intended to do. That's all we really have done in this administration: We got out of your way.

And we have these people that still say that we have a target of 1993 for a balanced budget. And we're meeting that target on every step now. But these people that still are talking that we're going to have to raise taxes—they'll undo the great economic reform. We have created almost 19 million new jobs in these several years of economic reform.

This personal disposable income after taxes has risen higher than it ever was before. And government revenues from the income tax increased by \$375 billion since we implemented our tax reform and our tax cut. The trouble is spending increased \$450 billion. I haven't had a budget yet. By law I have to submit a budget every year. I do, and present company excepted, the Congress just puts it on the shelf and sends me a continuing resolution of their own doing. *[Laughter]*

So, I think the great economic recovery. I have had the pleasure of facing a number of our trading partners, the heads of state of our trading partners—Japan, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and on and on—in a meeting and had them—I was the new kid in school. They'd all been there longer than I had. And they were sitting there silently, and then one of them, a spokesman, said, Tell us about the American miracle. Well, the American miracle was simply the unleashing of resources, and the last point was regulations. George Bush I put in charge of a task force to see how many government regulations he could eliminate. He eliminated so many that our estimate today is that the paperwork imposed upon you and on community governments and on State Governments has been reduced by 600 million man-hours a year. Well, I got too long on that answer. *[Laughter]*

### *President's Future Plans*

Q. Mr. President, you are, of course, near the end of your second term. After the inauguration of George Bush, what does the future hold for Ronald Reagan?

*The President.* Well, you know, in Hollywood if you don't sing or dance, you wind up as an after-dinner speaker. [Laughter] And so, that was my personal appearance role—was a speaker out there on the mashed-potato circuit. [Laughter] And there are always—I think for everyone who ever leaves this post there are things you didn't get done.

And I think I'll be out on the mashed-potato circuit again, extolling the virtues of line-item veto and a balanced budget amendment—[laughter]—and again, defending the right of us to maintain our military defenses and so forth. And I'm very

tempted about the idea—somebody's talking to me about doing a book. And there are some backstage stories that I might enjoy getting out. [Laughter] But I'm going to be active. I'm not going to be up at the ranch any more than—much that I've been able to on the visits that I occasionally make there. But I'm going to be active. And I know that Nancy's going to continue her activity in the antidrug campaign, too.

Were you the last one, or is there a sixth? Did I miscount?

*Mr. O'Neil.* That was the sixth.

*The President.* That was the sixth? All right. I miscounted. [Laughter] Thank you very much.

*Note: The President spoke at 10:35 a.m. at Cabell Hall. He was introduced by Robert O'Neil, president of the university.*

## Remarks Upon Departure From the University of Virginia in Charlottesville

*December 16, 1988*

I can't tell you how much I've been enjoying my visit here at Mr. Jefferson's university. It's great to be an Irishman at a place where students eat in a dining room called "O-Hill."

Now, I know that this is exam week, so I won't keep you long. [Laughter] But for those of you that are taking finals in literature, let me offer one helpful hint. If you're asked to name the single most memorable passage written by William Shakespeare, the answer is not "Wahoo-wa!" Everyone knows it was Chaucer who wrote that. [Laughter]

I must confess, when I attended Eureka College—and let me stop here and say hello to my brother TEEK's—I was involved with so many activities that I didn't always give my studies the time I should have. Even now, I sometimes wonder how far I might have gone had I fully applied myself—but academic performance really matters. You know, years ago, when the news first came out that I was running for Governor of California, someone asked my boss, the great

studio head, Jack Warner of Warner Brothers, what he thought of the idea. And Warner reportedly said, "No, no. Jimmy Stewart for Governor, Reagan for best friend." The only way I can explain that is Warner must have seen my grades. [Laughter]

But you know, as I look at this remarkable university which, from its academic ideals to its magnificent grounds, is so fully the product of a single man's vision, I have to say that Thomas Jefferson would be proud of this school—yes, proud of how far it's come, but even more for how closely it's stayed true to its traditions. In fact, I remember when Thomas Jefferson told me personally that his—[laughter]—that his favorite movie was "It's a Wonderful Life." I know that film has become an institution here. And if it would be hard to imagine the mythical village of Bedford Falls without George Bailey, as played by my friend Jimmy Stewart, think how much harder it would be to imagine Charlottesville, much less America, if there had been no Thomas

Jefferson.

To imagine that is almost beyond our grasp, but the underlying idea is very plain and also very exciting: that your life not only can but necessarily must make such a great difference in the lives of others, and in the world, that without you little would be the same. And that's never been more true than for your generation because today the rate of change is so remarkable that each one of you will be creating, literally inventing, a new future each step of the way.

This summer, when I spoke to the students at Moscow State University, I told them that the new technological or information revolution will fundamentally alter our world, shatter old assumptions, and reshape our lives. I said, we're emerging from the economy of the Industrial Revolution—an economy confined to and limited by the Earth's physical resources—into, as one economist titled his book, "The Economy in Mind." Well, let me put it this way: I was an economics major in college, and the traditional formulation was that the three factors of production were land, labor, and capital. But in the emerging economy, land may mean little more than the limitless grains of sand used to make microchips. Labor is coming to mean the creativity of the writer of computer software. And capital has become electronic blips of credit that rocket around the globe, crossing national borders in search of opportunity at the speed of light.

This is a new economy being created, one that exists beyond material resources or centralized planning or government control. It's driven from the ground up by our new heroes, the entrepreneurs, the explorers of the modern era, who conceive, create, and produce, and in doing so discover the future one piece at a time. I dare say that it's a path to the future that Thomas Jefferson would have approved of. We know of his belief in the individual. One glance at his beloved Monticello is enough to tell us how much he loved technology and invention. And he was also a man who respected the hard evidence that the real world provides, and that evidence has been indeed hard and clear.

The fact is that in this age of entrepre-

neurship and innovation, our economy has been thriving as never before. Starting 8 years ago, we charted a new course that lifted America up from the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression. We did it by cutting taxes, reducing the growth in government spending, and eliminating unnecessary regulation. We got government out of the way, and we put our faith in the people so they could work their magic. The result is more Americans working than ever before and the longest peacetime economic expansion ever recorded. And the nations of the world are following our example and initiating our policies. America is leading the world into a bright and glorious tomorrow. And today more than at any point in human history, we can truly say that the future belongs to the free. And America is the land of the free. And there have been a few voices raised here which illustrates, yes, how free America really is.

So, you can play a special part in this future. You'll be its author: Take full advantage of the wonderful life that lies in store for you. Rejoice in your freedom, sample the full richness of the opportunities that lie before you. Help one another, trust in yourselves, and have faith in God, and you'll find more joy and happiness than you could imagine. And always remember that you are Americans, and it is your birthright to dream great dreams in this sweet and blessed land, truly the greatest, freest, strongest nation on Earth.

I can't tell you how much I've enjoyed being with you here today. Actually, my only regret is that I can't stay here for Monday's Cavaliers' game. So, let me say it now: "Hoo-ra-ray, hoo-ra-ray, hey, hey, UVA!" And let me ask you this: On Monday night, if you think of it, could you sing the "Good Ole Song" just one more time for the Gipper?

You know, I heard a cry there or something that sounded as if it was downplaying corporations. Well, you know, I grew up in a certain age—

*[At this point, the President was interrupted by hecklers in the audience.]*

You know, I get a sneaking feeling that if they had the kind of government they want

nobody would be able to do what they're doing.

I know you've been standing out there in the cold a bit, and I know that I'm behind schedule so far. Well, I'm always behind schedule. [Laughter] But I just—I've got a new hobby. And I'm going to let you in on it. I love to do it when I'm winding up a speech, and this is wound up. [Laughter]

I have taken to collecting jokes that I can absolutely prove and establish are made up by the Russian people and told to each other, among the Russian people, which reveals they've got a great sense of humor, but also shows that they have a certain cynicism about their way of life and their way of government.

And, you know, in the Soviet Union, to buy an automobile—and most of the automobiles simply are government-owned and driven by the bureaucrats. But to own an

automobile you have to put your order in 10 years in advance. And you have to put up the money 10 years in advance. [Laughter] And this one fellow—the story they've made up and they tell is about this fellow that's finally got the money, goes in, goes through all the process of signing the papers and putting down the money. And then the man behind the counter said, "All right, come back in 10 years and take delivery." And the fellow said, "Morning or afternoon?" [Laughter] And the fellow behind the counter said, "Well, 10 years from now, what difference does it make?" "Well," he said, "the plumber's coming in the morning." [Laughter]

Well, God bless you all, and thank you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:54 a.m. on the steps of the Rotunda. Following his remarks, the President returned to Washington, DC.*

## Radio Address to the Nation on the Federal Budget Deficit December 17, 1988

*My fellow Americans:*

Today I want to ask you a question: Will you help me to reduce the Federal budget deficit and then balance the budget once and for all? No, I'm not asking you to pay more taxes. I think you already pay plenty, and those trying to tax away more of your hard-earned money should be ashamed of themselves. Instead, what I need is for you to help me fix a budget system that has broken down.

First, let me describe the problem, and then I'll tell you what we can do about it. The record is not good. In all but 8 of the last 56 years, the Federal Government has run a deficit, and every dime of deficit spending over these many years has been mandated by Congress. You see, under the Constitution, only Congress can spend money; the President can't appropriate a penny. Up until 1974, the President did have one effective way to control spending: He could refuse to spend money appropriated by Congress. And this ability to im-

pound funds was routinely used by such Presidents as Thomas Jefferson and Franklin Roosevelt. In fact, three of my predecessors—Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon—used this power each year to reduce Federal spending by between 5 and 8 percent. During my Presidency, that would have reduced the deficit by billions each year, but all that changed in 1974.

In the 1974 Budget and Impoundment Control Act, Congress stripped the President of his ability to refuse to spend funds. Let me try to describe the effect of this change. Suppose the rules of hockey were changed and the goalie was removed from the game. Would you be surprised if hockey scores quadrupled? Well, since Congress changed the budget law, Federal spending has in fact quadrupled, and it has come right out of your pocket. And under the new rules, the deficit has taken off. For a quarter century, the average annual Federal deficit was just 0.7 percent of gross national product. Then in the mid-1970's Con-

gress changed the rules, and since then the deficit has been running five times higher than before.

The verdict is in: The current system does not work. Can you imagine if a head of a household or a business were forced to spend every dime that was budgeted, even if savings were available? Well, that's the situation the President is in now. All he can do is ask Congress to take back funds it appropriated. Since 1982 I have requested Congress to take back unneeded funds more than 460 times, and 83 percent of the time they refused. Most of the time they didn't even bring it up for a vote. They simply said: No, spend it all.

During my two terms, Congress appropriated over \$100 billion more on domestic spending than I requested. But this is typical. Between 1976 and 1987—a period spanning three Presidencies in which we ran a deficit each year—Congress spent an average of \$30 billion per year more than the President requested. The budget system simply has no control and no internal discipline.

And that's the problem. Now, here's what must be done. To solve the deficit problem, it is essential that we restore the constitutional balance and repair the system. We need to give the President greater authority to limit spending—that means the line-item veto, which 43 Governors have—and also greater authority for a President to return unneeded funds to Congress. Congress must reform its faulty budget process. And we need a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution so the Federal Government

does not spend more than it takes in. After I leave office next month, I will campaign for these reforms. So, today I'm asking you to join me in this vital campaign for the future by making your voice heard. If we achieve these reforms, the deficit will be ancient history in no time.

What won't solve the problem is raising taxes. In fact, over the last 40 years the record is this: On average, every \$100 of new taxes has led to \$158 of new spending. And since 1981, yearly tax revenues have gone up sharply—by some \$375 billion—but that hasn't balanced the budget because spending has gone up \$450 billion. And less than a third of that went for defense. Yes, we've heard a lot about cuts, but by their terms, even when spending goes up, they call it a cut. For example, Medicare spending, which we've been charged with cutting, in fact has doubled.

The only way to reduce the deficit is by limiting the increase in spending, and that's what my last budget will do. Without touching Social Security or raising taxes, our fiscal year 1990 budget will reduce the deficit by some \$35 billion, more than meeting the Gramm-Rudman target. You see, economic growth will increase revenues by \$80 billion without new taxes. Just by holding spending increases to less than \$80 billion, we will reduce the deficit and put ourselves on track for a balanced budget by 1993. And with your help that will be done.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from the Oval Office at the White House.*

## Message on the Observance of Christmas

*December 19, 1988*

The themes of Christmas and of coming home for the holidays have long been intertwined in song and story. There is a profound irony and lesson in this, because Christmas celebrates the coming of a Savior Who was born without a home.

There was no room at the inn for the

Holy Family. Weary of travel, a young Mary close to childbirth and her carpenter husband Joseph found but the rude shelter of a stable. There was born the King of Kings, the Prince of Peace—an event on which all history would turn. Jesus would again be without a home, and more than once; on



the flight to Egypt and during His public ministry, when He said, "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man hath no where to lay his head."

From His very infancy, on, our Redeemer was reminding us that from then on we would never lack a home in Him. Like the shepherds to whom the angel of the Lord appeared on the first Christmas Day, we could always say, "Let us now go even unto Bethlehem, and see this thing which is come to pass, which the Lord hath made known unto us."

As we come home with gladness to family

and friends this Christmas, let us also remember our neighbors who cannot go home themselves. Our compassion and concern this Christmas and all year long will mean much to the hospitalized, the homeless, the convalescent, the orphaned—and will surely lead us on our way to the joy and peace of Bethlehem and the Christ Child Who bids us come. For it is only in finding and living the eternal meaning of the Nativity that we can be truly happy, truly at peace, truly home.

Merry Christmas, and God bless you!

RONALD REAGAN

## Proclamation 5924—To Complete Implementation of the United States-European Community Agreement on Citrus and Pasta, and for Other Purposes *December 21, 1988*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

1. On February 24, 1987, the United States and the European Community (EC) signed an agreement resolving the long-standing dispute concerning access to the EC market for U.S. citrus products. The EC agreed to reduce certain duties on specified imported products, in certain cases subject to a tariff rate quota. The United States agreed to reduce duties on particular products and further agreed to eliminate the increased rates of duty on EC pasta established by Proclamation 5354 of June 21, 1985 (50 FR 26143).

2. Section 1122(b)(1) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (the 1988 Act) (Pub. L. 100-418, 102 Stat. 1144) authorizes the President to proclaim an effective date after September 30, 1988, for the duty reductions set out in section 1122(c) of the 1988 Act that is appropriate to carry out the Agreement. Further, section 1122(b)(2) of the 1988 Act authorizes the President at any time to modify or terminate by proclamation any provision of law enacted by the amendments made by

section 1122(c) of the 1988 Act.

3. Sections 9001 and 9004 of the Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988 (the TMRA) (Pub. L. 100-647, 102 Stat. 3342) make various amendments, including the extension of certain existing suspensions of duty and duty reductions, to the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) (19 U.S.C. 1202). Certain amendments to the TSUS made by the TMRA, which became effective on November 10, 1988, extend through December 31, 1992, and must therefore be incorporated into the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) in order to continue such duty treatment after January 1, 1989. Further, certain technical corrections to particular HTS provisions are necessary to correctly state the tariff treatment of the covered articles.

4. Pursuant to section 4(a) of the United States-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act of 1985 (the 1985 Act) (19 U.S.C. 2112 note; Pub. L. 99-47, 99 Stat. 82), the President is authorized to proclaim such modifications or continuance of any existing duty, such continuance of existing duty-free or excise treatment, or such additional duties as he determined to be required or appropriate to carry out the schedule of

duty reductions with respect to Israel set forth in Annex I of the Agreement on the Establishment of a Free Trade Area between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Israel, entered into on April 22, 1985, and approved on June 11, 1985. Section 4(b) of the 1985 Act authorizes the President, whenever he determines it necessary to maintain the general level of reciprocal and mutually advantageous concessions provided with respect to Israel provided for by the Agreement, to proclaim such additional tariff modifications, including the withdrawal, suspension, modification, or continuance of any duty, as he determines to be required or appropriate to carry out the Agreement.

5. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2483), authorizes the President to embody in the HTS the substance of the provisions of that Act, of other acts affecting import treatment, and of actions taken thereunder. Section 1204(b) of the 1988 Act (19 U.S.C. 3004(b)) directs the President to proclaim such modifications to the HTS as are necessary or appropriate to implement the applicable provisions of statutes enacted and Executive actions taken after January 1, 1988, and before the effective date of the HTS, and such technical rectifications as he considers necessary.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, including but not limited to sections 1122 and 1204 of the 1988 Act, sections 9001 and 9004 of the TMRA, section 4 of the 1985 Act, section 604 of the Trade Act, and sections 301 and 302 of title 3 of the United States Code, do proclaim that:*

(1) In order to complete implementation

of the United States-EC Agreement on Citrus and Pasta, the HTS is modified as provided in Annex I to this Proclamation.

(2) In order to incorporate in the HTS the changes in tariff treatment enacted in the TMRA and to make certain technical rectifications, the HTS is further modified as set forth in Annex II to this Proclamation.

(3) The duty provided for in section 466 of the Tariff Act of 1930 shall not be imposed on equipments, or any part thereof, including boats, the foregoing which are the product of Israel, or on the expenses of repairs made in Israel upon U.S.-documented vessels (other than U.S. civil aircraft, as defined in general note 3(c)(iv) to the HTS).

(4) Subject to paragraph (5), the modifications to the HTS made by this Proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1989.

(5) The United States Trade Representative (USTR) may delay the effective date of any modification to the HTS set out in Annex I to this Proclamation, or may suspend any such modification that may have taken effect, if the USTR determines that the EC has not implemented provisions of the Agreement.

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:56 a.m., December 22, 1988]*

*Note: The annexes were printed in the "Federal Register" of December 23.*

## Proclamation 5925—To Modify the Import Relief on Western Red Cedar Shakes and Shingles

*December 21, 1988*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

1. In Proclamation 5498 of June 6, 1986 (51 FR 20953), pursuant to sections 202 and 203 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the Trade Act) (19 U.S.C. 2252 and 2253), I proclaimed import relief with respect to wood shingles and shakes, provided for in item 200.85 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) (19 U.S.C. 1202). This relief took the form of a temporary duty increase for such shingles and shakes of western red cedar entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, during the period June 7, 1986, through June 6, 1991. On May 23, 1986, I directed that the United States International Trade Commission (USITC) be requested to advise me of the probable economic effect on the domestic industry of the termination of import relief after 30 months and that the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor be requested to provide advice regarding termination of relief. The Secretaries of Commerce and Labor have duly provided this advice.

2. On October 6, 1988, the USITC reported to me the results of an investigation (Inv. No. TA-203-18) pursuant to section 203(i) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(i)) with respect to the probable economic effect on the domestic industry of the termination of the import relief after 30 months. The USITC was equally divided on the question of whether the continuation of import relief would result in positive adjustments that would enhance the competitiveness of the domestic industry. On the basis of the advice that I have received, I have determined that the industry has undertaken positive adjustment efforts to improve competitiveness during the 30-month period of relief. However, the additional duties have burdened consumers and have encouraged substitution of alternative non-wood roofing materials.

3. On the basis of the information and

advice received from the USITC and the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor, I have determined that recent market trends have impaired the effectiveness of import relief provided to the domestic industry. Accordingly, I have determined that it is in the national interest to accelerate the reduction of import duties.

4. Section 604 of the Trade Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483), authorizes the President to embody in the TSUS the substance of the provisions of that Act, of other acts affecting import treatment, and of actions taken thereunder. Further, section 1204 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (the 1988 Act) (19 U.S.C. 3004) authorizes the President to proclaim such modifications to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) as are necessary or appropriate to implement the applicable provisions of statutes enacted, Executive actions taken, and final judicial decisions rendered, after January 1, 1988, and before the effective date of the HTS.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States, including but not limited to sections 204 and 604 of the Trade Act and section 1204 of the 1988 Act, do proclaim that:*

(1) Part 2A of the Appendix to the TSUS is modified as provided in section (a) of the Annex to this Proclamation.

(2) Chapter 99 of the HTS is modified as provided in section (b) of the Annex to this Proclamation.

(3) (a) The modifications to the TSUS made by this Proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date of publication of this Proclamation in the *Federal Register*.

(b) The modifications to the HTS made by this Proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or

after January 1, 1989.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:57 a.m., December 22, 1988]

*Note: The annex was printed in the "Federal Register" of December 23.*

## Excerpts From an Interview With David Brinkley of ABC News *December 21, 1988*

*The President.* Oh, I could live without ever seeing Qadhafi.

*Q.* Qadhafi? Mu'ammar Qadhafi, the dictator in Libya, who incidentally is at the moment, as we all know, going into the business of manufacturing poison gas.

*The President.* Yes, we're reasonably sure of that.

*Q.* Now, at one time, we bombed Libya as a sort of punishment for its involvement in terrorism. Are we going to bomb his poison gas factory? And if not, why not?

*The President.* Well, let me say that's a decision that has not been made yet. We're in communication with our allies and with NATO forces and all, and we're watching very closely that situation. But even if I had made a decision, I couldn't—

*Q.* You wouldn't want to tell it now.

*The President.* No.

*Q.* And it has been discussed with the allies?

*The President.* We are discussing with them. And we want to pin down completely so that there is no question but that that's what it is: a plant that he is building, and one of tremendous size.

*Q.* We even know which building it is, don't we?

*The President.* Yes.

*Q.* We do. All right. Well, I guess when you decide, we will hear about it.

*Note: The interview began at 11:34 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. It was broadcast at 10 p.m. on December 22.*

## Remarks to American Participants in the Armenian Earthquake Rescue Efforts

*December 22, 1988*

Over the last 2 weeks, the hearts of the American people have gone out to the people of Armenia as they grappled with the earthquake disaster and its aftermath. The world wept at the terrible magnitude of the destruction and the tremendous loss of life: whole villages and cities virtually leveled. Great numbers of men, women, and children were trapped beneath fallen buildings in one of the worst earthquake disasters ever to occur. Tens of thousands

were killed, countless numbers injured, and many others tragically missing.

But no sooner had we learned of the disaster and of the great need that existed than you and so many other Americans organized to help. Rescue workers and medical teams from across the country flew to the Soviet Union where you searched for the living and gave care to those who were injured. And thanks to your immediate response and special skills, precious lives were

saved.

Here in Washington, the people in AID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance worked around the clock to coordinate the effort. And thanks to people from this country and from throughout the international community, direct assistance and desperately needed supplies were able to reach the survivors. And throughout this period, American relief organizations, churches, and the American-Armenian community have produced a great humanitarian response, which continues providing all forms of material assistance to that devastated area.

Ladies and gentlemen, thanks to people like you here today, the Armenians have not had to face this tragedy alone. And for that I want to personally thank you on behalf of every American. Those of you who answered the appeal for help, who have assisted in the relief effort, and those

who flew to the Soviet Union and sifted through the rubble, searching for life against all odds, carried with you a message from America. It was a message of peace. You conveyed what was truly a universal message, one for us all to remember at this time of year: that every life is infinitely precious, a gift from God. So, whatever language we speak, whatever country we may live in, whatever our race or religious faith, we're all one people on this Earth. And in times of suffering, in the face of natural disaster, we're drawn by our common humanity to help one another, to join in a great brotherhood of man.

The lesson for this season is for us to love one another, and that's something you have shown in a very real and important way. So, for this let me say: Thank you, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:52 a.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House.*

## Statement on the Southwestern Africa Peace Settlement *December 22, 1988*

I am pleased to announce that Secretary of State Shultz represented the United States at a very important ceremony today in New York in which formal agreements were signed aimed at bringing peace to southwestern Africa. The foreign ministers of South Africa, Angola, and Cuba signed accords leading to the staged and complete withdrawal of Cuban military forces from Angola and for implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 435 leading to independence for Namibia. The United States mediated negotiations leading to these historic agreements.

The agreements signed today are the result of intense negotiations which have taken place over several years. They promise to end the cycle of violence which has plagued the Namibian-Angolan border area for more than 13 years, inflicting untold

human misery and property damage. We are pleased that Namibia is to gain its long-overdue independence after being occupied by South African forces for more than 70 years. Regarding the Cuban military in Angola, the United States long has contended that the presence of Cuban combat forces was a destabilizing element in the region. We are gratified that they will be departing the African continent. When completed in 1991, the total withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola will end one of the major regional problems that have troubled U.S.-Soviet relations in recent years.

The United States, as mediator in the negotiations, is pleased to have assisted the parties to find a peaceful formula to reconcile differences and looks forward to working with other members of the joint commission formed to monitor implementation of the agreements.

## **Appointment of Samuel Broder as Director of the National Cancer Institute**

*December 22, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Samuel Broder to be Director of the National Cancer Institute, Department of Health and Human Services. He would succeed Vincent T. DeVita, Jr.

Since 1981 Dr. Broder has been associate director for clinical oncology at the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, MD. Prior to this, he was senior investigator of the me-

tabolism branch at the National Cancer Institute, 1976–1981; investigator of the medicine branch, 1975–1976; and clinical associate of the metabolism branch, 1972–1975.

Dr. Broder graduated from the University of Michigan (B.S., 1966; M.D., 1970). He was born February 24, 1945, in Lodz, Poland. He is married, has two children, and resides in Bethesda, MD.

## **Appointment of Raiford Shepherd Pierce as a Member of the Presidential Board of Advisors on Private Sector Initiatives**

*December 22, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Raiford Shepherd Pierce to be a member of the Presidential Board of Advisors on Private Sector Initiatives. He would succeed Robert Woodson.

Since 1979 Mr. Pierce has been president of International Travel Advisors, Inc., in Arlington, VA. Prior to this, he was vice president of sales for American Airlines, 1978–1979; general manager for Marriott World

Travel, 1974–1978; and vice president and owner of Worldwide Travel Service, 1968–1974.

Mr. Pierce graduated from the College of William and Mary (B.A., 1962). He was born April 21, 1941, in Washington, DC. He served in the Army Reserves, 1963–1968. Mr. Pierce is married, has one child, and resides in McLean, VA.

## **Appointment of Teresa Moran Schwartz as a Member of the President's Commission on White House Fellowships**

*December 22, 1988*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Teresa Moran Schwartz to be a member of the President's Commission on White House Fellowships. She would succeed Craig Coy.

Since May 1988 Mrs. Schwartz has been president of the White House Fellows Alumni Association. She has also been an associate dean for academic affairs for the National Law Center at George Washington

University since July 1988, and has served as a member of the faculty of the National Law Center since 1972.

Mrs. Schwartz graduated from Stanford University (B.A., 1965) and the George Washington University (J.D., 1971). She was born March 18, 1943, in Puyallup, WA. Mrs. Schwartz is married, has one child, and resides in Washington, DC.

## **Appointment of Patricia Mayes Hines as an Assistant Secretary of Education**

*December 22, 1988*

The President today recess-appointed Patricia Mayes Hines to be Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement for the Department of Education. She would succeed Chester Evans Finn, Jr.

Since July 1988 Mrs. Hines has been Deputy Director of the Office of Policy Development at the White House. Prior to this, she was a Senior Staff Member/Executive Assistant to the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, February 1987–

June 1988; Special Assistant in the Office of the Under Secretary of Education, February 1986–January 1987; and Executive Director of the National Council on Educational Research, February 1983–December 1985.

Mrs. Hines graduated from the University of South Carolina (B.A., 1970) and the University of Virginia (M.A., 1971). She was born October 15, 1948, in Mayesville, SC. She is married and resides in Alexandria, VA.

## **Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater on the Crash of an American Jetliner in Lockerbie, Scotland**

*December 22, 1988*

President Reagan telephoned British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at 1:07 this afternoon to discuss the tragedy of Pan American Flight 103. Prime Minister Thatcher had just concluded a visit to the crash site in Scotland. "On behalf of the American people," the President said, "I want to thank the rescue workers who responded so quickly and graciously. Our

thoughts and prayers are with the victims of this accident, both the passengers on the plane and the villagers in Scotland and with their loved ones."

Prime Minister Thatcher informed the President that the "black box" had been discovered, but as yet she had no report on its contents.

## **Appointment of John F. Cogan as Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget**

*December 22, 1988*

The President today recess-appointed John F. Cogan to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget. He would succeed Joseph Robert Wright, Jr.

Dr. Cogan currently serves as Acting Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget and is on leave from his position as a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution, Stanford University. He has held several previous positions in the Reagan ad-

ministration: Assistant Secretary of Labor for Policy; Associate Director for Economics and Government; and then Associate Director for Human Resources, Veterans and Labor. He has served in two senior policy positions at the Office of Management and Budget until late 1985. He has worked as a research economist at Rand Corp. and as a professor of economics at Stanford University.

Dr. Cogan graduated from the University of California (B.A., 1969; Ph.D., 1976). He

was born April 6, 1947, in New York City and currently resides in Washington, DC.

## **Appointment of Kathleen Day Koch as General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority**

*December 22, 1988*

The President today recess-appointed Kathleen Day Koch to be General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority for a term of 5 years. She would succeed Dennis M. Devaney.

Since 1987 Ms. Koch has been Associate Counsel to the President at the White House in Washington, DC. Prior to this she was senior attorney at the Department of Commerce in Washington, DC, 1984-1987.

She was an attorney for the Merit Systems Protection Board, 1979-1984; and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1977-1979.

Ms. Koch graduated from the University of Chicago Law School (J.D., 1977) and the University of Missouri-St. Louis (B.S., 1971). She was born November 27, 1948, in St. Louis, MO. Ms. Koch has three children and currently resides in Annandale, VA.

## **Appointment of Michael Ussery as United States Ambassador to Morocco**

*December 22, 1988*

The President today recess-appointed Michael Ussery to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Morocco. He would succeed Thomas Anthony Nassif.

Since 1988 Mr. Ussery has been a consultant with Michael Ussery & Associates in Alexandria, VA. Prior to this he was Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, 1986-1988. In

1981 he was appointed to direct the State Department's congressional and press affairs for United Nations issues. From 1983 to 1985, he served as White House liaison for the State Department.

Mr. Ussery graduated from Newberry College (B.A., 1973). He was born January 20, 1951, in Columbia, SC. He is married and currently resides in Alexandria, VA.

## **Remarks on the Crash of an American Jetliner in Lockerbie, Scotland, and an Informal Exchange With Reporters**

*December 23, 1988*

I have a little statement here as Nancy and I depart for California to spend the holiday season with family and friends. I want to express our sorrow and our concern for the families and friends of those who died in the crash of the Pan American Flight 103.

There are many difficult aspects to this tragedy, but none so compelling as the anguish of those families who will not have their loved ones with them this Christmas season. Christmas is a special time for the young, for those who carry the twin promises of hopes and dreams. And on this flight



were the hopes and dreams of many young people, including the tragic loss of so many students from Syracuse University. A tragedy that steals the hopes and dreams from our society magnifies the loss to our society. I know that America and the world mourn the loss of these wonderful people. And I ask that all of our citizens say a special prayer this Christmas for those who have felt the pain of those losses. May God be with them.

*Q.* Mr. President, do you think this was an act of retaliation and that there was a bomb aboard that plane in retaliation for the downing of the Iranian airliner?

*The President.* Well, none of this, Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International], is established. The search still goes on. We have no knowledge of how this accident happened. We're trying to find out.

*Q.* Mr. President, do you feel that the American citizens should have been warned about a possible incident, as American diplomats were?

*The President.* I think all the precautions that could be taken were taken, with regard to warning the airline and all. But if you stop to think about it, such a public statement with nothing more to go on than an anonymous telephone call—you'd literally have closed down the air traffic in the world.

*Q.* Mr. Reagan, the suggestion, though, is

that you care more about the diplomats, whom you did warn, than the American public.

*The President.* No, that, as I say, I think that would have been a virtually impossible thing to do on the basis of that telephone call. And then when, if ever, would there be a revival on all airlines?

*Q.* Do you know what's in the black box? Do you get briefed today?

*The President.* No, we do not know that just yet. I've got to go.

*Q.* Do you accept the apology of the Iranian—not the apology but the statement from the Iranians, that they regret what happened, that they had nothing to do with it?

*The President.* What?

*Mr. Fitzwater.* He wants to know if you accept the Iranian statement that they had nothing to do with it.

*The President.* I think we're going to try to find out by substantial evidence who had anything to do with it.

*Q.* Merry Christmas.

*The President.* Merry Christmas to all of you.

*Note: The President spoke at 9:47 a.m. at the South Portico of the White House, prior to his departure for Los Angeles, CA. Marlin Fitzwater was Assistant to the President for Press Relations.*

## Proclamation 5926—National Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service Centennial Day, 1989 *December 23, 1988*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

On January 4, 1989, the members of the Commissioned Corps of the United States Public Health Service celebrate a century of service to Americans and to all mankind. The rest of us can join in this celebration as well, to express our thanks and pride at their successes over the past 100 years.

Those successes have been notable. They

include playing a key role in many breakthroughs in health care; battling diseases such as smallpox, tuberculosis, and pellagra; developing vaccines; performing with efficiency and courage during emergencies, epidemics, and similar situations; and working in fields such as disease control and prevention, research, environmental intervention, and health care delivery and program management.

Commissioned Corps members' broad training and experience make them an ef-

fective team of medical and health experts. The Corps offers health care for American Indians, Native Alaskans, the Coast Guard, the Merchant Marine, and the Bureau of Prisons and helps provide consumer protection.

Every member of the Commissioned Corps, past and present, deserves the heartfelt congratulations of the American people for outstanding accomplishment in public health. That is a debt we should be only too happy to pay, on the centennial of the Corps and always.

The Congress, by Public Law 100-652, has designated January 4, 1989, as "National Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service Centennial Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a pro-

clamation in observance of this event.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan*, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim January 4, 1989, as National Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service Centennial Day, and I call upon all Americans to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteen.

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:35 a.m., December 27, 1988]*

## Proclamation 5927—Martin Luther King, Jr., Day, 1989 *December 23, 1988*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

During January, America celebrates a national holiday in honor of the birthday of the Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr. We do so in memory of a man who asked to be recalled by his countrymen not for any earthly honors he had won but as "a drum major for justice." That title he deemed greater than any other because earning it would mean that he had not lived his life in vain.

Today, America does remember Dr. King as a drum major for justice, as a giant whose life was far from being in vain. In a sermon on the eve of his assassination, he surely described his own mission when he asked, "Who is it that is supposed to articulate the longings and aspirations of the people more than the preacher? Somehow the preacher must be an Amos, and say, 'Let justice roll down like waters and righteousness like a mighty stream.'" Martin Luther King, Jr., did exactly that. He gave eloquent voice and powerful leadership to the long-cherished hopes of millions as he headed a cru-

sade to end bigotry, segregation, and discrimination in our land; to foster equal opportunity; and to make universal America's promise of liberty and justice for all.

Dr. King's work is not done, but neither is his witness stilled. He urged again and again that all of us come to love and befriend one another, to live in brotherhood and reconciliation, to nourish each and every individual's dignity and self-respect. We must reaffirm in every generation the lessons of justice and charity that Dr. King taught with his unflinching determination, his complete confidence in the redeeming power of love, and his utter willingness to suffer, to sacrifice, and to serve. We must, and we can, all be drum majors for justice. That is our duty and our glory as Americans. On Martin Luther King, Jr., Day and every day let us unite in prayer and promise to be true to the American Dream he loved and renewed.

By Public Law 98-144, the third Monday in January of each year has been designated as a public holiday in honor of the "Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr."

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan*, President of the United States of America, by

virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Monday, January 16, 1989, as Martin Luther King, Jr., Day.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independ-

ence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:36 a.m., December 27, 1988]*

## Radio Address to the Nation on the Holiday Season and the Earthquake in Armenia *December 24, 1988*

### *My fellow Americans:*

Tomorrow is a day for celebration: celebration of the birth of Jesus Christ. Joy envelops us, as it must have enveloped our ancestors 1,988 years ago when unto us a Child was born. Our joy comes this happy season—featuring Hanukkah as well—not merely from the family dinner at which we come together nor just in the delight that a small child takes in all the sounds and smells and sights and a gift. It's not simply the crackle of a fire, the tinsel on the tree, and the annual viewing of "It's a Wonderful Life." Yes, all these things are joyous, indeed, but this is also a time for prayer, a time for us to count our myriad blessings and reflect upon the joy that is ours every day of every year.

Because of the common stresses and strains of everyday life, we may be forgiven for forgetting from time to time all that God has given us. One child has a fever; another is grumpy; a third is asking why is the sky blue, and all the while there are bills to pay and a roof that leaks. Sometimes it all seems a little too much, and at these moments we look back with longing to a time when our responsibilities did not seem so large. But this season those responsibilities are revealed for what they truly are: the God-given blessings that give our lives flavor and meaning. And the more responsibilities of this kind we have, the greater are our blessings. For in this way we're indeed made in the image of our Lord: At our best, our capacity to love seems inexhaustible. We know at this time of year that all we

must do is give of ourselves, and in return we shall receive all that we have given and much, much more.

We know that there are those among us for whom the holidays are painful and lonely. I know you join with me in hoping that this year they will take heart and have faith. For the message of this most joyous holiday is that we are all—no matter what divides us—we are all loved by a force greater than ourselves, a love that surpasseth all understanding, a love that provides all the answers for those who feel lost and alone during these remarkable days. We are not alone; we're never alone.

Now, here in our country, there are children, without homes, suffering from dire diseases, whose Christmases will be makeshift at best. But the miracle of human generosity can and does transform the holidays for them. This year, as in years past, your generosity has been breathtaking. Programs like Toys for Tots and literally tens of thousands of local initiatives are examples of this nation's determination to give all children a sense of what the Christmas spirit is and what it can mean for them.

I know all Americans have joined with me in grieving for those who perished in the Armenian earthquake. Tragedies of this nature afflict our spirit; it's hard to see why such a thing happens, what it might mean. But the Armenian people are showing us they know they are loved. They know they can renew their strength and rebuild and rededicate themselves to life.

We have been witness to the breathtak-

ing bravery of the people of Leninakan and Spitak as they ready themselves for the task of going on. And, yes, they will go on, for the Armenian people are made of hardy stuff. As Hazel Barsamian, an American of Armenian descent, says, and I quote: "We have a history of this kind of tragedy. We are fighters. We are survivors. We stand together, and we will survive."

And at a time of such terrible calamity, something happens in the world, something worth thinking about at Christmastime. For a time, the real differences that divide us—and will continue to divide us—fall away. Closed borders open. Friends and enemies alike share the burden and hope to help. From Israel and war-torn Lebanon alike, supplies and aid have been sent to Soviet Armenia. And from the United States the response has been staggering: relief workers, tens of millions of dollars in private contributions, food, clothing, a cascade of good will and fellow feeling. Christmas is

the time of the Prince of Peace, and we are therefore reminded yet again that our differences are not with common people but with political systems.

In Armenia the birth of our Lord is not celebrated until January 6th. It is an Armenian tradition that priests travel to the homes of their flock and there make a special blessing with bread, water, and salt, representing life and substance. This season, more than ever, may the blessings of the priests over the bread and water and the salt provide the Armenian people with the strength to persevere and triumph.

Nancy joins me in wishing all of you a safe, sound, and, of course, a very Merry Christmas! Until next week, thanks for listening, and may God bless you.

*Note: The President recorded the address on December 22 in the Oval Office at the White House for broadcast at 12:06 p.m. on December 24.*

## Statement on the Ninth Anniversary of the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan

*December 27, 1988*

This has been an historic year for Afghanistan. For the Afghan people, years of determination in the face of great adversity have been rewarded by the promise of peace. On April 14 in Geneva, the Soviet Union formally agreed to withdraw all of its troops from Afghanistan by February 15, 1989. The agreement required that in the first stage the U.S.S.R. remove half of its forces from Afghanistan within 90 days—a task they met. I fully expect them to honor their obligation to withdraw completely by February 15.

Nine years ago today, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in a brutal attempt to prop up an unpopular and authoritarian regime. Today we all know the outcome of this tragic mistake. Rather than achieving its aim, the Soviet action resulted only in destruction and continued suffering for the Afghan people. More than 1 million people are thought to have died or been injured,

while at least one-third of the population was forced to take refuge in neighboring Pakistan and Iran or to flee to the large cities of Afghanistan to escape the carnage in the countryside. Even today, as February 15 approaches, the Soviets continue offensive military operations in Afghanistan. The introduction of new weapons and the escalation in the use of Soviet warplanes in bombing raids against Afghanistan call into question the Soviet commitment to a peaceful solution.

At every turn, it is the determination of the Afghan people and the valiant freedom fighters, the Mujahidin, that stays the advance of tyranny in Afghanistan. We are proud to have supported their brave struggle to regain their freedom, and our support for this noble cause will continue as long as it is needed.

Self-determination, the right to freely choose one's own destiny, has been the cen-

tral point of the Afghan struggle. The Afghan people have clearly demonstrated that they will resist any effort by outsiders to impose a leadership on them. We have held that any decision about the government in a free Afghanistan will be—must be—the free choice of the Afghan people alone. With the end of foreign occupation, I am confident that the Afghan people will be able to take charge of their own affairs and get on with the formidable task of rebuilding their country.

This will be my last statement as President marking the occasion of the anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Nonetheless, the date will long be remembered not as yet another anniversary in a continuing occupation but, God willing, as a reminder that the Afghan people are determined to be free, regardless of the odds. The men and women of Afghanistan are an example to those anywhere in the world who would call themselves free. If liberty comes with a price, the Afghan people have more than paid it for themselves and for the future generations. In the name of the free people of the United States, I again salute the resolute people of Afghanistan and wish them Godspeed on the tasks still before them.

## Proclamation 5928—Territorial Sea of the United States *December 27, 1988*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

International law recognizes that coastal nations may exercise sovereignty and jurisdiction over their territorial seas.

The territorial sea of the United States is a maritime zone extending beyond the land territory and internal waters of the United States over which the United States exercises sovereignty and jurisdiction, a sovereignty and jurisdiction that extend to the airspace over the territorial sea, as well as to its bed and subsoil.

Extension of the territorial sea by the United States to the limits permitted by international law will advance the national security and other significant interests of the United States.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan*, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution of the United States of America, and in accordance with international law, do hereby proclaim the extension of the territorial sea of the United States of America, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any other territory or possession over which the United States exercises sovereignty.

The territorial sea of the United States henceforth extends to 12 nautical miles from the baselines of the United States determined in accordance with international law.

In accordance with international law, as reflected in the applicable provisions of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, within the territorial sea of the United States, the ships of all countries enjoy the right of innocent passage and the ships and aircraft of all countries enjoy the right of transit passage through international straits.

Nothing in this Proclamation:

(a) extends or otherwise alters existing Federal or State law or any jurisdiction, rights, legal interests, or obligations derived therefrom; or

(b) impairs the determination, in accordance with international law, of any maritime boundary of the United States with a foreign jurisdiction.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:32 a.m., January 6, 1989]

Note: The proclamation was released by the

Office of the Press Secretary on December 28.

## Executive Order 12661—Implementing the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 and Related International Trade Matters

December 27, 1988

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-418, 102 Stat. 1107) ("Omnibus Trade Act"), the Tariff Act of 1930 (Chapter 497, 46 Stat. 590, June 17, 1930), as amended ("Tariff Act"), the National Defense Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989 (P.L. 100-456, 102 Stat. 1918) ("Defense Authorization Act"), section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, and, in general, to ensure that the international trade policy of the United States shall be conducted and administered in a way that achieves the economic, foreign policy, and national security objectives of the United States and in a coordinated manner under the direction of the President, it is hereby ordered as follows:

### PART I—TRADE, CUSTOMS, AND TARIFF LAWS

*Section 1-101. Accession of State Trading Regimes to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.* The functions vested in the President by sections 1106(a), (b) and (d) of the Omnibus Trade Act, regarding the accession of state trading regimes to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, are delegated to the United States Trade Representative.

*Sec. 1-201. Wine Barriers.* The functions vested in the President by section 1125 of the Omnibus Trade Act, regarding the updated report on barriers to wine trade, are delegated to the United States Trade Representative.

*Sec. 1-301. Steel Imports.* The functions vested in the President by section 805(d)(1)

and (2) of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 (19 U.S.C. 2253, note), as amended by section 1322 of the Omnibus Trade Act, are delegated to the United States Trade Representative.

*Sec. 1-401. Telecommunications Trade.* The functions vested in the President by sections 1375 and 1376(e) of the Omnibus Trade Act, regarding certain telecommunications negotiations as may be ordered by the President and reports thereon to Congressional Committees, are delegated to the United States Trade Representative.

*Sec. 1-501. Uniform Fee on Imports.* The functions vested in the President by section 1428 of the Omnibus Trade Act, regarding negotiations to obtain authority under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to impose a small uniform fee on imports, are delegated to the United States Trade Representative.

### PART II—EXPORT ENHANCEMENT

*Sec. 2-101. Countertrade and Barter.*

(1) *Establishment.* There is established an Interagency Group on Countertrade, which shall be composed of the Secretaries of Commerce, State, Defense, Treasury, Labor, Agriculture, and Energy, the Attorney General, the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the United States Trade Representative and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, or their respective representatives. The Secretary of Commerce or his representative shall be the Chairman of the interagency group.

(2) *Functions.* The interagency group shall carry out the functions and duties set

out in section 2205(a) of the Omnibus Trade Act.

*Sec. 2-201. Sanctions Against Toshiba and Kongsberg.*

(1) *Procurement Sanctions.* Pursuant to section 2443 of the Omnibus Trade Act and subject to the exceptions referred to in paragraph (3), departments, agencies and instrumentalities of the United States Government shall not for the three-year period beginning on the date this Order takes effect, contract with or procure products and services from Toshiba Machine Company, Kongsberg Trading Company, Toshiba Corporation or Kongsberg Vaapenfabrikk. The head of each department, agency or instrumentality is hereby directed and authorized to implement this procurement sanction in accordance with paragraph (3).

(2) *Import Sanctions.* Pursuant to section 2443 of the Omnibus Trade Act and subject to the exceptions referred to in paragraph (3), importation into the United States, its territories and possessions, of products produced by Toshiba Machine Company or Kongsberg Trading Company is prohibited for three years from the effective date of this Order. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed and authorized to implement this import sanction in accordance with paragraph (3).

(3) *Exceptions.* Authority to make determinations as to exceptions to sanctions and to implement exceptions by regulation or otherwise is delegated (i) to the Secretary of Defense with respect to determinations under section 2443(c)(1) regarding the procurement of defense articles or defense services, (ii) to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to exceptions under section 2443(c)(2) regarding importation prohibited by section 2443(a)(2), and (iii) to the head of each Federal department, agency or instrumentality with respect to exceptions under section 2443(c)(2) affecting their respective contracting and procurement. All regulations implementing these exceptions provisions shall be consistent with any guidelines provided by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, Office of Management and Budget.

(4) *Annual Report.* The annual report required by section 2445, concerning estimated increases in defense expenditures arising

from illegal technology transfers, shall be prepared by the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretaries of State and Commerce, for submission to the Congress by the President.

**PART III—FOREIGN CORRUPT PRACTICES AMENDMENTS; INVESTMENT; AND TECHNOLOGY**

*Sec. 3-101. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act Amendments.* The functions conferred upon the President by section 5003(d)(1) ("International Agreement") of the Omnibus Trade Act are delegated to the Secretary of State, who in performing such functions shall act in consultation with the Attorney General, the United States Trade Representative, the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

*Sec. 3-201. Authority to Review Certain Mergers, Acquisitions, and Takeovers.*

(1) Executive Order No. 11858, as amended, regarding the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (the "Committee") is further amended as follows:

(A) By adding new Sections 7 and 8 as follows:

"*Sec. 7. (1) Investigations.* (a) The Committee is designated to receive notices and other information, to determine whether investigations should be undertaken, and to make investigations, pursuant to Section 721(a) of the Defense Production Act. (b) If the Committee determines that an investigation should be undertaken, such investigation shall commence no later than 30 days after receipt by the Committee of written notification of the proposed or pending merger, acquisition, or takeover. Such investigation shall be completed no later than 45 days after such determination. (c) If one or more Committee members differ with a Committee decision not to undertake an investigation, the Chairman shall submit a report of the Committee to the President setting forth the differing views and presenting the issues for his decision within 25 days after receipt by the Committee of written notification of the proposed or pending merger, acquisition, or takeover.

(d) A unanimous decision by the Committee not to undertake an investigation with regard to a notice shall conclude action under this section on such notice. The Chairman shall advise the President of said decision.

“(2) *Report to the President.* Upon completion or termination of any investigation, the Committee shall report to the President and present a recommendation. Any such report shall include information relevant to subparagraphs (1) and (2) of Section 721(d) of the Defense Production Act. If the Committee is unable to reach a unanimous recommendation, the Chairman shall submit a report of the Committee to the President setting forth the differing views and presenting the issues for his decision.

“*Sec. 8.* The Chairman of the Committee, in consultation with other members of the Committee, is hereby delegated the authority to issue regulations to implement Section 721 of the Defense Production Act.”

(B) By deleting, from the second sentence in Section 1(a), the text beginning with “a representative” and ending with “by each of”.

(C) By deleting, from the third sentence in Section 1(a), the phrase “representative of the”.

(D) By deleting “and” at the end of subparagraph (3) of Section 1(b), by substituting “; and” for the period at the end of subparagraph (4) of that Section, and by adding a new subparagraph (5) as follows: “(5) coordinate the views of the Executive Branch and discharge the responsibilities with respect to Section 721(a) and (e) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2061 *et seq.*) (“Defense Production Act”).”

(E) By adding the following sentence at the end of Section 5: “Information or documentary material filed pursuant to Section 1(b)(5) or Section 7 of this Order shall be treated in accordance with paragraph (b) of Section 721 of the Defense Production Act.”

(F) By inserting in Section 1(a) the following additional Committee members: “(7) The Attorney General.” and “(8) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget.”

(G) The Interim Presidential Directive to

the Secretary of the Treasury of October 26, 1988, is hereby revoked, and any notices received or investigations pending as of the date this Order takes effect shall be referred to the Chairman of the Committee for action consistent with this Order.

*Sec. 3-301. Reporting Requirement on Semiconductors, Fiber Optics and Superconducting Materials.*

(1) The Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the Secretary of Defense, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall prepare for the President to submit to the Congress with the Fiscal Year 1990 budget a report describing policies and budget proposals regarding:

(A) Federal research in semiconductors and semiconductor manufacturing technology, including a discussion of the respective roles of the various Federal departments and agencies in such research;

(B) Federal research and acquisition policies for fiber optics and optical-electronic technologies generally;

(C) Superconducting materials, including descriptions of research priorities, the scientific and technical barriers to commercialization which such research is designed to overcome, steps taken to ensure coordination among Federal agencies conducting research on superconducting materials, and steps taken to consult with private United States industry to ensure that no unnecessary duplication of research exists and that all important scientific and technical barriers to the commercialization of superconducting materials will be addressed; and

(D) Federal research to assist United States industry to develop and apply advanced manufacturing technologies for the production of durable and nondurable goods.

(2) The Department of Defense, the Department of Energy, the National Science Foundation, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Department of State, the United States Trade Representative, and other Federal agencies deemed appropriate by the Secretary of Commerce shall provide the information described in section 5141 of the Omnibus Trade Act



concerning their Fiscal Year 1989 program and proposed Fiscal Year 1990 program to the Secretary of Commerce in sufficient time to permit preparation of the report.

(3) The Office of Management and Budget shall provide to the Secretary of Commerce, in sufficient time to permit preparation of the report, a summary of the Federal base program and Fiscal Year 1990 budget initiatives in each of the technical areas of the report.

(4) The Office of Science and Technology Policy ("OSTP") shall provide the Secretary of Commerce with appropriate policy guidance in the technical areas of the report, including a summary of the criteria used to select research projects within an agency and among agencies, and the results of any studies conducted by OSTP, or by others if OSTP deems them to be relevant, which analyze the influence of the Federal research programs in the technical areas of the report.

*Sec. 3-401. A National Commission on Superconductivity.*

(1) *Establishment.* There is established a National Commission on Superconductivity ("Commission"). The Commission shall consider major policy issues regarding United States applications of recent research advances in superconductors including research and development priorities, the development of which will assure United States leadership in the development and application of superconducting technologies.

(2) *Membership.* The membership of the Commission shall be not more than 24 individuals appointed by the President and include representatives of:

(A) The National Critical Materials Council, the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Engineering, the National Science Foundation, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Department of Energy, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce (including the National Institute of Standards and Technology), the Department of Transportation, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Defense, and the Office of Management and Budget;

(B) Organizations whose membership is comprised of physicists, engineers, chemical

scientists, or material scientists; and

(C) Industries, universities, and national laboratories engaged in superconductivity research.

(3) *Chairman.* A representative of the private sector shall be designated by the President as Chairman of the Commission.

(4) *Coordination.* The National Critical Materials Council shall be the coordinating body of the Commission and shall provide staff support for the Commission.

(5) *Report.* By February 23, 1989, the Commission shall submit a report to the President and the Congress with recommendations regarding methods of enhancing the research, development, and implementation of improved superconductor technologies in all major applications.

(6) *Scope of Review.* In preparing the report required by subsection (5), the Commission shall consider addressing, but need not limit its review to:

(A) The state of the United States competitiveness in the development of improved superconductors;

(B) Methods to improve and coordinate the collection and dissemination of research data relating to superconductivity;

(C) Methods to improve and coordinate funding of research and development of improved superconductors;

(D) Methods to improve and coordinate the development of viable commercial and military applications of improved superconductors;

(E) Foreign government activities designed to promote research, development, and commercial application of improved superconductors;

(F) The need to provide increased Federal funding of research and development of improved superconductors;

(G) The impact on the United States national security if the United States must rely on foreign producers of superconductors;

(H) The benefit, if any, of granting private companies partial exemptions from United States antitrust laws to allow them to coordinate research, development, and products containing improved superconductors;

(I) Options for providing income tax incentives for encouraging research, develop-

ment, and production in the United States of products containing improved superconductors; and

(J) Methods to strengthen domestic patent and trademark laws to ensure that qualified superconductivity discoveries receive the fullest protection from infringement.

(7) *Termination.* The Commission shall disband within a year of the date of this Order. Thereafter the National Critical Materials Council may review and update the report required by subsection (5) and make further recommendations as it deems appropriate.

#### PART IV—EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR AMERICAN COMPETITIVENESS

##### *Sec. 4-101. Buy American Act of 1988.*

(1) The functions vested in the President by section 7002 of the Omnibus Trade Act, regarding section 4(d) of Title III of the Buy American Act of 1933, as amended (41 U.S.C. 10a-10d), are delegated to the Secretary of Defense.

(2) The functions vested in the President by section 7003 of the Omnibus Trade Act, regarding the annual report required by subsection (d) of section 305 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2515), are delegated to the United States Trade Representative.

#### PART V—MISCELLANEOUS

*Sec. 5-101. Executive Oversight.* Any actions or determinations taken or made by an officer or agency under the Omnibus Trade Act or this Order shall be subject to the Executive oversight and direction of the President, and such actions or determinations shall be undertaken after appropriate inter-agency consultation as established by the President.

*Sec. 5-102. Regulatory Review.* Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1(a)(2) of Executive Order No. 12291 of February 17, 1981, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall, with regard to regulations, rules, or agency statements of general applicability and future effect designed to implement, interpret, or prescribe law or policy or describing the procedure or practice requirements of an agency relative to the administration of the Export Adminis-

tration Act, determine whether such regulations, rules, or agency statements are exempted from review under that Order, pursuant to the provisions of section 8(b) thereof.

*Sec. 5-201. Offsets.* The negotiating functions under section 825(c) of the Defense Authorization Act, as may be ordered by the President, are hereby jointly delegated to the Secretary of Defense and the United States Trade Representative. These functions shall be coordinated with the Secretary of State and conducted in consultation with the Secretaries of Commerce, Labor and the Treasury.

*Sec. 5-202. Reporting Functions.* The reporting functions of the President under section 825(d) of the Defense Authorization Act are delegated to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget. The Director may further delegate to the heads of Executive departments and agencies responsibility for preparing particular sections of such reports. The heads of Executive departments and agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide the Director with such information as may be necessary for the effective performance of these functions.

*Sec. 5-301. International Trade Commission Report.* The functions vested in the President by section 332(g) of the Tariff Act, regarding reports by the United States International Trade Commission to the President, are delegated to the United States Trade Representative.

*Sec. 5-401. Strengthening International Institutions.* To the extent possible, actions undertaken under this Order shall be conducted in a manner that strengthens international institutions that further United States objectives, such as opening foreign markets and preventing the export of strategic goods and technologies to proscribed destinations.

*Sec. 5-501. Effective Date.* This Order shall take effect at 12:01 a.m. on Wednesday, December 28, 1988.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
December 27, 1988.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:33 a.m., January 6, 1989]

*Note: The Executive order was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on December 28.*

## Statement by Deputy Press Secretary Arsht on the Implementation of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 *December 28, 1988*

The President has signed an Executive order to implement the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988. The 1100 page act assigns numerous authorities and responsibilities to the President. The President's general objective in signing the Executive order was "to ensure that the international trade policy of the United States shall be conducted and administered in a

way that achieves the economic, foreign policy, and national security objectives of the United States and in a coordinated manner under the direction of the President." The order will enable the United States to continue effectively to work for more open world markets and strengthened international institutions.

## Statement by Deputy Press Secretary Arsht on the Crash of an American Jetliner in Lockerbie, Scotland *December 28, 1988*

This morning the President was informed by national security adviser Colin Powell that the British Department of Transport has determined that the crash of Pan Am Flight 103 was caused by a high explosive device. We have closely cooperated with the British investigation. We agree with the results of their investigation.

The investigation will continue to determine how the explosives were introduced into the plane. The FBI and the FAA are working closely with the British and Scottish authorities on the investigation. We are determined to find out who did it, using all available resources.

## Notice of the Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Libya *December 28, 1988*

On January 7, 1986, by Executive Order No. 12543, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Libya. On January 8, 1986, by Executive Order No. 12544, I took additional measures to block Libyan assets in the United

States. I transmitted a notice continuing this emergency to the Congress and the *Federal Register* on December 23, 1986. Because the Government of Libya has continued its actions and policies in support of international terrorism, the national emergency declared on January 7, 1986, and the measures adopted on January 7 and January 8, 1986, to deal with that emergency, must

continue in effect beyond January 7, 1989. Therefore, in accordance with Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Libya. This notice shall be published in the *Federal Register* and transmitted to the Congress.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
December 28, 1988.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:54 p.m., December 28, 1988]

Note: The notice was printed in the "Federal Register" of December 30.

## Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate on the Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Libya

December 28, 1988

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)*

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the Libyan emergency is to continue in effect beyond January 7, 1989, to the *Federal Register* for publication. A similar notice was sent to the Congress and the *Federal Register* on December 15, 1987.

The crisis between the United States and Libya that led to my declaration on January 7, 1986, of a national emergency has not been resolved. The Government of Libya

continues to use and support international terrorism, in violation of international law and minimum standards of human behavior. Such Libyan actions and policies pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and vital foreign policy interests of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities necessary to apply economic pressure to the Government of Libya to reduce its ability to support international terrorism.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

Note: Identical letters were sent to Jim Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and George Bush, President of the Senate.

## Remarks and an Informal Exchange With Reporters on the Crash of an American Jetliner in Lockerbie, Scotland

December 29, 1988

*The President.* I think you all know that I have been following quite closely the details of the Pan Am 103 tragedy. And now that we know definitely that it was a bomb, we're going to make every effort we can to find out who is guilty of this savage and

tragic thing and bring them to justice.

I have to say, also, that we have—or the FAA is studying and making recommendations as to additional things we can do at airports to provide security for those who travel. And finally, the one and most impor-

tant thing left to say is the sympathy that I know we all feel for those who lost loved ones in that tragedy. And I think we're all determined to do everything we can to see that we can put an end to that happening again.

Thank you all very much.

Q. What are you going to do—

*The President.* What?

Q. —to find out who did it?

*The President.* What we want to do is find out who did it and bring them to justice. You bet.

Q. How will you do that?

*The President.* What?

Q. How will you bring them to justice? What will you do?

*The President.* Well, that's going to

depend on who and where the individual is and the justice in which someone would be charged with 278 murders.

Q. Do you believe that this is terrorism?

*The President.* I can't comment on that. It seems to savor of that, but we're going to have to have more details. And we're doing everything we can to find them and working in connection with other countries on that.

Happy New Year!

*Note: The President spoke at 3:30 p.m. at the Continental Airlines ramp at Los Angeles International Airport, prior to his departure for Palm Springs, CA. A tape was not available for verification of the contents of the remarks.*

## Radio Address to the Nation on New Year's Eve December 31, 1988

*My fellow Americans:*

Tonight we celebrate the coming of a new year, a time of expectation and promise. I believe it's going to be a very good year indeed. Our economy is healthy. Our defenses are strong. And our policy of peace through strength is paying off in spades. In 6 weeks time, the Soviet Union is due to pull its remaining forces out of Afghanistan. I'm confident the Soviets will stick to their timetable and be out by the 15th of February, which will then be a great day for world peace.

I'm also confident about 1989 because in just 3 weeks George Bush will be sworn in as the 41st President of the United States. And a superb President he's going to be. He has handled skillfully the selection of his Cabinet, and the transition process is proceeding well and smoothly.

So, the news is good this New Year's Eve. Of course, we still reel in shock and horror from the bombing of Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, and we extend our sympathy to the bereaved. Now, if, as seems likely, our terrorists have crawled out of their hole to threaten American lives, I can promise them this: The pledge we made to

seek out the truth and punish the guilty is a sacred one which George Bush shares. Indeed, President-elect Bush knows as thoroughly as anyone in the world today the nature and problem of terrorism. As chairman of this administration's task force on terrorism he oversaw a report that is the toughest statement to date on the need for strong action—including, when warranted, military action—against terrorists. That report ought to be giving some people sleepless nights right about now.

That crime aside, however, there is little to disturb us about the overall state of the Nation as we join together to make merry and sing "Auld Lang Syne." But still, during these days, when you turn on the television or read through the newspaper, you might get the idea that what faces George Bush upon his assumption of the responsibilities of the Presidency of the United States will be nothing but a series of impossible choices, heartaches, and just general trouble. Now, I'm sure most of this talk is simply evidence that we're about to go through a change of leadership, a moment in time that does funny things to people, particularly in Washington. For some, this is

a time to put in their bids on the agenda of the future. For others, this is a time for the jitters because they try to imagine what the future will bring and find it a little confusing.

These jitters have been overcome with courage and vision in both the United States and Canada as the way has been cleared for an historic new free-trade agreement to take effect tomorrow. And I want to assure you, as we do take this time together to look ahead, that there is not a single major problem facing this country today that cannot be solved when we come together to solve them. What it takes is the political will to solve them—rather like a successful New Year's resolution.

Now, here are a few New Year's political resolutions I think could be accomplished in 1989. I think we should resolve to keep within the Gramm-Rudman targets and eliminate the deficit entirely by 1993. I'll be telling you more about our budget for the next fiscal year over the next few weeks, but let me just say that this new budget represents a serious and dedicated effort to produce a realistic plan for meeting our responsibilities to reduce the deficit, maintain our defenses, and help the needy. I've said it before, and I'll say it again: All this can be done without raising taxes. Higher taxes mean slow economic growth,

and economic growth combined with budget realism is the key to eliminating the deficit. George Bush's lips have been eloquent on this subject, and it sure would be a great new year if we continue the progress we made this year, putting an end to those mammoth continuing resolutions and work with a real budget again.

We can continue to improve relations with the Soviet Union in 1989 if we remember that the key to improved relations thus far has been our strength and resolution. We must remain sober in our estimation of our negotiating partners and without illusion; we know about their goals and aims. Whether we're talking about bilateral relations with the Soviet Union or efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement in the Middle East, the lesson is the same: To achieve further reductions in international tensions, the incoming administration will need appropriate levels of defense spending, not to mention support from Congress for their foreign policy initiatives. Trust me, I know.

Have a very Happy New Year. And until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 9:06 a.m. from the Annenberg residence in Palm Springs, CA.*

## **Executive Order 12662—Implementing the United States-Canada Free-Trade Implementation Act**

*December 31, 1988*

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement Implementation Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-449, 102 Stat. 1851) ("FTA Implementation Act"), it is hereby ordered as follows:

### ***Section 1. Publication of Proposed Rules Regarding Technical Standards.***

(a) In accordance with Articles 601(1) and 607 of the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement ("Free-Trade Agreement"),

each agency subject to the provisions of the Administration Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. section 551 *et seq.*) shall, in applying section 553 of Title 5 of the United States Code with respect to any proposed Federal standards-related measures or product approval procedures, publish or serve notice of such measures or procedures not less than 75 days before the comment due date, except where, in urgent circumstances, delay would frustrate the achievement of a legitimate domestic objective.

(b) For purposes of this section:

(1) "legitimate domestic objective" means an objective whose purpose is to protect health, safety, essential security, the environment, or consumer interests;

(2) "product approval" means a Federal Government declaration that a set of published criteria has been fulfilled and therefore that goods are permitted to be used in a specific manner or for a specific purpose;

(3) "standards" and "certification systems" shall be defined in accordance with the definitions for those terms set out in section 451 of the Trade Act of 1979, 19 U.S.C. section 2571; and

(4) "standards-related measures" include technical specifications, technical regulations, standards and rules for certification systems that apply to goods, and processes and production methods.

(c) This section shall not apply with respect to any proposed rules related to agricultural, food, beverage, and certain related goods as defined in Chapter Seven (Agriculture) of the Free-Trade Agreement.

*Sec. 2. Establishment of United States Secretariat.* Pursuant to subsection 405(e) of the FTA Implementation Act, a "United States Secretariat" shall be established within the International Trade Administration of the Department of Commerce. The

Secretariat shall facilitate:

(1) the operation of Chapters 18 and 19 of the Free-Trade Agreement, and

(2) the work of the binational panels and extraordinary challenge committees convened under those Chapters.

*Sec. 3. Acceptance by the President of Panel and Committee Decisions.* In accordance with subsection 401(c) of the FTA Implementation Act, in the event that the provisions of subparagraph 516A(g)(7)(B) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. section 1516a(g)(7)(B), take effect, I accept, as a whole, all decisions of binational panels and extraordinary challenge committees.

*Sec. 4. Judicial Review.* This Order does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person.

*Sec. 5. Effective Date.* This Order shall take effect upon the entry into force of the Free-Trade Agreement.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
December 31, 1988.

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:34 a.m., January 6, 1989]*

## Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate on the Export of Alaskan Crude Oil to Canada

*December 31, 1988*

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)*

I hereby transmit the requisite findings and determinations to permit the export of certain Alaska crude oil to Canada. These findings and determinations are made pursuant to Section 28 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1354), Section 28(u) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 185(u)), and Section 103 of the Energy

Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6212).

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

*Note: Identical letters were sent to Jim Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and George Bush, President of the Senate.*

## **Memorandum on the Canada-United States Free-Trade Agreement December 31, 1988**

*Memorandum for the Secretary of State and  
the United States Trade Representative*

*Subject:* Proposed United States-Canada  
Free-Trade Agreement

Having considered the relevant measures taken by Canada, along with the unanimous views and recommendations of the United States Trade Representative and interested United States Government agencies, I have determined that Canada has taken measures necessary to comply with the obligations of the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement (Agreement). The United

States has completed necessary legal procedures in accordance with Article 2105 of the Agreement.

Pursuant to section 101(b) of the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement Implementation Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-449), I hereby direct the Secretary of State to exchange notes with the Government of Canada providing for the entry into force, on January 1, 1989, of the Agreement, in accordance with Article 2105 thereof.

RONALD REAGAN

## **Presidential Findings Regarding the Export of Alaskan Crude Oil to Canada**

*December 31, 1988*

On September 28, 1988, I signed the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement Implementation Act of 1988. Section 305 of that Act implements Annex 902.5 of the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement that deals with trade in energy goods, including crude oil. Section 305(a) amends Section 7(d) of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended, to permit the export to Canada of up to 50,000 barrels per day of crude oil that has been transported by pipeline over a right-of-way granted pursuant to Section 203 of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act ("TAPS crude oil").

On June 14, 1985, I made a finding that the exports of certain crude oil to Canada are in the national interest. Before exports of these 50,000 barrels per day of crude oil to Canada can be authorized, I must make certain additional findings and determinations. I have decided to make the necessary findings and determinations under the following statutes: Section 103 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6212); Section 28(u) of the Mineral Leasing Act, as amended by the Trans-Alaska Pipe-

line Authorization Act of 1973 (30 U.S.C. 185(u)); Section 28 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1354); and 10 U.S.C. 7430(e).

To further implement Chapter Nine of the Free-Trade Agreement with regard to trade in energy goods, and as indicated in Chapter Nine of the Statement of Administrative Action that I transmitted to the Congress with the Free-Trade Agreement, I also am making these findings and determinations with regard to exports of petroleum (as defined in 10 U.S.C. 7420(3)) from the Naval Petroleum Reserves, where proof is lacking that those exports are not derived from or commingled with petroleum from the Naval Petroleum Reserves.

I hereby find and determine that exports of petroleum under these statutes are in the U.S. national interest, and I further find and determine that such U.S. petroleum exports to Canada—

- will not diminish the total quality or quantity of petroleum available to the United States;
- will not increase reliance on imported oil;



- are in accord with provisions of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended; and
- are consistent with the purposes of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act.

Therefore, effective upon the entry into force of the Free-Trade Agreement for the United States, such domestic petroleum may be exported to Canada, exports of crude oil to be for consumption or use therein.

These findings and determinations shall

be published in the *Federal Register*. I direct the Secretary of Commerce to take all necessary and proper action to expeditiously implement this decision.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
December 31, 1988.

*Note: The findings were printed in the "Federal Register" of January 5, 1989.*

## Statement by Deputy Press Secretary Popadiuk on the Conversation With Prime Minister Mulroney of Canada Concerning the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement

*December 31, 1988*

The President called Prime Minister Brian Mulroney at 9:18 a.m. P.s.t. to congratulate him on the historic achievement of the U.S.-Canada free trade agreement. The President noted that the agreement, which goes into effect January 1, will benefit both Canadians and Americans. "Togeth-

er," the President said, "our governments have set an example for the world on how eliminating trade barriers can benefit all peoples."

The President took the opportunity to wish the Prime Minister and Mrs. Mulroney a Happy New Year.

## Statement by Deputy Press Secretary Popadiuk on the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement

*December 31, 1988*

Today President Reagan authorized the State Department to exchange diplomatic notes with the Canadian Government, bringing the U.S.-Canada free trade agreement into effect on January 1, 1989. The Canadian Parliament's final approval of the agreement on December 30 permitted the exchange of diplomatic notes. U.S. legislation was signed into law on September 28. The free trade agreement establishes the world's largest free trade zone involving two countries. The United States and Canada are already each other's most important trading partner, with two-way trade of nearly \$150 billion in 1988.

The free trade agreement will eliminate

over a 10-year period all tariffs on trade between Canada and the United States and will make substantial progress on the elimination or reduction of nontariff barriers. The agreement will also enhance energy security, improve the investment climate, and significantly increase opportunities in the services sector, including financial services. While the free trade agreement will not eliminate all trade issues between our two countries, it gives us the framework to manage them and the basis for expanding our economic relations.

The free trade agreement represents a single accomplishment in the long history of U.S.-Canada relations. It will strengthen the

industrial base of our two countries and will demonstrate the multilateral system that it is possible to bring down trade barriers in

an equitable and mutually beneficial manner.

## New Year's Messages of President Reagan and President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union *January 1, 1989*

### *President Reagan's Message*

On behalf of the American people, I send you greetings on the coming of the New Year.

In your country and mine, the New Year is a time of hope and renewal. Never have these qualities of the spirit been more necessary than now, as Soviet Armenia begins to heal from its wounds. You have our deepest sympathy. You have our prayers. And you have a personal hope from my wife, Nancy, and me that in the effort to rebuild what was shattered you will find your solace.

I am confident that relations between our two countries will continue on the positive course they have followed in the year just ending. And despite our disagreements, we have been able to find some common ground. When I visited Moscow and met with President Gorbachev, we advanced our mutual understanding on the vital issues of human rights, arms reductions, regional problems, and bilateral relations. Although much remains to be done, we're making progress in all of those areas.

In Moscow, we signed the documents of ratification for the treaty eliminating an entire class of U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range nuclear missiles, and the implementation of that historic treaty has proceeded smoothly. Soviet and American negotiators continued to discuss a 50-percent reduction in strategic nuclear weapons. And we are preparing to enter into new negotiations about conventional military forces in Europe. President Gorbachev, during his recent speech to the United Nations, announced significant reductions in Soviet conventional forces. This is certainly a step in the right direction of correcting the imbalances in the European military situation,

but much more remains to be done. Thus, while much has been accomplished in the area of arms control and reductions, we must continue efforts to ensure a lasting peace.

In human rights, progress is being made in reunification of families, freedom of people to travel as they please, and in other areas. The cessation of jamming is also a positive step; for if we're to understand each other better, we must be able to talk freely with each other, and listen freely as well. In bilateral relations, for example in cultural and educational exchange, improvements mean that the barriers that artificially separated our peoples are slowly being lowered. And in regional issues, from Afghanistan to the Persian Gulf and southern Africa, solutions are being found to conflicts of many years' standing. Perhaps your country will join ours in the effort to bring peace, democracy, and security to Central America.

In all of these areas, these improvements represent only the beginning of a long, difficult road to better understanding and cooperation. We are ready to continue moving along this road. Important differences remain between our countries and will continue for years to come. But I am confident that we have been witness in 1988 to progress that, if we are careful and diligent, can continue next year and during the years to come.

President Gorbachev's visit to New York—cut short by the catastrophe in Armenia—gave us a chance to meet once more during my term as President. On January 20, George Bush will be sworn in as my successor. The American people have chosen him in part because he represents continuity in the policies, foreign and do-

mestic, that the United States has pursued over the past 8 years. I know that Mr. Bush will continue on the same course with equal commitment.

This is my final message to you as President, and so, let me close by saying this: I believe the world is safer than it was a year ago, and I pray it will be safer still a year from now. I wish you, the Soviet people, well in the New Year. Thank you, and may God bless you and keep you all the days of your life.

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### *President Gorbachev's Message*

Dear Americans, on this first day of the New Year, I am pleased to have the opportunity to convey, on behalf of the Soviet people and on my own behalf, our best wishes to the American people and to every American family.

Seeing out a year gone by and ushering in a new year is always a moving experience. Each time, we take stock of the past year: happy about some things, sad about others, and hoping that many of our concerns will be left behind as we cross the threshold of the year and that our wishes will be fulfilled in the coming year.

Last year was rich in momentous events. It also brought many good changes in relations between our peoples and countries. Today they are more dynamic and more humane. We have become closer, and we have come to know each other better. Americans seem to be rediscovering the Soviet Union, and we are rediscovering America. Fears and suspicion are gradually giving way to trust and feelings of mutual liking. I could see all of this for myself in my meetings with Americans in Washington and, quite recently, in New York. We regard the warmth and good will shown to the Soviet delegation during those days as something very important for our relations. I think President Reagan, too, will remember his meeting with Soviet people during his visit to the Soviet Union.

We in the Soviet Union are in favor of the most wide-ranging ties between our peoples; I hope you are, too. And that means we can look ahead with optimism to the future of our relations. This is what we

talked about with President-elect Bush.

1988 is memorable for all of us as a year when we began reducing the most terrifying nuclear weapons. That alone is enough for it to go down in history as a landmark, a great turning point in world affairs. Many other facts, too, prove that changes for the better, very important for all of us, are taking place in the world. The Afghan issue is close to a settlement. Hostilities have ceased between Iran and Iraq. Real opportunities are emerging for resolving painful and complex issues in Southeast Asia and southern Africa. The situation in the Middle East is also changing. All this is very encouraging.

And let me mention one thing in particular. You know how much misfortune and suffering was caused by the earthquake in Armenia, how great was the human tragedy it wrought. I went to see the ruins of the devastated Armenian towns. You can't even look at what the forces of nature have done without shuddering. All Soviet people took the misfortune of the people of Armenia as their own. In this hour of grief, they extended a helping hand to them, as brothers. The devastated towns and villages will be reborn—that is the will of all the peoples of the Soviet Union. Armenia's tragedy has evoked great sympathy throughout the world. We are grateful to the American people and to all peoples who have come to our aid.

Seeing all this, one cannot help thinking that all people who live on this Earth, all of us, however different, are really one family. I am sure we will find enough wisdom and good will to establish together a true period of peace for all humankind. If we are capable of a new way of feeling, then we must surely be capable of a new way of thinking. If we are capable of a new way of thinking, then instead of merely surviving we can live in a new way: on the basis of equal rights, justice, trust, humanism, and wide-ranging cooperation. This is the message I wanted to convey in addressing the United Nations in New York.

There are, of course, still many problems in the world, and they are intricate and complex. But that only heightens the need to solve them together—as we say in our

country, with everyone pitching in. It is good that we understand this and, moreover, that we are taking the first steps in that direction. Both our countries have a lot of problems. Quite naturally, you know your problems better, and we know ours. We intend to solve our problems in the course of *perestroika*. But the Soviet Union and the United States also have some common problems. I am convinced that today, on the basis of growing mutual understanding and trust, we can solve them better than we could yesterday.

Once again, I salute you, citizens of a great nation. Once again, I wish all of you peace, good health, and well-being. May

there be more happiness and joy in your life. May your best hopes be fulfilled. May our common achievements shine brighter and brighter, filling every Soviet and American home and all our planet with an abiding will for peace, development, and construction.

A Happy New Year!

*Note: President Reagan's message was recorded at 3:46 p.m. on December 15, 1988, in the Map Room at the White House. President Gorbachev's message follows the White House press release. They were televised in the United States and the Soviet Union on January 1.*

## Message to the Congress Transmitting Proposed Whistleblower Protection Legislation

*January 3, 1989*

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am pleased to transmit for your consideration and enactment the "Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989." Federal employees who blow the whistle on fraud, waste, abuse, and violations of the law help to ensure that the Federal Government uses American taxpayers' dollars effectively and efficiently. The Nation's laws must encourage such reports and protect those who make them from reprisal.

At the close of the last Congress, I withheld my approval from S. 508, the Whistleblower Protection Act of 1988, because of the constitutional and other defects in that bill. The measure I am transmitting today corrects those defects. The legislation protects from reprisal Federal employees who expose wrongdoing within the Government. It also ensures that Federal personnel managers are not burdened with routinely defending appropriate personnel decisions.

The "Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989" grants to Federal employees for the first time the right to initiate an action before the Merit Systems Protection Board to contest a personnel action on the ground that it was taken as a reprisal for whistleblowing. The legislation also grants job

transfer preference to whistleblowers in filling jobs of equivalent status and tenure as the job held by the whistleblowing employee.

The proposed legislation establishes the Office of Special Counsel as an independent office within the Executive Branch. The Office would protect Federal employees from prohibited personnel practices. To assist in the conduct of investigations in executing this function, the Special Counsel may administer oaths, examine witnesses, take depositions, and receive evidence. The Special Counsel also may seek orders from the Merit Systems Protection Board to stay a personnel action with respect to an employee until the employee's case is resolved.

Under the bill, when the Special Counsel determines that reasonable grounds exist to believe that a prohibited personnel practice has occurred, the Special Counsel generally reports that determination to the agency involved, the Merit Systems Protection Board, the Office of Personnel Management, and in appropriate cases, the President. When necessary to ensure that an agency found to have engaged in a prohibited personnel practice takes corrective action, the Special Counsel may seek an

order from the Merit Systems Protection Board requiring such actions. In cases involving reprisal for whistleblowing, the individual who does not prevail in the proceeding before the Merit Systems Protection Board may seek Federal court review of the Board's decision.

The bill also entitles employees who make allegations to the Office of Special Counsel to notification of the results of the Office's investigation. The Office of Special Counsel may investigate allegations it receives and may initiate investigations on its own.

Finally, I would note that the proposed

legislation does not contain the constitutional defects that were contained in S. 508 of the 100th Congress. Unlike that bill, the proposed legislation is consistent with the constitutional separation of powers, investment of the Executive power in the President, and the proper exercise of the Judicial power of the United States. I urge the Congress to enact the "Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989" swiftly to extend important protections and procedural rights to employees of the Federal Government.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
January 3, 1989.

## Statement by Deputy Press Secretary Popadiuk on Proposed Whistleblower Protection Legislation *January 3, 1989*

The President has today submitted to the Congress the Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989. The legislation protects Federal employees who blow the whistle on fraud, waste, and abuse in government from reprisals by their supervisors. The administration believes that employees who speak up when they see wrongdoing deserve the thanks and protection of the Nation.

After its last session, Congress presented the President with S. 508, the Whistleblower Protection Act of 1988. The President

withheld his approval from that bill because of constitutional and other defects. The bill the President has proposed to Congress extends substantial new protection to whistleblowing Federal employees and is fully consistent with the Constitution. Whistleblowers help ensure that tax dollars are spent efficiently and properly in the conduct of the public's business. Swift enactment of the legislation the President has submitted will serve the Nation well.

## Statement on Petroleum Imports and Energy Security *January 3, 1989*

I am today announcing my determination with respect to the Department of Commerce's investigation into the effect of petroleum imports on the national security.

The Department's investigation was in response to a petition filed in December 1987 by the National Energy Security Committee. The Secretary of Commerce has concluded that there has been a substantial improvement in U.S. energy security since the

last section 232 petroleum finding in 1979. However, declining domestic oil production, rising oil imports, and growing free world dependence on potentially insecure sources of supply raise a number of concerns, including vulnerability to a major supply disruption. The investigation found that the maintenance of U.S. access to sufficient supplies of petroleum is essential to our economic security, foreign policy flexi-

bility, and defense preparedness. Given these factors, the Secretary of Commerce found that petroleum imports threaten to impair the national security. However, taking into account the administration's detailed program to improve energy security, transmitted to Congress on May 6, 1987, the Secretary has recommended that no action to adjust imports under section 232, such as an oil import fee, be taken because such action would not be cost effective and, in the long run, would impair rather than enhance national security.

I approve the Secretary of Commerce's finding, and based on his recommendation, I determine that no action to adjust oil imports under section 232 need be taken. My administration has done a great deal to build the Nation's foundation for long-term energy security and to strengthen the domestic oil industry. We have decontrolled oil prices and eliminated allocation controls. The Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) contains over 555 million barrels, compared to 108 million barrels 8 years ago. U.S. imports come from diversified sources, and there have been important developments in conservation and interfuel substitution that contribute significantly to enhancing U.S. energy security. In addition, implementation of the U.S.-Canada free-trade agreement will promote increased bilateral energy trade and provide reliable supplies at competitive prices. Today the Nation is far less vulnerable to an oil supply disruption than in 1973 or 1979.

Despite these improvements, important energy security concerns remain. While lower oil prices have provided substantial benefits to the U.S. economy, they have also led to rising oil consumption, declining U.S. crude production, and rising oil imports. In addition, projections show that the free world will become increasingly dependent on oil supplies from potentially insecure sources. Therefore we must continue our efforts to ensure that these trends do not leave the free world more vulnerable to economically damaging oil supply disruptions.

I was heartened by congressional action on some of my May 6, 1987, recommenda-

tions, such as repeal of the windfall profit tax, repeal of restrictions on the use of natural gas, and reauthorization of the Price-Anderson Act for nuclear power plants. However, a number of my recommendations to improve the Nation's energy security have not been acted upon. I once again urge Congress to take the following actions:

(1) Enact comprehensive legislation to deregulate wellhead prices of natural gas and to mandate open access to natural gas pipelines.

(2) Permit environmentally sound exploration and development of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) in Alaska and the Outer Continental Shelf. These areas are the most promising prospects for discovering major new oil reserves in the United States.

(3) Increase the availability of the percentage depletion allowance used in calculation of independent oil and gas producers' income taxes by repealing the "transfer rule" and increasing the next net income limitation to 100 percent.

(4) Continue to fill the SPR to reach the goal of 750 million barrels. The Naval Petroleum Reserves at Elk Hills, California, and Teapot Dome, Wyoming, should be sold as a means to accelerate the SPR fill rate and to pay for a new 10 million barrel Defense Petroleum Inventory.

(5) Enact a comprehensive reform of nuclear power licensing to streamline the process and reduce costs while enhancing public safety.

Given the nature of the international oil market, the United States alone cannot assure its energy security. Consequently, we continue to work closely with our partners in the International Energy Agency (IEA) to improve our mutual energy security. With our encouragement, our IEA partners have built up their strategic stocks to 400 million barrels. Together we are making significant progress towards a more balanced mix of energy options. The specific actions I have outlined above, when implemented, will make a further significant contribution to improving the energy security of the United States and the free world.

## Memorandum on Petroleum Imports and Energy Security *January 3, 1989*

*Memorandum for the Secretary of Commerce*

*Subject: Effects of the Imports of Petroleum on the National Security*

I have considered your December 1, 1988, report under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1862), concerning the effects of the imports of petroleum on the national security.

I approve your finding that petroleum imports threaten to impair the national security. However, based on your recommendation that takes into account my detailed program to improve energy security, transmitted to the Congress on May 6, 1987, I determine that no action to adjust oil imports under Section 232 need be taken.

RONALD REAGAN

## Message to the Congress Reporting on Petroleum Imports and Energy Security *January 3, 1989*

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Pursuant to Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1862(c)(2)), I am reporting my determination with respect to the Department of Commerce's investigation into the effect of petroleum imports on the national security.

The Department's investigation was in response to a petition filed in December 1987 by the National Energy Security Committee. The Secretary of Commerce has concluded that there has been a substantial improvement in U.S. energy security since the last Section 232 petroleum finding in 1979. However, declining domestic oil production, rising oil imports, and growing Free World dependence on potentially insecure sources of supply raise a number of concerns, including vulnerability to a major supply disruption. The investigation found that the maintenance of U.S. access to sufficient supplies of petroleum is essential to our economic security, foreign policy flexibility, and defense preparedness. Given these factors, the Secretary of Commerce found that petroleum imports threaten to impair the national security.

However, taking into account the Administration's detailed program to improve energy security, transmitted to the Con-

gress on May 6, 1987, the Secretary has recommended that no action to adjust imports under Section 232, such as an oil import fee, be taken because such action would not be cost effective and, in the long run, would impair rather than enhance national security.

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and 1979.

Despite these improvements, important energy security concerns remain. While lower oil prices have provided substantial benefits to the U.S. economy, they have also led to rising oil consumption, declining U.S. crude production, and rising oil imports. In addition, projections show that the Free World will become increasingly dependent on oil supplies from potentially insecure sources. Therefore, we must continue our efforts to ensure that these trends do not leave the Free World more vulnerable to economically damaging oil supply disruptions.

I was heartened by congressional action on some of my May 6, 1987, recommendations, such as repeal of the Windfall Profit Tax, repeal of restrictions on the use of natural gas, and reauthorization of the Price-Anderson Act for nuclear power plants.

However, a number of my recommendations to improve the Nation's energy security have not been acted upon. I once again urge the Congress to take the following actions:

(1) Enact comprehensive legislation to deregulate wellhead prices of natural gas and to mandate open access to natural gas pipelines.

(2) Permit environmentally sound oil exploration and development of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) in Alaska and of the Outer Continental Shelf. These areas are the most promising prospects for discovering major new oil reserves in the

United States.

(3) Increase the availability of the percentage depletion allowance used in calculation of independent oil and gas producers' income taxes by repealing the "transfer rule" and increasing the net income limitation to 100 percent.

(4) Continue to fill the SPR to reach the goal of 750 million barrels. The Naval Petroleum Reserves at Elk Hills, California, and Teapot Dome, Wyoming, should be sold as a means to accelerate the SPR fill rate and to pay for a new 10 million barrel Defense Petroleum Inventory.

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RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
January 3, 1989.

## Message to the Senate Transmitting the International Convention and Protocol on Terrorist Acts at Sea

January 3, 1989

*To the Senate of the United States:*

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, and the related Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms

Located on the Continental Shelf, signed at Rome on March 10, 1988. I also transmit, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to the Convention and Protocol.

The seizure of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* in 1985, and the murder of American passenger Leon Klinghoffer,



demonstrated that no country, or form of transportation, is immune from the criminal savagery of those who engage in terrorist acts. This Convention is aimed at ensuring that those who engage in such acts on board or against ships engaged in navigation are brought to justice. The Protocol would do the same with respect to acts on or against fixed platforms on the continental shelf. Modeled on earlier conventions dealing with aircraft hijacking and sabotage (to which the United States is a party), they include provisions requiring States to provide severe punishment for such offenses, and to extradite or prosecute those who commit them.

Work on the Convention and Protocol began in 1986 under the auspices of the International Maritime Organization on the basis of an initial draft cosponsored by the

Governments of Italy, Austria and Egypt. That work was completed, and the Convention and Protocol adopted by consensus, at an international conference in Rome in March 1988. The United States and 22 other States signed the Convention at that time, and the United States and 20 other States signed the Protocol. It is clear that the Convention already has broad support in the international community, and it is hoped that all States will join in this major step to deter acts against the safety of maritime navigation.

I recommend, therefore, that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to this Convention and Protocol and give its advice and consent to ratification.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
January 3, 1989.

## **Annual Report to the Congress on the State of Small Business** *January 3, 1989*

### *To the Congress of the United States:*

This is the eighth and final report of my Administration on the state of small business. And it is my pleasure to report to the Congress that there has never been better opportunity in America to start a business, to grow and create new jobs, to research and generate new products and technologies, and to maintain America's economic expansion.

The report for 1988 details the number of new businesses, new jobs, and new investments made by small business. I am pleased and proud that we have 5 million more businesses than we did when I took office, that there are over 1.5 million new women-owned businesses in that time, and that small business has been the major contributor in generating the nearly 18 million new jobs added to our economy since 1982.

In 1988, the 6th year of economic expansion, industries dominated by small firms continued to lead in job creation. Over 350,000 businesses were incorporated in the first half of the year alone, and bankruptcy

rates decreased significantly compared to 1987.

At the January 1981 Inaugural I spoke of heroes, not the people who are famous, but the people who every day risk their money, their time, and their reputation in the community, who work hard for themselves and their neighbors, whose day-to-day contributions sum up to national greatness. If we have a greater nation today, it is not only because of economic progress, but because of growth in opportunity.

Millions of Americans continue to convert opportunities to new enterprises, new jobs, and innovative products. And by taking advantage of the opportunities available to them, they create opportunities for other Americans.

Small business owners are effective leaders in other areas as well. Increasingly, the voices of small business men and women are heard in public policy debates. Their concerns reflect not the narrow views of special interest groups, but broad perspectives on issues that affect all of us—the pro-

vision of health care for the uninsured, workplace literacy and training, and international competitiveness.

My Administration has listened to these small business owners. Many of their concerns will undoubtedly be the subject of discussion for some time to come. But in a number of specific instances, we have been able to target public and private resources and to alleviate regulatory, paperwork, or other burdens on small firms so that they will be free to do what they do best—create new enterprises, new jobs, and innovative products and processes.

One of the recommendations of the 1986 White House Conference on Small Business delegates was that the Government do a better job of paying its bills on time. I heartily agreed with this recommendation, and the Prompt Payment Act Amendments of 1988, which I signed last October, will strengthen the rules Federal agencies must follow in paying their bills.

Another priority was to strengthen the national record of research and innovation, in which small firms play such an important role. I am very pleased that the Congress agreed with my strong recommendation to

extend the research and experimentation tax credit and thus keep American products competitive in the world economy.

We as a Nation have much to learn from our small business leaders. Their creative contributions and those of many other citizens will be an important resource as we search for solutions appropriate to our Nation's needs in the 21st century.

Small firms will continue to have a broad impact on American society. They employ and train a majority of the Nation's new workers, and they will retrain many workers for new occupations in the years ahead. As we learn more about this vital sector's contributions to the economy, we will be able to shape policies at all levels of Government that will encourage the start-up and growth of America's vital small enterprises.

America's political liberty depends on economic liberty. I salute the small business community, whose strength supports our freedom.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
January 3, 1989.

## Message to the Senate Transmitting an International Convention on Labor Statistics

*January 3, 1989*

### *To the Senate of the United States:*

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the Convention (No. 160) Concerning Labor Statistics, adopted by the International Labor Conference at Geneva on July 25, 1985. I transmit also for the Senate's information a certified copy of the recommendation (No. 170) on the same subject, adopted by the International Labor Conference on the same date, which amplifies some of the Convention's provisions. No action is called for on the recommendation.

The report of the Department of State, with a letter from the Secretary of Labor, concerning the Convention is enclosed.

As explained more fully in the enclosed letter from the Secretary of Labor, the Government of the United States already collects, compiles and publishes basic labor statistics in all nine subject areas covered by Convention 160. Ratification of this Convention, therefore, would not require the United States to alter in any way its law or practice in this field.

Moreover, as I stated in transmitting International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention 144 to the Senate on April 10, 1986, ratification by the United States of so few ILO Conventions makes more difficult our attempts to take other governments to task for failing to comply with ILO instruments they have ratified. In part for this

reason, the Senate gave its advice and consent to the ratification of ILO Convention 144. I accordingly recommend that the Senate also give its advice and consent to

the ratification of ILO Convention 160.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
January 3, 1989.

## Message to the Congress Transmitting the Annual Report on Alaskan Mineral Resources

*January 3, 1989*

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with Section 1011 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (P.L. 96-487; 16 U.S.C. 3151), I transmit herewith the seventh annual

report on Alaska's mineral resources.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
January 3, 1989.

## Remarks at the Nancy Reagan Drug Abuse Center Benefit Dinner in Los Angeles, California

*January 4, 1989*

*The President.* That's wonderful. And we look forward to that, Mr. Hilton. It's going to be so great after January 20th, when even Santa Claus can come to the house again. [*Laughter*]

But I thank you, Merv. You know, when I saw this lineup tonight, I realized that 8 years of the Washington press corps was just to get me warmed up for a tribute from Don Rickles. [*Laughter*] But now that I'm about to become an elder statesman, I wonder if that means that when Nancy and I go out dancing, Sam Donaldson can't cut in. [*Laughter*]

But to be serious, lately, when meetings at the White House have got long and a bit dull, I found myself daydreaming about the ranch. You know, just after he left the Presidency, George Washington said—and these are his words—"Rural employments will now take place of toil, responsibility, and the solitudes of public life." And I told George then it sounded good to me. [*Laughter*]

I was very moved by what Governor

Deukmejian said. Every time I come home for a visit, I ask myself, why did you ever leave? You might say I left my heart in Santa Barbara and L.A. and everywhere else in our State.

Now, before I go any further, let me say how much Nancy and I appreciate the work everyone has done to make this evening such a delight. I know the time and trouble that went into it. And let me say a special word of thanks to our dinner chairman, Barron Hilton. And since I've got you here, Barron, I thought I'd mention an idea I had for doing something about the deficit. [*Laughter*] I thought you could give me some advice. It's for the Government to go into the hotel business. [*Laughter*] Now, I know this great place back there in Washington on Pennsylvania Avenue. [*Laughter*]

But we do appreciate all that each of you had done and will do in the fight against drug abuse. I know I've said this before, but while there are many things that I will remember with pride and affection about the last 8 years, right at the top of the list will

be the battle a certain lady began long before it was fashionable to get America's young people to just say no to drugs.

It wasn't too far from here—well, in Oakland—where a schoolchild in an audience Nancy was addressing stood up and asked what she and her friends should say when someone offered them drugs. And Nancy said, "Just say no." And within a few months thousands of Just Say No clubs had sprung up in schools around the country. At last count there are 12,000 of them in our schools. Teddy Roosevelt used to talk about the White House as a "bully pulpit," but with her crusade against drug abuse, Nancy has shown that it's not just the President who can use that "bully pulpit" for the good of America.

I've been deeply touched in the last few months when some people that I greatly respect have praised the work of our administration and compared it with a few select administrations of the past. But I must say that, to my way of thinking, the work Nancy has done can't be compared to the work of anyone ever before. Nancy, I knew from the first moment that I laid eyes

on you that you were the greatest, and now the world knows that, too.

You know, I mentioned a few months back that my new theme song is "California, Here I Come." Well, I'm not saying I can hardly wait, but in 15 days, 15 hours, 55 minutes—[laughter]—and 40 seconds I'll be on my way. I just think of it as Santa Claus arriving for us a little late this year. Well, back to our friends, back to our home, back to chopping wood on a ranch. So, until then, thank you from the bottom of our hearts, and God bless you all.

I'll turn it over to my roommate.

*Mrs. Reagan.* Well, if I can get past the laryngitis—I wish that I could thank each one of you individually for all that you've done tonight and your generosity. You can't possibly imagine what this is going to mean to a lot of children and their parents. And I'll be forever grateful to all of you, and I do thank you very, very much. And I add my God bless, too. Thank you.

*Note: The President spoke at 10:25 p.m. in the International Ballroom at the Beverly Hilton Hotel. A tape was not available for verification of the contents of the remarks.*

## Statement by Deputy Press Secretary Popadiuk on United States Participation in International Human Rights Conferences January 4, 1989

President Reagan has authorized the U.S. delegation in Vienna to support, in cooperation with like-minded allies, U.S. participation in an agreed schedule of Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe follow-on conferences dealing with human rights. The first conference will be in Paris in 1989, the second in Copenhagen in 1990, and the third is scheduled for Moscow in 1991.

The President decided to agree to this schedule, including the Moscow conference, as a means of encouraging continuation of the significant progress in human rights that has taken place in the Soviet Union over the past 3 years. That progress has included the release of hundreds of political

prisoners and exit permission for many people long refused the right to emigrate. Emigration rates from the Soviet Union are substantially higher. And jamming of the Voice of America, Radio Liberty, and other Western broadcasts have ceased. New laws respecting individual liberties have been promised to the world by President Gorbachev in his recent speech to the United Nations.

Such new laws, the institutionalization of reform, are crucial; and the President recognizes that there is much yet to be done in the Soviet Union before that nation meets acceptable and universal human rights standards. We will make it clear to the Soviet Union that the lack of future and

institutionalized progress or a reversal of progress made to date will cause us to reconsider our decision to attend a Moscow conference in 1991. At present, we believe that Western concurrence in principle in such a Moscow conference may be the best way to encourage and support future im-

provement in Soviet human rights performance. The Soviet Union now has a unique opportunity to take further action to demonstrate its continuing and irreversible commitment to achieve commonly accepted human rights standards.

## Letter to Members of Congress on Compensation for Senior Federal Officials

*January 6, 1989*

*Dear Senator: (Dear Congressman:)*

On January 9, 1989, I will be forwarding to the Congress the compensation recommendations of the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries. This bipartisan Commission composed of individuals of superior achievement in the public and private sectors carefully reviewed the compensation of senior Federal officials and unanimously recommended increased levels of compensation.

Fair compensation for those who bear the responsibility for effective functioning of our government is critical at this juncture of history. The American people expect excellence at the top levels of government, and they deserve to get it. But our Founding Fathers also envisioned a citizen government whose members are drawn from all parts of our society.

We must not allow Federal service to become the province only of the wealthy. We must ensure that the door to service remains open to Americans who must work to support their families, educate their children, and save for their retirement. As it now stands, government service for any significant length of time presents a financial burden that fewer and fewer of those who are most highly qualified can afford to accept.

Since 1969, salary levels for senior Federal officials—executives, legislators, and judges—have declined 35% in constant dollars, while the compensation of workers in the private sector has kept pace with inflation. To remedy this situation, the Commission has recommended salary levels for

senior government positions that are comparable to those earned by individuals of similar responsibilities in the nonprofit private sector, such as universities and hospitals. The Commission's recommendations would only bring these Federal salaries to a level approaching that of their 1969 purchasing power. In fact, the salary paid to a Member of Congress in 1969, if increased solely to match the inflation that has occurred since then, would amount to \$140,340—more than the Commission recommended. It is important to note that the cost of implementing the Commission's pay recommendations would be absorbed within the fiscal year 1990 budget—it would not add to the deficit.

I join the Commission in urging Congress to abolish the current system used to supplement inadequate Federal salaries through payments from private special interests. The ban on honoraria should take effect at the same time as the proposed pay levels take effect. The current system undermines public faith in the integrity of senior Federal officials, particularly in the Legislative branch. Congress should move immediately to enact legislation that takes a comprehensive approach to the problems posed by honoraria, including payments for articles, speeches, and appearances, and other forms of financial benefits.

During my Presidency, I have been impressed with the ability and dedication of the senior Federal officials who serve our country. It is in the Nation's best interest to attract and keep highly qualified individuals for senior government positions. I ask you

to support the bipartisan Commission's unanimous pay recommendations to ensure that the American people continue to benefit from the government service of highly

talented Americans.  
Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

## Proclamation 5929—National Skiing Day, 1989 January 6, 1989

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

We can trace evidence for skiing back more than 5,000 years. This efficient method of traveling over snow in difficult or inaccessible terrain has benefited mankind in countless ways over the centuries and continues to do so in our land. The practicality and pleasure of skiing are worth celebrating by all of us, and that is the reason for this National Skiing Day.

Skiing is advantageous to many of us for the jobs and income it generates. It also proves useful for residents of isolated areas; rescue teams; and Armed Forces units. Additionally, national and international sports groups, including Special Olympics International, recognize the athletic and therapeutic benefits of skiing for handicapped people and include it in their regular programs.

Skiing is now one of our most popular winter sports. It is loved by fans of national, international, and Olympic competition and enjoyed by millions of Americans as healthful, exciting recreation. More and more of

us are becoming skiers. The increase of ski trails and slopes on private and public lands is making skiing much more widely available, as is the advent of artificial snow surfaces in areas with mild winter weather.

In recognition of skiing and its benefits, the Congress, by Public Law 100-634, has designated January 20, 1989, as "National Skiing Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that day.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim January 20, 1989, as National Skiing Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:31 p.m., January 6, 1989]*

## Proclamation 5930—National Tourism Week, 1989 January 6, 1989

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

The travel and tourism industry is the source of countless benefits for both Americans and our guests from other lands. Friendship, knowledge, and appreciation of

intercultural differences, enhancement of international understanding, cooperation, and goodwill are just a few.

Our abundant natural and manmade attractions, the warm hospitality of our people, and the outstanding facilities and services provided by our travel and tourism

industry establish the United States as the preeminent destination for both foreign and domestic travelers.

Every year, millions of Americans and foreign visitors travel throughout our country discovering the glory of America—the beauty of our natural wonders, cities, wilderness, and countryside; the hospitality of our people; and our outstanding recreational, educational, and cultural activities. They learn America's history and see, firsthand, that ours is the land of freedom, justice, democracy, and opportunity.

The travel and tourism industry, which is composed mainly of small businesses, is now America's second largest private employer and its third largest retail industry. The industry directly employs over 5½ million Americans and indirectly employs another 2,200,000. Total travel expenditures in the United States amount to nearly \$280 billion—over 6 percent of our gross national product. The more than \$19.4 billion spent here on travel and tourism by foreign visitors improves our balance of trade and makes travel and tourism our largest service export.

National Tourism Week fittingly honors all those Americans who earn their liveli-

hood in the travel and tourism industry. National Tourism Week reminds us of this industry's economic, educational, cultural, and social benefits—that come from a productive partnership of industry, labor, and government.

The Congress, by Public Law 100-672, has designated the week beginning the second Sunday in May 1989 as "National Tourism Week" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 14–May 20, 1989, as National Tourism Week, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:32 p.m., January 6, 1989]*

## Appointment of S. Fred Singer as a Member of the National Commission on Superconductivity *January 6, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to appoint S. Fred Singer to be a member of the National Commission on Superconductivity. This is a new position.

Since 1987 Dr. Singer has served as chief scientist at the Department of Transportation in Washington, DC. Previously he was a professor of environmental science at the University of Virginia, 1971–1987. Dr. Singer has also served as an aerospace, energy, and environmental consultant to

numerous corporations and government agencies throughout his career.

Dr. Singer graduated from Princeton University (Ph.D., 1948) and holds a B.E.E. degree from Ohio State University. He served in the U.S. Navy, 1944–1946, and in the U.S. Air Force Reserves, 1950–1953. He was born September 27, 1924, in Vienna, Austria, and currently resides in Arlington, VA.

## Appointment of James Balog as a Member of the United States Bipartisan Commission on Comprehensive Health Care January 6, 1989

The President today announced his intention to appoint James Balog to be a member of the U.S. Bipartisan Commission on Comprehensive Health Care. This is a new position.

Since 1938 Mr. Balog has been chairman of Lambert Brussels Capital Corp. in New York, NY. Prior to this he was vice chairman and a member of the board of directors and the executive committee of Drexel Burnham Lambert, Inc., 1985–1988. He has

also served as a committee chairman of the White House Conference on Aging, 1981, and as a member of the Advisory Council on Social Security, 1982–1983.

Mr. Balog graduated from Pennsylvania State University (B.S., 1950) and Rutgers University (M.B.A., 1958). He was born September 7, 1928, in Vintondale, PA. He is married, has three children, and resides in Spring Lake, NJ.

## Executive Order 12663—Adjustments of Certain Rates of Pay and Allowances January 6, 1989

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 620 of Public Law 100–440, it is hereby ordered as follows:

*Section 1. Statutory Pay Systems.* The rates of basic pay and salaries of the following statutory pay systems are set forth on the schedules attached hereto and made a part hereof:

(a) The General Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5332(a)) at Schedule 1;

(b) The Foreign Service Schedule (22 U.S.C. 3963) at Schedule 2; and

(c) The schedules for the Department of Medicine and Surgery, Veterans Administration (38 U.S.C. 4107) at Schedule 3.

*Sec. 2. Senior Executive Service.* Pursuant to the provisions of section 5382 of title 5, United States Code, the rates of basic pay for members of the Senior Executive Service are set forth on Schedule 4 attached hereto and made a part hereof.

*Sec. 3. Executive Salaries.* The rates of pay or salaries for the following offices and positions are set forth on the Schedules attached hereto and made a part hereof:

(a) The Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5312–5316) at Schedule 5;

(b) The Vice President (3 U.S.C. 104) and Congressional Salaries (2 U.S.C. 31) at Schedule 6; and

(c) Salaries for justices and judges (28 U.S.C. 5, 44(d), 135, 252) at Schedule 7.

*Sec. 4. Uniformed Services.* Pursuant to section 601 of Public Law 100–456, the rates of monthly basic pay (37 U.S.C. 203(a)), the rates of basic allowances for subsistence (37 U.S.C. 402), and the rates of basic allowances for quarters (37 U.S.C. 403(a)) for members of the uniformed services are set forth at Schedule 8 attached hereto and made a part hereof.

*Sec. 5. Effective Dates.* The rates of monthly basic pay and allowances for subsistence and quarters for members of the uniformed services provided for herein are effective on January 1, 1989. All other schedules provided for herein are effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after January 1, 1989.

*Sec. 6.* Executive Order No. 12622 of December 31, 1987, is superseded.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
January 6, 1989.



[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:33 p.m., January 6, 1989]

Note: The schedules were printed in the "Federal Register" of January 10.

**Executive Order 12664—Establishment of Emergency Board No. 218 To Investigate a Railroad Labor Dispute**  
*January 6, 1989*

*Establishing an Emergency Board To Investigate a Dispute Between the Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corporation and Certain of Its Employees Represented by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers*

A dispute exists between the Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corporation and certain of its employees represented by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The dispute has not heretofore been completely adjusted under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (the "Act").

A party empowered by the Act has requested that the President establish an emergency board pursuant to Section 9A of the Act (45 U.S.C. section 159a).

Section 9A(e) of the Act provides that the President, upon such a request, shall appoint a second emergency board to investigate and report on the dispute.

Now, Therefore, by the authority vested in me by Section 9A of the Act, it is hereby ordered as follows:

*Section 1. Establishment of Board.* There is established, effective January 7, 1989, a board of three members to be appointed by the President to investigate this dispute. No member shall be pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any organization of railroad

employees or any carrier. The board shall perform its functions subject to the availability of funds.

*Sec. 2. Report.* Within 30 days after creation of the board, the parties to the dispute shall submit to the board final offers for settlement of the dispute. Within 30 days after submission of final offers for settlement of the dispute, the board shall submit a report to the President setting forth its selection of the most reasonable offer.

*Sec. 3. Maintaining Conditions.* As provided by Section 9A(h) of the Act, from the time a request to establish a board is made until 60 days after the board makes its report, no change, except by agreement, shall be made by the parties in the conditions out of which the dispute arose.

*Sec. 4. Expiration.* The board shall terminate upon the submission of the report provided for in Section 2 of this Order.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
January 6, 1989.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11 a.m., January 9, 1989]

**Announcement of the Establishment of Emergency Board No. 218 To Investigate a Railroad Labor Dispute**  
*January 6, 1989*

Today the President announced, effective January 7, 1989, the creation of Presidential Emergency Board No. 218 to select the

most reasonable final offer for settlement of a current dispute between the Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corp. and employees rep-

resented by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corp. (PATH) is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. It is a rail rapid transit system operating on 13.9 miles of track that connect the cities of Newark, Jersey City, and Hoboken with Manhattan. The system includes 13 stations, 7 of which are in the State of New Jersey. Approximately 206,000 passengers are transported by PATH each weekday. Fifty-eight million passengers were carried in 1987. PATH transports nearly 92 percent of rail passengers entering New York from New Jersey. (New Jersey Transit Rail Operations, Inc., transports the remainder, about 17,000 passengers daily).

The President, by Executive order, created the emergency board pursuant to appropriate requests as mandated by the Railway Labor Act. This is the second emergency board created to report on this dispute. The first, Board No. 216, issued its report and recommendations on October 21, 1988. The parties were unable to reach agreement, however, thus necessitating the establishment of a second board. The parties will have 30 days to submit their final offers for settlement to the board. The board will then select the most reasonable final offer within the next 30 days. From the time the board is established until 60 days after the board's report, if the dispute remains unresolved, the parties must refrain from resorting to self-help.

## **Appointment of Richard Anderson Ware as a Member of the Board of Foreign Scholarships**

*January 6, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Richard Anderson Ware to be a member of the Board of Foreign Scholarships for the remainder of the term expiring September 22, 1990. He would succeed M.E. Bradford.

Since 1984 Mr. Ware has been president emeritus of the Earhart Foundation. Previously he was president of the Earhart Foun-

dation in Ann Arbor, MI, 1971-1984.

Mr. Ware graduated from Lehigh University (B.A., 1941) and Wayne State University (M.P.A., 1943). He served in the U.S. Army Air Corps from 1943 to 1946. He was born November 7, 1919, in New York, NY. He is married, has three children, and currently resides in Intervale, NH.

## **Appointment of William J. Crowe, Jr., as a Governor on the Board of Governors of the American National Red Cross**

*January 6, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Adm. William J. Crowe, Jr., to be a Governor on the Board of Governors of the American National Red Cross for a term of 3 years. This is a reappointment.

Admiral Crowe has served as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff at the Pentagon in Washington, DC, since 1985. Prior to this, he was commander in chief of the

allied forces in the Pacific, 1983, and in Southern Europe, 1980. Admiral Crowe was Deputy Chief of Naval Operations at the Department of the Navy, 1977-1980, and Commander of the Middle East Force in Bahrain, 1976-1977. He has served in the U.S. Navy since 1946.

Admiral Crowe graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy (B.S., 1946); Stanford University (M.A., 1956); and Princeton Univer-

sity (Ph.D., 1965). He was born January 2, 1925, in La Grange, KY. He is married, has

three children, and resides in Fort Myer, VA.

## **Appointment of William Joseph Baroody, Jr., as a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, and Designation as Chairman**

*January 6, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to appoint William Joseph Baroody, Jr., to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars at the Smithsonian Institution for a term expiring October 23, 1994. This is a reappointment. Upon appointment he will be redesignated Chairman.

Since 1986 Mr. Baroody has been chairman of Foreign Exchange Management, Inc., in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was president of the American Enterprise

Institute for Public Policy Research, 1978–1986, and executive vice president, 1977–1978. He was an Assistant to the President at the White House, 1974–1976, and a Special Assistant to the President, 1973–1974. From 1969 to 1973, he served as an Assistant to the Secretary of Defense.

Mr. Baroody graduated from Holy Cross College (A.B., 1959). He served in the U.S. Navy, 1959–1961. He was born November 5, 1937, in Manchester, NH, and currently resides in Alexandria, VA.

## **Appointment of Mary L. Walker as a United States Commissioner of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission**

*January 6, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Mary L. Walker to be a U.S. Commissioner of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission. She would succeed Wymberley Coerr.

Since 1988 Ms. Walker has been a special consultant to the chairman of the Law Engineering Co. in Atlanta, GA. Prior to this she was an Assistant Secretary of Environment, Safety and Health at the Department

of Energy, 1985–1987, and Deputy Solicitor at the Department of the Interior, 1984–1985.

Ms. Walker graduated from the University of California at Berkeley (A.B., 1970) and Boston University Law School (J.D., 1973). She was born December 1, 1948, in Dayton, OH. She is married, has one child, and resides in Honolulu, HI.

## **Statement on the Death of Emperor Hirohito of Japan**

*January 6, 1989*

Mrs. Reagan and I have just been informed that His Imperial Majesty, Emperor Hirohito, died earlier today. On behalf of

the people and Government of the United States, we extend our deepest condolences to His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor; to

the Imperial family; and to the people of Japan.

His Majesty's 62-year reign spanned one of the most tumultuous and yet, at the same time, constructive eras in the history of mankind: an age of unprecedented economic collapse, a most vicious war, astonishing scientific achievement, and dramatic political and social changes throughout the world. It was also an era of unprecedented reconciliation. His Majesty played a truly heroic role in bringing hostilities between our two peoples to an end and leading the Japanese people through a period of reconstruction and reconciliation that has resulted in both the prosperity the Japanese

know today and the close relations our two nations and peoples now enjoy.

The late Emperor visited the United States in 1975. Nancy and I enjoyed our several meetings with him, most recently in Tokyo in 1986. We had the pleasure of entertaining their Imperial Majesties, the former Crown Prince and Princess, at the White House in 1987.

While we mourn the passing of His Majesty, we shall long remember him for his contributions which strengthened the United States-Japan relationship and set a future course of continued close and friendly relations.

## Radio Address to the Nation on the Federal Budget and Executive Salaries

January 7, 1989

*My fellow Americans:*

On Monday, I submit to Congress my final budget. It's a responsible plan which cuts the deficit without touching Social Security, weakening defense, or reducing benefits to the needy. And the best news is that this budget proves it can be done without raising your taxes.

Our growing economy will, in the next fiscal year, produce \$84 billion in new revenues with no increase in tax rates. Since the whole economic pie is expanding, the Federal Government's slice grows along with the private sector. Raising taxes would be the surest way to kill the economic goose that lays the golden eggs. So, I leave as I came: dead-set against any new taxes. And even if there were a tax increase, history shows that Congress would almost certainly spend the additional money. It wouldn't be used to reduce the deficit; it would just mean that you had to pay for an even bigger government. And now, with an estimated \$84 billion in new revenues coming in, we can both reduce the deficit and increase Federal spending.

By combining new revenues with previously scheduled reductions and savings in other areas, priority programs will grow by

nearly \$50 billion. There are more funds for air safety, fighting crime, housing the poor, and the war on drugs. Funds for AIDS research and prevention is increased by 24 percent. And money to clean up toxic waste goes up by a fifth. We also increased funds for the science and space program and for basic biomedical research. And student-aid funds are increased again, bringing it to a level 83 percent higher than where it stood in 1980.

Real defense spending is increased by 2 percent. This is a small increase, but an important one—the price of peace and security for America. Through strength we achieved greater realism in the U.S.-Soviet relationship and breakthroughs in arms reduction. Our defense budget will enable us to continue on this path. Let's remember that despite the internal reforms in the Soviet Union, they are modernizing their weapons at a rapid pace, spending a far larger share of gross national product on weapons than the United States does.

Spending on Medicare and Medicaid will increase by \$10 billion in the next fiscal year. But if the past is any guide, the headlines will claim we've actually cut funding. Well, 'tain't so. In Washington, when spend-

ing goes up less than had been projected, they call that a cut, even through more of your tax dollars are being spent than ever before. With Medicare, we've simply limited the increase in payments to providers of services. There is no effect on the people who receive the benefits.

So, my fiscal year 1990 budget provides for the needy; does not raise taxes; and by controlling the growth in spending, reduces the deficit next year by nearly \$70 billion. This not only meets the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction target, it reduces the deficit even further and puts us on track to a balanced budget and a modest surplus by fiscal year 1993. This budget is a realistic program which protects the working families of America, provides adequate support for those who depend on government, and helps assure America's prosperity in the years to come.

I've often spoken of the rising incomes Americans have enjoyed in recent years, but one group lags behind. According to a new report by the bipartisan commission on Federal salaries, real pay for top-level government jobs has fallen by 35 percent since 1969 due to inflation, while private sector pay has outpaced inflation. So, my budget includes higher pay for vital positions, ranging from judges to scientists to elected officials. This increase is still less than what was lost to inflation. Even after this raise, the

real income of a circuit court judge will be 19 percent less than in 1969.

The cost of these increases will be absorbed in the budget without slowing progress in the deficit, and we'll be getting something important in return. When salaries are too low, it's hard to attract and keep America's best in government. Federal judges are leaving the bench in record numbers, partly because they're paid less than junior members of some law firms. The National Institutes of Health that fight cancer and other grave diseases have vacancies for senior researchers that have been empty for 10 years due to poor pay.

Also troubling is that some officials, particularly in Congress, now supplement their income with special-interest honoraria payments. My support for the pay increase rests on my firm belief that such payments undermine the integrity of our government and should be abolished. We must be willing to pay for excellence in government or risk a government run only by people of wealth or by those beholden to special interests.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

*Note: The President recorded his address on January 6 in the Cabinet Room at the White House for broadcast at 12:06 p.m. on January 7.*

## Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater on the President's Hand Surgery *January 7, 1989*

President Reagan's operation to repair a Dupuytren's contracture of the ring finger of his left hand was successfully completed at approximately 11:00 this morning, January 7, 1989, at Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

The procedure commenced at 7:30 a.m. and was performed under regional anesthesia. A general anesthesia was not necessary. The President was alert and responsive throughout the operation, discussing various aspects of the procedure with doctors. He is

now recovering in his room and is in good spirits.

The President's physician, Dr. John E. Hutton, Jr., Col., U.S. Army, reports that "The President is comfortable and completed the operation with flying colors. He was alert and responsive throughout the process. His overall health is excellent." Dr. Hutton said: "The operation consisted of a partial palmar and digital fasciectomy. The disease extended from the wrist to the tip of the ring finger."

President Reagan will remain at Walter Reed tonight and return to the White House at his convenience on Sunday, January 8. Today's procedure is not expected to interrupt the President's normal work schedule, other than the obvious presence of a dressing on the left hand. The President will be receiving no special medications other than routine postoperative antibiotics and analgesic as necessary. The President's arm will be bandaged and in a sling for a few days. After that, only a hand bandage will be required. The finger will require a dynamic splint for several months to ensure corrective healing. Doctor Hutton

indicates that no further surgery should be necessary. It is anticipated that the President will have full use of his finger.

The physicians involved were Dr. George Bogumill, of Georgetown University and consultant at Walter Reed; Col. Alan Smith and Maj. Paul Perlik of the Hand Service at Walter Reed; and Col. John E. Hutton, Jr., Physician to the President. Lt. Col. Charles Gandy performed the regional anesthesia. Dr. Marc Hahn assisted Dr. Gandy. Medical consultation was provided by Lt. Col. Lawrence Mohr, of the White House Medical Unit, and members of the department of medicine at Walter Reed.

## Proclamation 5931—National Sanctity of Human Life Day, 1989 *January 9, 1989*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Reverence for human life and recognition of the sanctity of individual life are among the defining characteristics of a just civil order. For century upon century, mankind has struggled to establish such principles in law—not merely as right ideas confirmable by experience, but as self-evident truths that provide the only possible basis for the creation of durable political institutions. Age after age of wars and persecutions, serfdom and slavery, have left bitter reminders of the consequences that everywhere follow a failure to recognize the fundamental dignity and equality of human beings in the sight of God.

Our Nation was born in the midst of a struggle in which these principles were the real field of battle. The United States of America was founded by visionary people who believed, and said forthrightly, that the test of any just political system lay in whether it affirmed the unalienable rights endowed by God, rights that no civil authority was ever free to deny or contravene. In this context, it is no wonder then that the first right proclaimed by our Founders in the Declaration of Independence was that of life, and that the care of

human life and happiness, as Jefferson declared in words now inscribed on the marble walls of our national Memorial to him, was held to be the first and only legitimate object of good government.

Today our Nation, economically prosperous and at peace, bears a fresh, dark wound upon its conscience, a wound created by a stark deviation from the course of our national journey. Contrary to the purpose of law, to the character of medicine, to the habit of charity, and to the spirit of our founding, abortion has become routinized in America. No one can mistake abortion for the gentle art of healing. Each day in our land the promise of life is stolen from thousands of the unborn, the first flower of their unique existence crushed forever. But, as many philosophers have pointed out, the effects of such acts of violence are just as profound on those who perform them as on those who undergo them.

Americans are a generous and kindhearted people, a people who strive to strengthen and preserve those delicate bonds of affection that unite the human family and give safe harbor to all its members. We often fail in our tenderness and mercy; but it is not in our nature to choose failure. Rather, we are a people who thirst after justice and will give our all to achieve it

and defend it. Most particularly, we are a people who will not settle for a national policy that each year condemns 1.5 million unborn children to an early death and consigns their mothers to exploitation and emptiness. We must and we will answer abortion with loving alternatives like adoption, and we will ensure that our laws preserve and protect the innocent unborn from destruction.

In 1989 America can make a New Beginning as a champion of the most basic civil right of all. We can, as is written in Deuteronomy, choose life, so that we and our descendants may live.

Now, *Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan*, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Sunday, January 22, 1989, as National Sanctity of Human Life Day. I call upon all Americans to reflect on their heritage as a free people under God

and the duty incumbent upon each of us to recognize the personhood of every individual and to defend the life of every innocent person from the moment of conception until natural death. Let us gather in homes and places of worship during this sixth annual observance of National Sanctity of Human Life Day to offer reparation for the appalling tragedy of abortion and to rededicate ourselves to works of charity and justice in behalf of America's unborn children and their mothers.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:19 p.m., January 10, 1989]

## Message to the Congress Reporting Budget Rescissions January 9, 1989

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith report six new rescission proposals totaling \$143,096,000.

The rescissions affect programs in the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Justice, and Labor.

The details of these rescission proposals

are contained in the attached report.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
January 9, 1989.

*Note: The attachment detailing the rescissions was printed in the "Federal Register" of January 13.*

## Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate Recommending Adjustments of Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries January 9, 1989

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)*

As required by section 225 of the Federal Salary Act of 1967, Public Law 90-206 (2 U.S.C. 351 *et seq.*), the latest Quadrennial Commission on Executive, Legislative, and

Judicial Salaries ("Commission") has submitted to me recommendations on salaries for Senators, Representatives, Federal judges, Cabinet officers, and other agency heads, and certain other officials in the Executive,

Legislative, and Judicial branches.

The statute requires that, in the budget next submitted after receipt of the report of the Commission, I set forth recommendations for adjustment of these salaries. Pursuant to section 225(i), as amended by section 135 of Public Law 99-190, these recommendations will be effective unless the Congress disapproves the recommendation by a joint resolution within 30 days following the transmittal of my budget.

The Commission's report, submitted to me on December 14, 1988, documented both the substantial erosion in the real level of Federal executive pay that has occurred since 1969 and the recruitment and retention problems that have resulted, especially for the Federal judiciary. The Commission is to be commended for its diligent and conscientious effort to address the complicated and complex problems associated with Federal pay levels.

The Commission found that Federal executives and legislators have experienced a decline of approximately 35 percent in real salaries since 1969. In contrast, the salaries of General Schedule employees have declined by only 8 percent over the same period. The Commission's recommendations go a long way towards compensating for this salary erosion, but they do not make up the full gap. For example, for an official at Executive Level II, which is also the congressional salary rate, the salary level adjusted for inflation since 1969 would be \$140,340 while the Commission's recommendation is \$135,000.

Every one of the Commissions that has met over the past 20 years concluded that a pay increase for key Federal officials was necessary. Each Commission found that pay for senior Government officials fell far behind that of their counterparts in the private sector. They also surmised that we

cannot afford a Government composed primarily of those wealthy enough to serve.

In accepting the Commission's salary recommendations, I recognize that we are under a mandate to reduce the Federal deficit and hold the costs of government to an absolute minimum. Thus, while I have decided to propose a pay increase that accepts in full the salary recommendations made by the Commissioners in their report to me last month, this proposal will not increase the deficit; the funding for the pay increase will be fully absorbed within proposed budget levels.

This increase fulfills my promise made in January 1987 that, assuming continued progress toward eliminating the deficit and favorable economic conditions, I would recommend another step toward overcoming the erosion of real income.

While this represents a substantial increase in salaries, it is coupled with the salutary recommendation of a ban on receipt of all honoraria in all branches of government. Although my recommendation concerning honoraria has no legal effect, I urge the swiftest possible consideration of this important reform. The Commission further recommended that the Congress enact legislation to bar officials in the three branches from receiving honoraria. I endorse these recommendations of the Commission as an appropriate step toward better government. A salary increase and a prohibition on receipt of honoraria together will help ensure that the government is able to attract and keep talented senior officials and that the questions that arise from outside payments of honoraria are put to rest.

Accordingly, pursuant to subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), and (D) of section 225(f) and section 225(h) of Public Law 90-206 (81 Stat. 643 and 644), as amended:

For the Vice President of the United States .....	\$175,000
For offices and positions under the Executive Schedule in subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, as follows:	
Positions at level I .....	155,000
Positions at level II .....	135,000
Positions at level III .....	125,000
Positions at level IV .....	120,000
Positions at level V .....	115,000
For Speaker of the House of Representatives .....	175,000



For the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, majority leader and minority leader of the Senate, and majority leader and minority leader of the House of Representatives .....	155,000
For Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, Delegates to the House of Representatives, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico .....	135,000
For other officers and positions in the legislative branch as follows:	
Comptroller General of the United States.....	135,000
Deputy Comptroller General of the United States, Librarian of Congress, and Architect of the Capitol .....	125,000
General Counsel of the General Accounting Office, Deputy Librarian of Congress, and Assistant Architect of the Capitol .....	120,000
For Justices, judges, and other personnel in the judicial branch as follows:	
Chief Justice of the United States.....	175,000
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.....	165,000
Judges:	
U.S. Courts of Appeals .....	140,000
Court of Military Appeals.....	140,000
U.S. District Courts.....	135,000
Court of International Trade.....	135,000
Tax Court of the United States.....	135,000
U.S. Claims Court .....	135,000

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

*Note: Identical letters were sent to Jim Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and George Bush, President of the Senate.*

## Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate Transmitting the Fiscal Year 1990 Budget January 9, 1989

*To the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate:*

Eight years ago many in this country were concerned about the future of our economy, our government and, indeed, the Nation itself. Unemployment was high and rising. Inflation and interest rates were reaching record levels. Our Nation's defense capabilities had been weakened by neglect. The international prestige of the U.S. was at low ebb.

To resolve the economic problems then facing us, our administration proposed a recovery program centering on four fundamental principles:

- Reduce personal and business tax rates.
- Reduce the rate of growth of Federal spending.
- Reduce the Federal regulatory burden by eliminating unnecessary restrictions

while protecting the public's interest and safety.

- Support a moderate and steady monetary policy to bring inflation under control.

To rebuild our defense capabilities and restore America's standing in the world we proposed expanded national security and international programs.

We also initiated the largest management improvement program ever attempted in order to restore the proper relationships among the Federal, State and local governments, and the private sector; to eliminate waste in Federal programs; and to introduce management controls and efficiencies, while improving services.

Today, the American people can be proud of the progress that has been made on each of these fronts. As a result of this

progress, America is internally stronger, internationally more secure, and stands taller in the eyes of the world than it did eight years ago.

#### EIGHT YEARS OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

Working together, we have accomplished much over the last eight years.

##### *The Economy*

- The current economic expansion, now in its seventy-fourth month, has outlasted all previous peacetime expansions in U.S. history. Business investment and exports are rising, and economic growth is expected to continue into the 1990's.
- Since this expansion began, 19 million new jobs have been created, while the unemployment rate has fallen by more than 5 percentage points—to 5.4 percent, the lowest level in 14 years.
- Inflation, which averaged 10.4 percent annually during the four years before our administration began, has averaged less than a third of that during the past six years.
- Real after-tax personal income has risen 24 percent since 1982, increasing our overall standard of living.

##### *Taxes and Regulations*

- Between 1981 and 1987, changes in the Federal tax code have made the tax laws more equitable, cut income tax rates, and eliminated Federal income taxes for 4.3 million low-income individuals and families.
- Since 1981, the time spent by the public filling out forms required by the Federal Government has been cut by 600 million hours annually, and the number of pages of regulations published annually in the *Federal Register* has been reduced by over 45 percent.

##### *Budget*

- The growth in domestic spending has been slowed, and the budget priorities have been shifted to those functions the Federal Government should provide, such as national defense, basic scientific research, and protecting the rights of all citizens.

- The social security system has been rescued from the brink of insolvency and made sound into the next century.
- The runaway growth of spending for means-tested entitlement programs that occurred in the 1970's has been curbed. Eligibility rules have been tightened to retarget benefits to the needy. Basic benefits for the poor, the elderly, and others in need of Federal assistance have been maintained.
- We have begun the process of putting other entitlement programs on a more rational basis, including medicare hospital insurance, which was converted to a system that encourages efficiency and lower costs.

##### *Defense and International Affairs*

- Our defenses have been strengthened. Weapons systems have been modernized and upgraded. We are recruiting and retaining higher caliber military personnel. The readiness, training, and morale of our troops have been improved significantly.
- As a result of our greater strength, we were able to negotiate with the Soviet Union a verifiable treaty that completely eliminates an entire class of nuclear missiles.
- We began the Strategic Defense Initiative research and technology program that offers our best hope of a safer world in which our security, and that of our allies, no longer rests on deterrence through the threat of nuclear retaliation, but on defenses that threaten no one.
- Our willingness to defend freedom throughout the world has met with success in the spread of democracy and in turning back the tide of communist expansion.

##### *Management of the Government*

- Federal agencies undertook a major management improvement program, "Reform '88," to carry out the cash, credit, and financial operations of the Federal Government in a more business-like manner, and to reduce waste, fraud, and abuse.

- Functions that were pre-empted by the Federal Government are being transferred back to the private sector or to State and local governments.
- Greater use is being made of cost sharing and user fees, shifting the cost of projects and programs where appropriate to those who benefit from them.

### *The Federal Deficit*

The one area in which I have been persistently disappointed throughout my term of office has been in the efforts to bring the budget under control. Time and again I have proposed measures to help curb Federal domestic program spending. Time and again these proposals have been rejected by Congress.

The reasons for the rise in the Federal deficit in the early 1980's are simple. First, we experienced one of the most severe recessions of the post-war period. It has been estimated that 81 percent—over \$640 billion—of the growth of the deficit over the 1981–1986 levels originally projected in my March 1981 budget was attributable to that recession. The second reason is that, even after including necessary increases for defense, my March 1981 budget called for net spending reductions totalling \$331 billion over five years; but Congress approved less than 40 percent of those reductions. Wasteful programs continued to be funded. The

necessary reductions have still not been made.

If the deficit is not curbed by continuing to limit the appetite of government, we put in jeopardy all that we worked so hard over the years to achieve. Large deficits brought on by excessive domestic spending undercut the incentives to work and save by absorbing the savings that would otherwise lead to productive investment. We cannot allow this to happen.

I am proud of America's accomplishments. Our economy is booming, our defenses are stronger, and our standing in the world is again second to none.

### **THIS BUDGET REDUCES THE 1990 DEFICIT BELOW THE G-R-H TARGET AND ACHIEVES BALANCE IN 1993**

The fiscal year 1990 budget, my last, represents a continuation of my efforts to reduce the Federal budget deficit through restraint in domestic spending.

The budget I am submitting today complies with the deficit targets set in the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings (G-R-H) Act, by proposing measures that meet the 1990 deficit target of \$100 billion and assure a steady reduction in the deficit leading to a balanced budget in 1993.

Under my proposals, the deficit would decline to less than 2 percent of GNP in 1990, and the Federal debt held by the public would also decline as a proportion of GNP.

## **BUDGET SUMMARY**

[dollar amounts in billions]

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Receipts .....	909.0	975.5	1,059.3	1,140.5	1,212.2	1,281.4	1,345.0
Outlays .....	1,064.0	1,137.0	1,151.8	1,207.3	1,244.4	1,279.0	1,311.6
Surplus or deficit (–) .....	–155.1	–161.5	–92.5	–66.8	–32.2	2.4	33.4
Surplus or deficit (–) without asset sales .....	–155.1	–161.5	–98.6	–69.2	–34.3	1.6	32.6
G-R-H deficit targets .....	–144.0	–136.0	–100.0	–64.0	–28.0	0.0	NA
Difference .....	11.1	25.5	–1.4	5.2	6.3	–1.6	NA
<b>ADDENDUM</b>							
Surplus or deficit (–) as a percent of GNP .....	–3.2	–3.2	–1.7	–1.1	–0.5	0.0	0.5

NOTE.—Totals include social security, which is off-budget.  
NA: Not available.

This budget shows that a gradual elimination of the deficit is possible without raising taxes, without cutting into essential social programs, without devastating defense, and without neglecting other national priorities. It can be done in a reasonable, responsible way—with discipline and fairness. New taxes are not required. Receipts will grow dramatically between 1989 and 1990 because our economy is growing. This budget simply proposes to increase spending by less than the increase in revenues, and therefore, reduce the deficit. The proposed reforms will yield additional deficit reductions in future years. We have an opportunity this year to put the worst of the deficit problem behind us and enable the next Administration to begin its term of office with a clean slate and with the promise of continuing prosperity.

#### FUNDING NATIONAL PRIORITIES

To address urgent national priorities within the deficit limit set by the G-R-H Act, my budget proposes that some programs—such as those for AIDS research and prevention, drug enforcement, and technology development—receive significant funding increases, while others are reduced, reformed, or, in some cases, terminated.

#### *Defense*

Maintaining peace and protecting our country are the foremost responsibilities of the Federal government. Defense budget authority declined in real (inflation-adjusted) terms for the fourth straight year with funding of \$299 billion for 1989. This trend cannot continue without severe impact on combat readiness. Therefore, my budget requests defense funding of \$315 billion in budget authority and \$303 billion in outlays for 1990, and \$331 billion in budget authority and \$314 billion in outlays in 1991. These amounts provide 2 percent annual real growth in budget authority over the 1989 level, bringing it back up to the 1984 level in inflation-adjusted terms by 1991. The budget also projects 2 percent real growth in these programs in future years.

We must continue to maintain our nucle-

ar deterrent. For 1990, the budget proposes \$9.0 billion for atomic energy defense programs, a \$0.9 billion increase over 1989. A total of \$2.8 billion is dedicated to the modernization of the nuclear materials production complex and to increase environmental clean-up and waste management efforts.

#### *International*

To consolidate and build on the foreign policy gains of the past eight years, additional funds are needed for international affairs that would promote our foreign policy and national security interests in the Middle East, Central America, and elsewhere. A special program is proposed to foster strong economic growth in the Philippines to support that country's return to democracy. Other increases in foreign aid would pay arrearages on contributions to multilateral lending institutions and make payments to the United Nations and related agencies.

#### *Drug Abuse and Law Enforcement*

Our fight against drug abuse must continue, as well as our efforts to protect the individual against crime:

- For drug law enforcement, prevention, and treatment programs, I propose \$5.7 billion in 1990, an increase of \$164 million over 1989. This funding, together with the new authorities and sanctions contained in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, will enable us to move toward our goal of a drug-free America.
- To relieve prison overcrowding and adequately house a growing inmate population, I would provide \$1.6 billion for prison construction and operation, \$193 million more than was devoted to this purpose in 1989.

#### *AIDS Research and Education*

This budget reflects my belief that addressing the problem of AIDS must remain a top priority:

- Preventing and alleviating suffering from the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), which causes AIDS, is our highest public health priority. Federal

support for research, prevention, and treatment exceeds \$2.1 billion in 1989, and will approach \$2.8 billion in 1990. This budget asks for \$1.6 billion, or 24 percent over 1989, for Public Health Service HIV funding.

### *Research*

One of our highest priorities is to strengthen U.S. technology and make America more competitive. For example:

- I propose a continued increase in federally supported basic research aimed at longer-term improvements in the Nation's productivity and global competitiveness. This budget continues the commitment to double National Science Foundation support for academic basic research by 1993, increases support for training future scientists and engineers, and expedites transfer of the results of Government-funded basic research to industry.
- Our space program will provide \$13.1 billion for continued development of America's first permanently manned space station; for increased support for improving the performance and reliability of the space shuttle; for initiation of two major new international planetary space science missions; and for support to encourage the commercial development of space.
- Also included in the budget is \$250 million in 1990 as the Federal share of support for initiating construction of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC). Non-Federal cost sharing arrangements will be required to support one-third of the project's costs. The SSC as currently envisaged will be the largest pure science project ever undertaken. It will help keep this country on the cutting edge of high energy physics research well into the next century.

### *Other Priorities*

Other areas of Federal responsibility receive priority funding in this budget:

- To continue the Federal Aviation Administration's multi-year program to increase its controller and inspector workforces and to modernize the Na-

tion's air traffic control systems, the budget provides \$7.7 billion—a 17 percent increase over the 1989 level.

- To alleviate the problems facing our savings institutions, I propose that the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC) spend \$16 billion in 1989 and \$9 billion in 1990 to address the most serious thrift institution problems. The Secretary of the Treasury is developing a comprehensive plan to resolve the savings industry's problems, and reform the financial institution regulatory structure and deposit insurance system to prevent a reoccurrence of these problems. I expect the Secretary to submit his proposals to the new President shortly.
- To improve coordination of Federal rural development programs and to redirect funding toward needy rural areas and program recipients, I am continuing support of the rural development initiative coordinated by the Secretary of Agriculture.
- By emphasizing housing vouchers, I would provide housing assistance to 132,000 additional low-income households in 1990, 5 percent more than the 126,124 additional households receiving housing subsidies in 1989. Housing vouchers can serve more low-income households at a lower Federal cost and provide greater opportunity for these families to rent housing of their own choosing.
- To maintain the progress we have been making in fostering State and local education reform, I would sustain the present level of spending on discretionary education programs at \$18.5 billion, but refocus those funds to put more money where the needs of the disadvantaged and students with handicaps are greatest.
- To continue the significant progress we have made in cleaning up the environment, I recommend a \$153 million increase for the Environmental Protection Agency's regulatory, research and enforcement programs. I also recommend an increase of \$315 million for the Superfund hazardous waste clean-

up program in order to maintain the program's momentum and support a stronger enforcement role.

- Because changes in the earth's natural systems can have tremendous economic and social effects, global climate change is becoming a critical concern. Our ability to understand and predict these changes is currently limited, and a better understanding is essential for developing policies. The budget proposes a coordinated and effective Federal research program on global change. This budget is accompanied by a report by the Committee on Earth Sciences that describes this program and its strategy.
- Last year's fires on Federal forestlands indicated the need for more timely funding for annual fire-fighting costs. I therefore propose that two new Federal wild land firefighting accounts be established in the Departments of Agriculture and Interior.
- To further strengthen our energy security, I propose legislation authorizing the sale of the naval petroleum reserves to the private sector in exchange for cash and oil to be added to the strategic petroleum reserve. I also propose the establishment of a separate 10 million barrel defense petroleum inventory.
- To provide for the timely completion of my Reform '88 management improvement program I propose an additional \$103 million for 1990, to further improve our management and credit systems.

#### MAJOR PROGRAMS ARE REFORMED TO ACHIEVE DEFICIT REDUCTION

The program structure and incentives underlying many domestic Federal programs need to be altered to promote greater efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

- Current farm price support programs are far too costly. For the period 1986-89 an estimated \$130 billion in Federal spending for farm-related assistance programs provided an average of nearly \$600,000 per farmer. Much of this assistance goes to farmers with

high incomes—more than twice the U.S. family average. I therefore propose outlay reductions for the price and income support programs of \$2 billion in 1990 and additional annual reductions of between \$2 and \$2.5 billion in each year from 1991 through 1994. In addition, I urge reform of the counterproductive sugar price support program.

- The rapidly rising costs of the medicare program need to be moderated. I propose a reasonable increase in the medicare prospective payment system rate and reductions in hospital capital payments and special graduate medical education payments. Also, in an effort to restrain excessive growth in supplementary medical insurance (SMI) costs, I propose extension of the current law SMI premiums, limitations on physician payments, reductions in payments for certain overpriced procedures, and reforms in the durable medical equipment payment system. Medicare spending would still grow by 9 percent between 1989 and 1990 under these proposals—but not by the 13 percent that would occur under current law.
- I also propose reforms in the medicaid program to reduce spending growth between 1989 and 1990 to \$1.7 billion, or 5 percent, rather than the \$3.3 billion, or 9 percent, that would occur under current law. These reforms reinstate successful incentives employed in the early 1980's. My budget also proposes restructuring Federal financing of administrative expenses to give States greater incentives to operate their administrative systems as efficiently as possible.
- The Government often continues programs at the Federal level that are either duplicative or are no longer needed, or more appropriately undertaken by other levels of government or the private sector. This is the case with the Economic Development Administration, Amtrak, urban mass transit discretionary grants, and most operating subsidies for the Postal Service. Efforts to reverse this situation have been un-

dertaken by prior administrations as well as my own. These programs should be eliminated. The budget proposes termination of 82 programs that are not needed to satisfy national priorities.

- Under current law, outlays for Federal employee retirement and health benefits are estimated to grow from \$51.3 billion in 1989 to \$55.9 billion in 1990. I propose freezing retirement cost-of-living allowances (COLAs) and other reforms to hold the 1990 level to slightly above that for 1989, reducing the growth that would otherwise occur by \$4.4 billion.

#### ACHIEVING A PROPER FEDERAL ROLE AND IMPROVING MANAGEMENT

As the Federal Government grew, it took on improper responsibilities, and managed its programs inefficiently. We undertook to return the Federal Government to its proper role. We also initiated a major program to improve the management of the remaining programs. These priorities are continued and expanded in this budget.

*Privatization.*—The Government and the private sector should each do what it does best. The Federal Government should not be involved in providing goods and services where private enterprise can do the job cheaper and better.

Accordingly, my budget proposes that a number of Federal enterprises be opened to the private sector, through public offerings or outright sales. Following our success in the sale of Conrail and the sale of \$21 billion in selected loan portfolios, I am proposing sale of the naval petroleum reserves, the Alaska Power Administration, and the Southeastern Power Administration. I also propose sale of the Federal Government's helium-processing assets, excess real property, and a further \$4.3 billion in loan portfolios. In addition, my budget proposes legislation to establish a government corporation for the uranium enrichment enterprise, as the first step towards eventual privatization.

The Federal Government should also depend more on the private sector to provide ancillary and support services for activities that remain in Federal hands.

Therefore, I propose a number of pilot projects and studies in areas such as the private delivery of advertising materials and urgent mail, and the Department of Justice's prison hospitals.

#### *Improved Management*

In 1981, I made a promise to the American people "to limit Government to its proper role and make it the servant, not the master, of the people." My "Management Improvement Program: Reform '88" has helped make Government more efficient and more responsive. We reduced waste and fraud in Federal programs by combining the efforts of the inspectors general into the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency, resulting in over \$110 billion saved or put to better use—and their efforts are continuing.

I saw that the Federal Government did not have effective cash management practices for dealing with what is now a \$2 trillion annual cash flow, nor did it have a government-wide credit management program for what is now a \$1 trillion portfolio. This resulted in the waste of billions of dollars each year. We built the necessary government-wide controls in both areas and stopped the drain.

Moreover, we began the establishment of the first government-wide financial accounting system, consolidating and making uniform over 400 previously incompatible individual agency systems. This was essential for any well-managed government, and is presently being implemented.

The Federal Government has a major effect on our daily lives through the collection of taxes and fees, the direct provisions of services, the payment of financial assistance through various entitlement programs, and the regulation of commercial enterprises. Through modernization, improved administration, and automated services the Government has made substantial reductions in the time it takes to provide services to the public. As the 21st century approaches, the Federal Government must adapt its role in our society to changing conditions and changing technology. At the turn of the century, the U.S. population will exceed 268 million, with a larger proportion of elderly

citizens. Changes in technology and communication will increasingly link the world's economies, trade, capital flows, and travel as never before.

The 1990 *Management Report*, which is being forwarded to the Congress as part of the 1990 budget submission, reflects the highlights of OMB's report to me on "Government of the Future." That *Management Report* has been expanded as a beginning to a planning process that has, in part, shaped the proposals in this budget and should become a part of the annual budget process.

#### BUDGET PROCESS REFORM IS DESPERATELY NEEDED TO CONTINUE DEFICIT REDUCTION

The persistence of the budget deficit is overwhelming evidence that the Federal budget process is fundamentally flawed. Past efforts at "reform" have been directed largely toward protecting a large portion of domestic spending from real fiscal discipline. Fourteen years after passage of the Congressional Budget Act and three years after enactment of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, the Federal budget process remains unwieldy and undisciplined. The American people expect better of their political system, and they deserve it.

Under the Congressional Budget Act, Congressional budget resolutions—Congress' proposed budgets—are passed each year. They are not sent to the President for approval and, therefore, are not law. They provide guidance to the committees of Congress, but the guidance is often late and ambiguous. The resolutions are usually passed well after the dates required by law, and well after they are needed by the finance, authorizing, and appropriations committees. Moreover, there is little agreement within Congress on the guidance provided. The House of Representatives and the Senate do not agree, except in the most general terms, on the priorities implied by resolutions both have approved.

Except for last year's on-time performance, Congress self-imposed budget deadlines have usually been missed, and massive continuing resolutions and reconciliation bills have been the rule rather than the

exception. These large, cumbersome bills provide cozy hiding places for hundreds of special interest add-ons, which line-item veto authority would permit the President to challenge.

A number of changes in the budget process—most of which I have recommended before—are needed to instill budget discipline throughout the legislative process. I urge Congress to adopt the following measures:

*Balanced budget amendment.*—I remain committed to and urge approval of a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget. The amendment should require a super-majority vote (at least 60 percent) in the Congress to increase taxes.

*Line-item veto.*—My successors should be given the authority, subject to Congressional override, to veto line-items in annual appropriations bills, in authorizing legislation that provides or mandates funding for programs, and in revenue bills. Such authority would permit the elimination of substantial waste and would be an effective instrument for enforcing budget discipline.

*Enhanced rescission authority.*—To enhance the President's ability to control Government spending, I recommend that line-item veto authority be complemented by a change in law that would require the Congress to vote "yea" or "nay" on any rescission proposed by the President. Current law allows the Congress to duck responsibility by simply ignoring proposed rescissions for 45 days.

*Biennial budgeting.*—The annual budget process consumes too much time and energy. A biennial budget would reduce the repetitive budget tasks, allow more time for considering key spending and revenue decisions, provide less scope for gimmicks that give the illusion of "savings," such as shifting spending from one year to another without affecting the underlying programs, and permit the realization of real savings that would be possible with a more assured availability of funds. For these reasons, I recommend that biennial budgeting be adopted.

*Joint budget resolution.*—To ensure the broader scrutiny and stricter discipline that is needed in the congressional budget proc-



ess, I propose that Congress be required to prepare a budget resolution covering a minimum of two years showing revenue proposals individually and showing spending priorities. The Congress should also be required to submit its budget resolution to the President for his signature or veto. Subsequent legislation which exceeds these allocations should not be considered without super-majority approval.

*Individual transmittal of appropriations bills.*—The practice of transmitting full-year continuing resolutions covering a number of appropriations bill does not permit the Legislative and Executive Branches to exercise proper scrutiny of those bills. Too often in the past, such continuing resolutions have provided convenient cover for special-interest spending that would not survive close scrutiny. To minimize this risk, I propose that appropriations bills be transmitted individually to the President.

*Credit reform.*—The effects of credit activities are recorded imperfectly under current budget accounting. The subsidy component of Federal lending programs remains hidden.

To correct this major fault in the budget system, I recommended credit reform legislation two years ago. This legislation, which I am recommending again, would measure the true cost—the present value—of the subsidies provided by Federal credit programs and put that cost on an expenditure basis equivalent to the cost of other Federal programs. This change must be an integral part of the reform of the budget process.

*Measuring the effects of budget proposals.*—Budget discipline and lasting deficit reduction would be facilitated if the Legislative and Executive Branches were to use a common set of principles for scoring budget proposals and actions on them. I urge that the Congressional Budget Office and the Office of Management and Budget be charged with the responsibility to develop, in consultation with the budget, finance, authorizing, and appropriations committees, a common set of budget scoring principles for use by the Legislative and Executive Branches.

Adoption of these reforms should enable the Federal Government to make informed decisions in a deliberate fashion that fosters

rational priorities. The American people deserve no less from their elected representatives.

## CONCLUSION

The accomplishments of the American people in past eight years will always be for me a source of pride. However, we must continue our recent progress in reducing the Federal deficit.

Deficit reduction is a key national priority, written into law by the G-R-H Act, which, despite its defects, legislated a process to achieve a balanced budget.

This budget achieves the 1990 target of the amended Act, and projects a budget balanced in 1993. It preserves legitimate programs for the aged and needy, provides for adequate national security, devotes more resources to other high-priority activities, and accomplishes all this without raising taxes. Tax increases are not needed. History shows that they would simply be used by the Congress to increase spending. Tax increases have been overwhelmingly voted down in the last three Presidential elections.

I call upon the Congress to enact this budget. Higher taxes are not needed—as this budget demonstrates—but genuine deficit reduction through moderating the growth in spending is essential to enable the next Administration and Congress to address the Nation's agenda for the future.

Over the past eight years, we Americans have made our world a safer place for freedom because we had the will to reinvigorate our economy, rebuild our defenses, and provide for the less fortunate among us. Together, we achieved a new beginning for our country and prepared the way for the next Administration to build on our accomplishments.

RONALD REAGAN

January 9, 1989

*Note: Identical letters were sent to Jim Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and George Bush, President of the Senate.*

## Remarks at a White House Briefing for the Coalition for Fiscal Restraint

January 9, 1989

You know, actually, I could tell this was a very supportive group when I walked into the room. Someone in the back of the room began to chant, "Two more weeks! Two more weeks!" [Laughter] But it's not over yet, and there's still work to be done. And I figure if I'm going to do some, it's now or never. [Laughter]

Today I submit to Congress my final budget. And I want to thank all of you for your support, both on this budget, as members and friends of Coalition for Fiscal Restraint, and so many of you for your help over the years. By taking the pledge against any tax hike and fighting to control spending, you put the national interest first, and you put the "iron triangle" in its place. The country needs more people like you in Washington.

Now, I also want to commend the many members of the administration who've worked on this final budget. We've prepared an excellent document that fulfills the original objectives that I set forth for the fiscal year 1990 budget; not only does this budget meet the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit target of \$100 billion, we even do better than that. And we do this without touching Social Security, weakening our national defense, or reducing benefits to the needy. And, my friends, we prove it can be done without raising taxes.

As I've said before, the reason no new taxes are needed is because our strong and growing economy will in the next fiscal year produce an additional \$84 billion in tax revenues without any increase in tax rates. Thanks to our record expansion, the money is literally rolling in. Those who want to tax away even more hard-earned dollars from working people ought to be ashamed of themselves. By 1994 the total revenue gain, without any new taxes, will be \$370 billion. Now, that's plenty of additional revenue to do the business of government and still bring down the deficit. All that's necessary is to make the choices that governing is all about.

But here in the Nation's Capital, the usual crowd is calling for higher taxes. Never mind that Federal revenues are higher than ever before. Never mind that they're growing at a healthy clip. Never mind that raising taxes would be the surest way to kill the economic goose that lays the golden eggs. Never mind the sorry record of new revenues being used not for deficit reduction but for even higher spending. Never mind the facts: The big government crowd wants more taxes.

And they also want more spending and more Federal regulation. Basically what they really want is to repeal the last 8 years and repudiate last November's Presidential election. They want to deny the economic triumph the American people have achieved, ignore the will of the people clearly expressed at the polls, and tax away even more of the people's money. And their plan for doing this is to give the American people a fiscal sob story: that revenue is scarce here in Washington and there isn't enough money to go around. Well, if people buy that story, it will be the greatest flimflam job I've seen since the movie "The Sting." [Laughter]

The tax-and-spend crowd will not like our budget. Without even reading it, they've already gone on the air to say that. They'll complain loudly about one thing or another, but their biggest objection really will be that our budget proves that no new taxes are necessary, that the additional \$84 billion that the American people will be sending to Washington is enough new revenue to both reduce the deficit and increase spending in priority areas.

As I'm sure you've already heard, not only do we reduce the deficit by nearly \$70 billion, we also provide nearly \$50 billion in increased spending. This is made possible by combining new revenues with previously scheduled reductions and savings in other areas. And let me stress that these savings do not involve reducing benefits to those who need them. In our budget there are

more funds for improving air safety, fighting crime, and providing housing for the poor. There is another \$600 million for the war on drugs. Funding for AIDS research and prevention is increased by 24 percent. And money to clean up toxic waste goes up by a fifth. We also increase funds for the science and space programs and for basic biomedical research. And student-aid funds are increased again, bringing them to a level 83 percent higher than where they stood in 1980.

Spending on Medicare and Medicaid will increase by \$10 billion in the next fiscal year. But if the past is any guide, the headlines will claim that we've actually cut funding. Well, 'tain't so. But I think most of you have been in Washington long enough to know that when spending goes up, but by less than had been projected, they call that a cut, even though more of your tax dollars are being spent than before. I've learned that experts have a name for that kind of upside-down accounting. They call it hogwash.

The fact is that the increase in Medicare spending is being limited to 9 percent not by any cut in benefits to recipients but simply by controlling the increase in payments to health-care providers. Similarly, the increase in Medicaid spending will be limited to 5 percent by renewing the cost containment incentives that were so effective in the early 1980's. But again, benefits will not be reduced.

You know, some have questioned the accuracy of my description last month of an "iron triangle" composed of some members

of Congress, the media, and special interest groups, which work against our efforts for fiscal responsibility in order to increase the size of government. I think that the reaction to our budget will be very telling. It will be interesting to see whether the media coverage makes it clear, for example, that Medicare and Medicaid are, in fact, increasing or that without any tax increase Congress will be getting an additional \$84 billion in new revenues to appropriate. And as for the revenue projection, I wonder if they'll treat it as a rosy scenario or whether they'll report that the Congressional Budget Office, using a less favorable economic forecast, actually predicts revenues even higher than we do.

Well, the bottom line is that our budget protects the working families of America, provides adequate support for those who depend on government, maintains our national defense, reduces the deficit by nearly \$70 billion, and does not raise taxes. Moreover, it places America on track to a balanced budget and even a modest surplus by fiscal year 1993. With America now in its 74th month of economic growth, I am proud to say this budget will help assure our nation's prosperity in the years to come.

It's been a long and hard fight, but it sure has been a rewarding one—until you read what others say about it. [*Laughter*]

Well, I do thank you all for your support, and God bless you all.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:50 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building.*

## Remarks at a Briefing for the White House Workshop on Choice in Education

*January 10, 1989*

Usually this is in the middle of the stage, but I notice they did put it to the right. [*Laughter*] Well, I thank Ken, and thank you all for being here. We're here to talk about a remarkable advance in American education, an idea whose time has come. Or it might be better to say, whose time has

come again. For when we talk about choice in public education, what we mean first and foremost is parental choice. We're talking about reasserting the right of American parents to play a vital—perhaps the central—part in designing the kind of education they believe their children need.

I don't need to rehearse the litany and cite the evidence to this audience. We've been talking about these matters for 8 years now, and the evidence is overwhelming. Choice works, and it works with a vengeance. Whether it's a Harlem school district in which scores have risen dramatically because parents are now permitted to choose which school to send their children to, or the marvelous program in Minnesota that is fostering unprecedented competition among public schools to make them more attractive to parents and students, choice is the most exciting thing that's going on in America today.

Choice represents a return to some of our most basic notions about education. In particular, programs emphasizing choice reflect the simple truth that the keys to educational success are schools and teachers that teach, and parents who insist that their children learn. They must work in concert, respecting each other's particular concerns and needs, not second-guessing each other.

And choice in education is the wave of the future because it represents a return to some of our most basic American values. Choice in education is no mere abstraction. Like its economic cousin, free enterprise, and its political cousin, democracy, it affords hope and opportunity. Can anyone doubt that, after hearing these splendid young people testify about how choice has changed their lives? Choice recognizes the principle that there is no one best way for all of us. It allows schools to excel at something special, rather than trying, and failing, to be all things to all people.

Education was one of the means by which this country first grew great and strong and powerful, through the extraordinary efforts of ordinary Americans to better themselves and make a better life for their families and their children. The key step in the most important domestic effort of this century, the civil rights movement, was the 1954 Brown decision by the Supreme Court. And that, of course, was about affording black children equal access to public schools. We all know how significant that was because we all understand that without appropriate education it's nearly impossible for the disadvantaged to im-

prove themselves.

All Americans can consider the particular triumph of those who have immigrated to our shores from scores of lands, scores of cultures, speaking a hundred different tongues. The struggle to make their way in a country whose language they didn't speak was a hard one, and almost every sociological study of American immigrants tells the same story: those that did best economically are those whose passion for education drove them and their children. The—I get tangled up in my bandage every once in a while here—[laughter]—but as I say, drove them and their children, and that meant paying attention. It meant making sure homework was done, report cards were signed, and that their children were always challenged and never bored. In this way, they knew, their children would make it as Americans.

For too long, I think, we were content as Americans to imagine that our nation and our society were so inherently strong and successful that they could continue to run on automatic pilot. The schools had done well and should continue to do well; we could turn our attention elsewhere. Well, if we were on automatic pilot in the past, we've learned we have to work the controls by ourselves every day. And that's why a choice in education is so important. Parents are at the controls. At the same time, teachers know that their students are going home to parents who'll serve as their partners in getting the homework done and keeping the excitement and enthusiasm up. Students won't be marking time in school. Instead, they'll be preparing for an American future in which literacy and technological skill will be more vital to their chances for prosperity than ever before. Engaged parents and engaged teachers mean engaged students and a better educated America.

Now, you'll be hearing from some other folks, including especially a good friend of mine—name happens to be George Bush. So, I'll get off of here, and I want to thank all of you for all that you're doing. And God bless all of you.

*Note: The President spoke at 10 a.m. in*

*Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his opening remarks, he referred to Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President.*

**Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate Transmitting the Annual Economic Report of the President**  
*January 10, 1989*

*To the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate:*

It is with great pride in the accomplishments of the American people that I present my eighth, and final, *Economic Report of the President*. When I took office 8 years ago there was widespread doubt concerning the ability and resolve of the United States to maintain its economic and political leadership of the Free World. Political events abroad seemed to demonstrate the impotence of American power, while economic events at home raised concerns about the vitality of our system. Throughout most of the 1970s inflation raged at unacceptably high rates, and unemployment moved upward. Stagflation, a name invented for the era, and malaise were the words used to describe America.

Today, it is as if the world were born anew. Those who doubted the resolve, and resilience, of the American people and economy doubt no more. The tide of history, which some skeptics saw as ebbing inevitably away from Western ideals of freedom of thought, expression, and enterprise, flows in our direction. By strengthening our military posture and reaffirming our commitment to the cause of freedom throughout the world, we have restored respect for America and have achieved the first arms control agreement in history to eliminate an entire class of nuclear missiles. And by reducing taxes and regulatory bureaucracy, we have unleashed the creative genius of ordinary Americans and ushered in an unparalleled period of peacetime prosperity. The world today is far safer, and more prosperous, than it was 8 years ago. And the America of today is, once again, brimming with self-confidence and a model for other countries to emulate. To be sure, there are challenges for the future, but I leave office

confident that, with continued cooperation between the President and the Congress, America will meet these challenges and, in partnership with its allies, will continue to lead the world toward peace, prosperity, and freedom.

*An Historical Perspective*

Barely 40 years have passed since the end of World War II, but how the world has changed during that period. Man has walked on the Moon; products once unimagined are now commonplace; goods once considered luxuries are now necessities of life. Notwithstanding these enormous changes, the prime historical reality of this period has been the rivalry between two competing political and economic systems. One system operates by concentrating power in the hands of the few, by limiting personal freedoms, and by centralizing economic decisions. At its best, it is a system of state paternalism; at its worst, one of tyranny.

The other system believes that power emanates from the individual, not from the state; that the function of government is to serve, not dictate to, individuals. The great democracies recognize that political and economic freedom are indivisible; policies that threaten one of these freedoms inevitably undermine the other. These two divergent systems have vied, sometimes with words and sometimes with swords, for the hearts and minds of the rest of the world.

At the end of World War II the outcome of this competition was, to some, far from certain. Many intellectuals, looking back upon the experience of the depression in the interwar period, felt that the future was with communism. These people felt that capitalism, with its emphasis on the individual and decentralized decisionmaking,

could not cope with the complexity of a modern economy. In the years that followed, some countries chose state planning and state ownership over the alleged chaos of the marketplace, while many more countries had this authoritarian system imposed upon them. Centralized control was especially attractive for many newly emerging economies, which felt themselves impoverished from, and were resentful of, their colonial experience. These countries turned inward, to highly regulated economies that shunned open markets and international trade as the path to prosperity, and instead sought self-sufficiency.

Today, few doubt which of these systems will emerge triumphant. Comparisons of economies with common cultures and people, such as North and South Korea, East and West Germany, or the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong or Taiwan, uniformly show that systems that emphasized individual initiative, open markets, and personal freedoms—as opposed to collective action—have prospered most. Developing economies have increasingly recognized the benefits of the market system as they have undertaken reforms to reduce the role of government and to increase the role of international trade. Most recently, this trend has even embraced the two largest proponents of state control, as first China and now the Soviet Union have reluctantly recognized that the true chains on individual fulfillment are an overbearing government that destroys motivation and freedom.

Viewed from the perspective of one who remembers well events of 40 years ago, the prosperity that we enjoy today is extraordinary. The economic growth experienced by countries that chose the path of economic and political freedom is virtually unparalleled in human history. This economic success is attributable to all nations that joined in pursuing market-oriented policies at home and in reducing barriers to trade among nations.

Americans can take a special pride in this postwar record. American aid to Western Europe and Japan helped rebuild those war-torn regions. America took the lead in fostering negotiations that reduced trade barriers and created international institu-

tions that promoted financial stability and reconstruction. Open American markets not only benefited consumers at home, but also sped recovery abroad. And America took the lead in preserving the freedoms and prosperity we all enjoy. As Winston Churchill said in 1952: "What other nation in history, when it became supremely powerful, has had no thought of territorial aggrandizement, no ambition but to use its resources for the good of the world? I marvel at America's altruism, her sublime disinterestedness."

### *The Role of Government*

As I said in my first Inaugural Address, "If we look to the answer as to why for so many years we achieved so much, prospered as no other people on Earth, it was because here in this land we unleashed the energy and individual genius of man to a greater extent than has ever been done before." The central role of government must be to nurture this genius, not to shackle it in a morass of regulations or to tax away the incentives for innovation.

This is not to deny that there are vital functions that a government must perform, but it must always do so in the least intrusive and costly fashion. The guiding philosophy of my Administration has been to leave to private initiative all functions that individuals can effectively perform for themselves, and when government action is necessary, to use the level of government closest to the community for all the public functions it can effectively handle. Federal Government action should be reserved only for those functions that require national attention. In this way government will least interfere with private incentives and will be most responsive to the wishes of the people it serves.

The Federal Government, of necessity, must provide for the national defense. Only through strength can we maintain peace and secure freedom and prosperity for ourselves and all free nations. But we must ensure that our defense money is spent wisely, not on pork-barrel projects, such as maintaining military bases that are no longer necessary. This Administration, through its words and its deeds, has shown

its commitment to protecting the health and financial security of our elderly. Similarly, the government must provide a safety net for the Nation's poor, but it must do so in a way that promotes individual initiative. Too often, government programs, created with the best of intentions, serve to prolong, rather than eliminate, poverty.

There are some limited circumstances in which government regulation of private activity may be beneficial. Few would doubt that some rules are needed to protect the Nation's water and air from pollution. However, it is imperative that all such rules and regulations be based on sound economic principles that minimize the intrusion on private decisions. Whether well or poorly designed, whether aimed at worthy or dubious objectives, these rules have one thing in common: They "tax" and "spend" billions of dollars of private funds, unconstrained by public budget or appropriations controls.

The main role of government is to provide a stable economic environment that allows each individual to reach his or her full potential. Individuals and businesses must be able to make long-run plans confident that the government will not change the rules halfway through the game. Government's drain on the economy, both through its use of resources that could be used more productively by the private sector and through taxes that destroy individual incentives, must be minimized. This Administration's long-term view of fiscal policy, which abandoned the outmoded emphasis on fine-tuning the economy, has set the basis for the record peacetime expansion we currently enjoy. This policy, in conjunction with responsible monetary policy, has led to a sizable decrease in both unemployment rates and inflation over the past 8 years. I am pleased to say that my Administration is the first in more than a generation that can lay claim to this accomplishment.

The government's economic role in the international sphere should be similarly circumspect. It is the primary responsibility of governments to promote sound and stable financial markets that encourage international commerce and to reduce barriers to trade at home and abroad. Reducing these barriers will allow markets, not governments, to determine the goods that society

produces. Too often policies designed to preserve jobs in one industry reduce competitiveness and employment in other industries. A creative, competitive America is the answer to a changing world, not trade wars that close doors, create greater barriers, and destroy millions of jobs. We should always remember: Protectionism is destructionism. America's jobs, America's growth, America's future depend on trade—trade that is free, open, and fair.

### *The Record of the Past 8 Years*

In my first Inaugural Address I stated, "The economic ills we suffer have come upon us over several decades. They will not go away in days, weeks, or months, but they will go away." After a shaky start, necessitated by the sorry state of the economy in 1980, we now have a peacetime economy entering an unprecedented 7th year of expansion. The length, strength, and resilience of this expansion are ample testimony to the wisdom of the policies that we have pursued.

During this expansion, real GNP has risen by more than 4 percent a year, nearly double the growth rate of the previous 8 years. The growth in employment and jobs has been phenomenal; nearly 19 million nonagricultural jobs have been created during this period, with nearly 3.5 million new jobs created in the first 11 months of 1988. Furthermore, this remarkable expansion has benefited all segments of the population. While civilian employment has increased by more than 17 percent, Hispanic employment has grown by more than 45 percent, black employment by nearly 30 percent, and female employment by more than 20 percent. The decline in unemployment rates is equally dramatic—the overall unemployment rate has been cut in half, down to levels not seen in 14 years. And, assertions to the contrary, the jobs created are good ones; over 90 percent of the new jobs are full-time, and over 85 percent of these full-time jobs are in occupations in which average annual salaries exceed \$20,000.

Unlike previous experiences, this expansion has been accomplished without simultaneously fueling inflation. The average in-

flation rate during this period, as measured by the GNP deflator, has been barely one-third the rate of inflation that prevailed in 1980. The scourge of inflation, which served as a hidden tax on the American people and diverted productive resources to unproductive uses, has been brought under control here and in our major trading partners. This, in turn, has led to a dramatic decline in interest rates, which, while still high by historic standards, are far lower than they were in January 1981. In short, we have achieved the objectives that eluded us during the 1970s—rapid economic growth and declining inflation rates.

This record has been achieved not through alchemy, but by using that good old-fashioned recipe of reducing the role of government. Too often the government has sought to solve problems best left to the private sector; and too often these solutions have had devastating side effects. We have at least learned that more government is not the solution to our problem; often it *is* the problem.

Our New Beginning has restored personal incentives through a series of tax reforms and tax cuts. These reforms have reduced the top Federal marginal income tax rate to less than one-half the level that prevailed when we took office and decreased tax liabilities at all income levels. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 improved efficiency by eliminating many tax preferences that distort private decision-making. By reducing tax rates and tax loopholes, we have encouraged people to make money the old-fashioned way—by producing goods and services that people want, not by finding new ways to avoid taxes. The tax reforms have increased equity as well, as an estimated 4 million low-income individuals and families have been removed from the income tax rolls by 1988. If imitation is the sincerest form of praise, then the fact that many other major industrial powers have also cut their tax rates is praise indeed.

These tax reforms, combined with regulatory reforms that will result in billions of dollars of saving over this decade, have helped spur productivity growth. Since 1981, manufacturing productivity has grown at an average annual rate exceeding 4 percent, triple the rate for the preceding

8 years and nearly 50 percent faster than that for the period 1948–73. This productivity growth, combined with exchange-rate changes, has led to a surge in U.S. exports that puts to rest the notion that U.S. industry is no longer competitive.

We have also made progress in reining in government expenditures, but much still needs to be done. We have reduced the rate of growth of Federal spending, and over the past 5 years government spending as a percent of GNP has fallen from 25.1 to 23.2 percent. Significant progress has also been made in reducing the budget deficit, both in absolute terms and as a percent of GNP, but further progress can be made only by reducing government spending. Tax increases would only threaten the enormous progress that has been made so far.

Our successes extend to the international sphere as well. The strong U.S. recovery, coupled with a weaker recovery abroad, helped create a sizable U.S. trade deficit. While the trade deficit has been significantly reduced during the past year as a result of our surging exports, it has served as an excuse for those seeking protection from foreign competition. Protectionism, like most forms of government intervention in the economy, serves only to enrich the few at the expense of the many. We have successfully resisted this protectionist pressure, while pursuing major trade liberalization efforts abroad.

The Israel-United States Free-Trade Agreement was the first such agreement entered into by the United States. The recently implemented Free-Trade Agreement with Canada represents an historic step forward for two staunch allies. In addition to creating the world's largest free-trade area between two countries and generating large benefits for both countries, it serves as a model of what can be accomplished in other negotiating forums. The United States remains committed to full multilateral liberalization, as reflected in the fact that we are the driving force behind the current Uruguay Round of multilateral negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. While these negotiations are not scheduled to conclude until 1990, the results of the recent Mid-term Review indi-



cate that they will result in significant reductions in trade barriers and a significant expansion in trade coverage.

Rather than succumbing to protectionist pressures at home, we have vigorously combatted unfair trade barriers abroad. This was the first Administration to seek, on its own initiative, changes in foreign trade practices that harmed American business. These policies have helped reduce foreign trade barriers and given American companies a chance to compete on equal terms.

### *The Challenges Ahead*

As proud as I am of these and many other accomplishments, I will be the first to admit that the agenda is not yet completed. First, and foremost, is a need to reform the budget process and to bring Federal spending under control. The large budget deficit that this Nation faces is not a result of too few taxes, but too much spending. Strong economic growth and the base-broadening effect of tax reform have led to sizable increases in Federal receipts. According to current projections, these receipts will have increased by over \$375 billion between fiscal years 1981 and 1989, but spending will have increased more rapidly—by more than \$450 billion over this 8-year period. Projections indicate that Federal revenue will grow by more than \$80 billion during the next fiscal year. All that is required to reduce the deficit is to halt, or moderate, the increase in expenditures.

Gramm-Rudman-Hollings is a first step toward bringing the deficit under control. However, further progress toward reform of the budget process is needed. Under current practice, funding for special-interest groups is combined with vital appropriations, leaving the President the choice between vetoing the entire package or accepting some funding that he knows is not in the national interest. To prevent this waste of taxpayers' money, the President needs what governors already have—a line-item veto and enhanced rescission authority.

Moreover, the current budget process places no real restraint on congressional appropriations, because expanded spending on one program does not require reduced spending on other programs. Too often the

temptation is to raise taxes, not lower spending. A law that requires a super majority of the Congress to approve waivers of spending limits or tax limits would help ensure that taxpayers' hard-earned dollars are spent wisely, and that the temptation to increase tax burdens is resisted. Furthermore, reform of government credit operations is required to limit new subsidies and to guarantee that the true costs of these measures are not hidden from public scrutiny. These reforms, together with the balanced budget amendment that I have repeatedly endorsed, would guarantee the fiscal prudence that is needed to sustain the dramatic expansion of the past 6 years. Limiting government expenditures would also help stimulate the private investment that is required to ensure that the next generation of Americans can look forward to the same increase in living standards that previous generations have enjoyed.

Despite the enormous progress we have already made in bringing down inflation, there is still work to be done. Inflation is a hidden, insidious way of taxing the American people. Price stability, not merely lowered inflation, is the key to maintaining the vigor of the American economy and the strong international role of the dollar. Stable, predictable monetary policy can provide the type of price stability that benefits not only our own economy, but also provides significant benefits to those developing countries that are so dependent upon us.

Perhaps most importantly, the challenge for the future is to maintain and expand upon the progress we have made in taking economic decisions away from the government and returning them to the private sector, where they properly belong. Governments are notoriously bad at identifying "industries of the future," and efforts to have the government formulate and implement industrial policy must be strongly resisted. For decades, government policies throughout the world have distorted agricultural production and trade. Adoption of our bold proposal to phase out these policies in the United States and other major producing countries would result in enormous efficiency gains. And, while major de-

regulatory gains have been made, much more can be accomplished. Reduced regulation of vital sectors, including transportation, energy, and financial industries, has led to significant increases in productivity and to sizable gains for consumers. Further deregulation of the financial sector can help preserve this country's position as the financial capital of the world. Finally, we must resist pressure to increase government requirements for mandated benefits. These programs, while well-intentioned, increase costs, reduce labor market flexibility, and reduce productivity. They undermine the competitiveness of American business and they ultimately hurt the very people they are supposed to benefit.

#### *Conclusion*

In 8 short years, we have reversed a 50-year trend of turning to the government for solutions. We have relearned what our Founding Fathers knew long ago—it is the people, not the government, who provide

the vitality and creativity that make a great nation. Just as the first American Revolution, which began with the shot heard 'round the world, inspired people everywhere who dreamed of freedom, so has this second American revolution inspired changes throughout the world. The message that we brought to Washington—reduce government, reduce regulation, restore incentives—has been heard around the world.

I leave office secure in the knowledge that these policies have worked, and confident that this great Nation will continue to lead the way toward freedom and prosperity for all mankind.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
January 10, 1989.

*Note: Identical letters were sent to Jim Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and George Bush, President of the Senate.*

## Remarks at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library 50th Anniversary Luncheon

*January 10, 1989*

Well, thank you, Senator Mitchell and Ambassador vanden Heuvel. It's a particular pleasure for me to be here today, as I near the end of my career in public life. The historian William Leuchtenburg has written about how Franklin Roosevelt aroused the interest of young men and women in politics and government and drew them into the national service. From the brain trusters to the many idealists who staffed the agencies and bureaus of the New Deal, his magic brought thousands to Washington. But I can tell you from personal experience that it didn't stop there. All across the Nation, millions of new voters looked at this President who was filled with confidence in the future, faith in the people, and the joy of the democratic rough-and-tumble, and they said to themselves maybe someday they, too, would like to serve the Nation in public life.

I was one of those millions. Franklin Roosevelt was the first President I ever voted for, the first to serve in my lifetime that I regarded as a hero, and the first I ever actually saw; that was in 1936, a campaign parade in Des Moines, where I was working as a radio announcer. What a wave of affection and pride swept through that crowd, as he passed by in an open car—a familiar smile on his lips, jaunty and confident, drawing from us a reservoir of confidence and enthusiasm some of us had forgotten we had in those days, those hard years. He really did convince us that the only thing we had to fear was, as Senator Mitchell has told us, fear itself.

And it was that ebullience, that infectious optimism that made one young sportscaster think that maybe he should be more active as a citizen. I assure you, though, he never tied that to one day holding public office

and certainly never dreamed that destiny would take him to the same office F.D.R. held.

If I may just tell a little story here that isn't about F.D.R. but may give you an idea about how far away the Presidency seemed to me at that time—not too long after the day I saw the President riding in the parade, I took a train out to California and ended up with a movie contract at Warner Brothers. I was known as “Dutch” Reagan then, my childhood nickname. The studio didn't like it, so they called a meeting to discuss what my name should be. And I began to realize how expendable what you might call my identity was in this new business I was in. So, as they were throwing names back and forth, I was just sitting there listening. They acted as if I couldn't hear. *[Laughter]*

And finally, as they kept going on and trying out various names, looking up as if they were looking at a marquis, I timidly suggested one they hadn't thought of, my real name—*[laughter]*—Ronald Reagan. They started tossing it around the table. And I'll never forget the scene. The top man said it over and over to himself: “Ronald Reagan, Ronald Reagan.” He paused for a long moment and then declared, “I like it.” *[Laughter]* So, I became Ronald Reagan. *[Laughter]*

Debates continue about F.D.R.'s impact on his age and ours. But to my mind, James MacGregor Burns caught the core of President Roosevelt's contribution when he included in his list, “Faith in the people.” The months before F.D.R. took office are far behind us now. We forget what they were like—the pink slips handed out at factories across the land with no jobs anywhere if you lost yours, the soup kitchens in every major city, the look of desperation in people's eyes. And we forget that, in the unprecedented economic crisis, many had begun to question our most basic institutions, including our democracy itself. And then along came F.D.R., who put his faith, as he said, “in the forgotten man,” the ordinary American.

I remember that voice of his, as we've heard it here today, coming over the radio—its strength, its optimism. I wonder how many of us in this room know that to

this day, no program in the history of radio has ever equalled the audience he had in his fireside chats. I remember how a light would snap on in the eyes of everyone in the room just hearing him, and how, because of his faith, our faith in our own capacity to overcome any crisis and any challenge was reborn.

In this sense, F.D.R. renewed the charter of the founders of our nation. The founders had created a government of “We the people.” Through a depression and a great war, crises that could well have led us in another direction, F.D.R. strengthened that charter. When others doubt, he said that we would find our salvation in our own hands—not in some elite but in ourselves. We'd find it where we'd always found it: in the towns, on the farms, in the stores and factories across America.

One other thing about F.D.R.—he understood history and how history lives in a nation's life. He was, as you've been told, the first President to establish a Presidential library to house all his papers and collections. The first meeting of supporters of the library was held 50 years ago next month. F.D.R. addressed it, and in explaining his feeling for history, he told a story that I thought I'd tell you.

It was about when he was acting as Secretary of the Navy on the eve of World War I. The Germans had declared unlimited submarine warfare, and, as he said, it was perfectly obvious that as soon as they sank an American-flag ship, we would be in the war. He went to see President Wilson for permission to move the fleet to the yards, to have them cleaned and fitted and made ready for war in case it came. And Wilson refused. F.D.R. pressed his case. Wilson said no again, without giving a reason. So, finally Roosevelt figured he'd lost and started to leave, but Wilson called him back. “I'm going to tell you something I cannot tell the public,” he said. “I don't want to do anything. I do not want the United States to do anything in a military way, by way of war preparations, that would allow the definitive historian in later days to say that the United States had committed an unfriendly act against the Central Powers. I do not want to do anything that would lead him to

misjudge our American attitude 60 or 70 years from now.”

Yes, F.D.R. knew that the history of the Nation’s past is part of its charter for the future. To my mind, as one who has served in the office F.D.R. once graced so magnificently, no higher tribute can be given a President than that he strengthened our faith in ourselves, which is the foundation of that charter. Policies come and go. Leaders will pass from the stage. The enduring sail and compass of our nation is “We the people.” When the American people are strong and confident, when their leaders hear their voices, America, whatever storms it might be weathering, will make it through. It will survive, and it will prevail. Franklin Roosevelt was what they used to call on the Mississippi a lightening captain of the ship of state because he gave us all the confidence to be lightening captains in our own way.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

[At this point, Ambassador William vanden

*Heuvel gave the President a copy of Eric Larrabee’s book “Commander in Chief, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, His Lieutenants, and Their War,” and Mrs. John Roosevelt presented a letter written by Franklin Roosevelt.]*

I shall be very proud to have both of these in another Presidential library, following in the footsteps of the man who started those institutions. And I’m grateful to all of you. I thought he was a Democrat when he was supporting me. [Laughter] But no, I had voted four times for the man we honor today. And I won’t go on with that. [Laughter]

Thank you.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:04 p.m. in Room 105 at the National Archives. In his opening remarks, he referred to Ambassador William vanden Heuvel, president of the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute, and Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine.*

## Remarks on Presenting Congressional Gold Medals to Natan and Avital Shcharanskiy and an Informal Exchange With Reporters

January 11, 1989

*The President.* We’re very pleased today to be presenting these medals to Natan Shcharanskiy and his wife, Avital, who couldn’t be here with us today. And we’re going forward with the ceremony, and then we’re pleased also to have his mother, his brother, and his cousin here with us. And also to have the wife of Congressman Gilman, Mrs. Gilman, who is the one who sponsored the legislation the Congress created for these medals.

So, now we’ll have the presentation. And I want to point out in presenting this medal to you, what it really means and what—[inaudible]—service that you’ve given. This is in behalf of all mankind, not just all Americans. Because of what you’ve done for people who are persecuted and oppressed throughout the whole world, your courage over the years—9 years of impris-

onment on false charges, and still retained your poise and your strength to do this.

*Mr. Shcharanskiy.* Thank you very much. Dear President, I know you are finishing your 8 years. And when you retire you’ll probably be writing memoirs, as all of us do, and you’ll be thinking about the past. And if you have some sad moments, think about my happy family. And think about thousands and thousands of people who are praying—in Soviet camps—who are praying and asking from the gods to give you strength and stubbornness and assistance to you, to you, Mr. Shultz, to American people in the struggle for their rights, and who are free today not because of some good will of Soviet leaders but because of their struggle and your struggle.

And to you, President-elect, dear George, please think about those thousands and

thousands who are still there and who are praying now for you and know that you will be as stubborn. And they are sure you will be stubborn, as firm in striving for defending human rights in the Soviet Union. And, of course, all your work in the Soviet Jewry and the—[inaudible]—Jewry and other things convinces us that you'll continue that fantastically good record of human rights which President Reagan—and Secretary Shultz and American Congressmen—heads, and made possible our freedom and freedom of our brothers and sisters. Thank you very much.

*The President.* And now if you will present to your wife also this medal. And we know about the work that she was doing all during those years when you were there. Natan Shcharanskiy and Mrs. Shcharanskiy are Israeli citizens now—their immigration to Israel. There is the medal for you—

*Mr. Shcharanskiy.* Thank you very much. She—a pure uphill struggle, which was successful only because of the strong support of Israel, of America, of all the world. And because the White House, together with Congress, turned into the headquarters of the struggle. And that's why it was so successful in bringing freedom to me and to many other people. Thank you.

*Q.* Mr. President, what about the American hostages—

*The President.* Wait just one minute here.

*Q.* Sure.

*The President.* We would like to have the family come in and join us: his mother, his brother, his cousin, who is here from Moscow, and Mrs. Gilman.

*Mr. Shcharanskiy.* I hope the customs in Israel will permit me. [Laughter]

*Q.* Yes, well, he looked on the back.

*The President.* What?

*Q.* He already looked on the back to see what was—

*Q.* What are you going to do with it?

*Mr. Shcharanskiy.* Do you think customs will permit me to take it into Israel?

*Q.* Just flip it.

*Mr. Shcharanskiy.* It's real gold.

*The President.* By order of Congress, those are solid gold.

*Mr. Shcharanskiy.* Well, thank you.

*The President.* Well, I think now we should all—

#### *Hostages in Lebanon*

*Q.* Mr. President, if you have a second: What about the American hostages in Lebanon? Do you think there's any chance that they may be released as you're leaving office?

*The President.* I can only pray and continue what we've been—we've been exploring every channel possible for their release. And they've never been out of my mind since they were so unfairly seized.

*Q.* Any sign that they may be prepared to do what they did 8 years ago—let them go as Mr. Bush takes office?

*The President.* I won't hazard any speculation on that. It's just—it's a great tragedy, and we hope that it can be resolved.

#### *President's Farewell Address to the Nation*

*Q.* What's your speech like tonight? Is it all a personal farewell, or are you going to attack everybody?

*The President.* I'm just trying to have a conversation with the American people.

*Q.* What's your best advice to George Bush?

*The President.* To keep on doing what he just did—get out of the room first. [Laughter]

#### *Funeral of Emperor Hirohito of Japan*

*Q.* Do you think he should go to Hirohito's funeral in view of Pearl Harbor and all of the horror of World War II?

*The President.* I think the friendship that has been created since took people on both sides to now have as some of our staunchest allies and friends, erstwhile enemies. And, yes, I think he should.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:37 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House.*

## Remarks Upon Receiving a Farewell Gift From the Cabinet and an Informal Exchange With Reporters

January 11, 1989

*Secretary Shultz.* Mr. President, you have heard from all of us how honored we are to have served in your Cabinet and to be associated in some way with all of the things that have happened that have done so much for our country and for stability throughout the world. And we thought you probably were tired of hearing us say that. And you're wondering, could there be something a little more tangible connected with it? [*Laughter*] So, we all got together and chipped in and purchased this chair that has on the back of it "The President." And so, I now want to ask the person with the most continuous seniority in office to do the honors. Sam?

*Secretary Pierce.* Yes, indeed. Well, Mr. President, as the last of the Mohicans—[*laughter*—the last of the original Cabinet members, I have the privilege and pleasure of presenting you with this chair on behalf of each and every member of your Cabinet. And when you're out in California, relaxing in this chair, you should be very happy because as American history is written, it will certainly say that this administration was one of the greatest in the history of this country and you, indeed, one of its greatest Presidents. Your chair, sir.

*The President.* Thank you. Well, thank you, and thank you all very much. But look, let me state for the record, all of the things that you spoke about couldn't have happened if all of you hadn't been here making them happen. And I'm grateful to all of you. And with regard to relaxing in California in this chair, isn't that what they said I did in the Cabinet Room? [*Laughter*]

*Secretary Shultz.* Well, my advice, Mr. President—when you get out to California, don't take a chair; insist on a couch. [*Laughter*]

*The President.* No, a saddle. [*Laughter*] Well, I thank you very much. I have a feeling this might find its way into a certain library.

*Q.* Did you ever doze off in that chair, sir? [*Laughter*]

*The President.* No.

*Q.* Just thought I'd ask. [*Laughter*] I heard these stories, you know.

*Q.* Maybe we should ask the other people. [*Laughter*]

*Q.* Of course, no comment.

*The President.* As a matter of fact—

*Q.* Isn't this the big government you were going to eliminate when you came into office?

*The President.* What?

*Q.* You were going to eliminate half this government when you came into office.

*The President.* Well, there are some things that are no longer there. And there have been some tightening up in the line of adopting modern business practices that I think have made quite considerable changes that are not usually seen because they're in the form of kind of administrative changes.

*Q.* Do you still think government is the problem?

*The President.* Yes, always has been.

*Q.* Not the solution?

*The President.* No. This country was meant to be—well, "We the people." The people told the Government what it could do in the Constitution. It's the only—well, there's one other constitution which is something like that in the world, I've found out. It's the only one that really says that. All those other constitutions are documents in which the Governments tell the people what they can do.

*Q.* Sir, if you had the chance to have 4 more years, would you take it? And what would you have done with it? [*Laughter*]

*The President.* Took 4 more? I might have been willing if it took 4 more years to get line-item veto. [*Laughter*] But no, I'll continue to work for that. The law is very explicit about this. And so, it's a bittersweet parting because saying good-bye to all these people—we've worked together, side by side, that's the bitter part. The sweet part is hearing "California, here I come."

*Q.* What are you going to miss least about

this place, Mr. President?

*The President.* What?

*Q.* What will you miss least about this place?

*Q.* This is your chance. [*Laughter*]

*Q.* Go ahead.

*Q.* Don't name names.

*The President.* Not being able to do certain things because of the security necessities.

*Q.* Like what?

*The President.* Well, maybe I'm the first President that's never been able to go to an Army-Navy game. Nobody wants to run 75,000 people through a magnetometer.

*Q.* What are you going to do when you go back to California? What are you going to be doing.

*The President.* What?

*Q.* —when you go back to California, what will you be doing—right off the bat?

*The President.* I'm not retiring. I think there are things to do and things in which as a citizen you can be helpful in arousing the attention of the people to impress some needs on Congress to get done. But now, to show you—I don't know, it could have been another answer to your question there, but the Chief of Staff has just told me I've got another appointment. [*Laughter*]

*Note: The President spoke at 2:12 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. George P. Shultz was Secretary of State, and Samuel R. Pierce, Jr., was Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.*

## Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate Reporting on the National Emergency With Respect to Libya

January 11, 1989

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)*

1. I hereby report to the Congress on developments since my last report of July 8, 1988, concerning the national emergency with respect to Libya that was declared in Executive Order No. 12543 of January 7, 1986. This report is submitted pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c) ("IEEPA"); and section 505(c) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985, 22 U.S.C. 2349aa-9(c).

2. Since my last report on July 8, 1988, there have been no amendments to the Libyan Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 550 (the "Regulations"), administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control ("the Office") of the Department of the Treasury. Additionally, since July 8, 1988, there have been no amendments or changes to orders of the Department of Commerce or the Department of Transportation implementing aspects of Executive Order No. 12543 relating to exports from

the United States and air transportation, respectively.

3. During the current 6-month period, the Office has issued licenses to individuals and corporations to permit them to engage in activities that would otherwise be prohibited by the Regulations. Under the Office's licensing procedures, 12 individuals registered to remain in Libya with Libyan immediate family members. Four licenses were extended authorizing transactions in connection with U.S. persons' filings or renewals of Libyan patents, copyrights, and trademarks. The Office also issued licenses to Bankers Trust Company, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, and the Bank of America authorizing the debiting of certain Libyan accounts held by their London branches. Finally, the Office licensed a service contractor that had been operating in Libya prior to the imposition of the Libyan sanctions to sell certain of its equipment in Libya to a Libyan purchaser.

4. Various enforcement actions mentioned in previous reports continue to be

pursued. In June 1988, the U.S. Customs Service seized a shipment of canned tuna valued at \$430,600 for an attempted transshipment to Libya through the United States from Mexico. In July 1988, a U.S. national, facing criminal charges for repeated visits to Libya to work in the oil industry, paid a \$5,000 civil penalty and signed a consent agreement that he would refrain from travel to Libya. This marked the first instance of an independent civil penalty being imposed under the Regulations.

During October and November 1988, six Libyan nationals pleaded guilty to counts of conspiring to violate IEEPA based on a scheme to divert funds intended for a Libyan student organization into intelligence-gathering activities and anti-American demonstrations and conferences. One of the Libyan nationals also pleaded guilty to a substantive violation of IEEPA.

The latter defendant received a sentence of 5 years' imprisonment and a separate suspended sentence with 10 years' parole, while the other coconspirators received suspended sentences and deportation orders. A total of \$600,300 in fines was paid in this enforcement action.

5. In October 1988, the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit affirmed a Claims Court order dismissing an action by five American petroleum engineers. The Court found that the imposition of the Libyan sanctions was not a taking of the engineers' employment contracts with a Libyan oil company and did not violate the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution. *Chang v. United States*, No. 88-1120 (Oct. 13, 1988), *aff'g* 13 Cl. Ct. 555 (1987).

Three cases are pending in an English court, involving claims by Libya seeking the release of funds blocked in the London

branches of Bankers Trust Company and Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company. The United States Government is not a party to these cases, but is closely monitoring the proceedings. Hearings in one of these cases are scheduled to commence on January 16, 1989.

6. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from July 8, 1988, through the present time that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of the Libyan national emergency are estimated at \$461,745. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in the Office of Foreign Assets Control, the Customs Service, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, and the Office of the General Counsel), the Department of State, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, the Federal Reserve Board, and the National Security Council.

7. The policies and actions of the Government of Libya continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to apply economic sanctions against Libya as long as these measures are appropriate and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

*Note: Identical letters were sent to Jim Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and George Bush, President of the Senate.*

## Designation of James C. Miller III as a Member of the Board of Visitors of the United States Air Force Academy

*January 11, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to designate James C. Miller III to be a

member of the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Air Force Academy for a term expiring De-



cember 30, 1991. He would succeed Lynda Smith.

Dr. Miller currently works as a consultant for Citizens for a Sound Economy, George Mason University, and the Washington Economic Research Consultants. He was Director of the Office of Management and Budget, 1985–1988. Prior to this he was a

member and chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, 1981–1985.

Dr. Miller graduated from the University of Georgia (B.B.A., 1964) and the University of Virginia (Ph.D., 1969). He was born June 25, 1942, in Atlanta, GA. He is married, has three children, and resides in Washington, DC.

## **Designation of Arthur B. Culvahouse, Jr., as a Member of the Board of Visitors of the United States Naval Academy**

*January 11, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to designate Arthur B. Culvahouse, Jr., to be a member of the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Naval Academy for a term expiring December 30, 1991. He would succeed George F. Will.

Since 1987 Mr. Culvahouse has been Counsel to the President at the White House. Prior to this he was a partner with the law firm of Vinson & Elkins, and the law firm of O'Melveny & Meyers. He was

the general counsel, Baker for President, 1979–1980, and chief legislative assistant and counsel to Senator Howard H. Baker, Jr., 1973–1976.

Mr. Culvahouse graduated from the University of Tennessee (B.S., 1970) and New York University School of Law (J.D., 1973). He was born July 4, 1948, in Athens, TN. He is married, has three children, and resides in Alexandria, VA.

## **Designation of Edwin Meese III as a Member of the Board of Visitors of the United States Military Academy**

*January 11, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to designate Edwin Meese III to be a member of the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Military Academy for a term expiring December 30, 1991. He would succeed Michael Joseph Bayer.

Mr. Meese served as the Attorney General at the Department of Justice between

1985 and 1988. Previously he was Counselor to the President at the White House, 1981–1984.

Mr. Meese graduated from Yale University (B.A., 1953) and the University of California School of Law at Berkeley (J.D., 1958). He is married, has two children, and resides in McLean, VA.

## Appointment of Charles D. Hobbs as a Member of the National Council on Vocational Education

*January 11, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Charles D. Hobbs to be a member of the National Council on Vocational Education for a term expiring January 17, 1992. He would succeed Marilyn D. Liddicoat.

Since 1987 Mr. Hobbs has been an Assistant to the President and Director of Policy Development at the White House. Prior to

this he was Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Policy Development at the White House, 1984–1987.

Mr. Hobbs graduated from Northwestern University (B.S., 1955). He was born September 2, 1933, in Kansas City, MO. He served in the U.S. Air Force, 1956–1958. He is married, has three children, and resides in Arlington, VA.

## White House Statement on the Report of Presidential Emergency Board No. 217 To Investigate a Railroad Labor Dispute

*January 11, 1989*

Presidential Emergency Board No. 217 submitted on January 6, 1989, its report to the President concerning a dispute between the Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corp. and the Transportation Communications Union-Carmen Division.

The three-member Board was established on November 7, 1988, by Executive Order No. 12655. The Board was chaired by Professor Thomas G.S. Christensen, an arbitrator and professor of law at New York University School of Law. Dr. Thomas Francis Carey and Dr. Mark Leo Kahn were appointed as members of the Board. This dispute was investigated by a prior Presiden-

tial Emergency Board No. 214, which issued recommendations for settlement of the dispute. Presidential Emergency Board No. 217 was ordered to select the most reasonable final offer submitted by the parties.

After formal hearings and careful study of the final offers submitted by the parties, the Board selected PATH's final offer as the most reasonable. The primary features of PATH's final offer are a 5-percent increase in all rates in each year of a 3-year contract beginning in June 1985, improvements in medical and life insurance, and the addition of Martin Luther King's birthday as a holiday.

## Farewell Address to the Nation

*January 11, 1989*

*My fellow Americans:*

This is the 34th time I'll speak to you from the Oval Office and the last. We've been together 8 years now, and soon it'll be time for me to go. But before I do, I wanted to share some thoughts, some of which I've been saving for a long time.

It's been the honor of my life to be your

President. So many of you have written the past few weeks to say thanks, but I could say as much to you. Nancy and I are grateful for the opportunity you gave us to serve.

One of the things about the Presidency is that you're always somewhat apart. You spend a lot of time going by too fast in a car someone else is driving, and seeing the

people through tinted glass—the parents holding up a child, and the wave you saw too late and couldn't return. And so many times I wanted to stop and reach out from behind the glass, and connect. Well, maybe I can do a little of that tonight.

People ask how I feel about leaving. And the fact is, "parting is such sweet sorrow." The sweet part is California and the ranch and freedom. The sorrow—the goodbyes, of course, and leaving this beautiful place.

You know, down the hall and up the stairs from this office is the part of the White House where the President and his family live. There are a few favorite windows I have up there that I like to stand and look out of early in the morning. The view is over the grounds here to the Washington Monument, and then the Mall and the Jefferson Memorial. But on mornings when the humidity is low, you can see past the Jefferson to the river, the Potomac, and the Virginia shore. Someone said that's the view Lincoln had when he saw the smoke rising from the Battle of Bull Run. I see more prosaic things: the grass on the banks, the morning traffic as people make their way to work, now and then a sailboat on the river.

I've been thinking a bit at that window. I've been reflecting on what the past 8 years have meant and mean. And the image that comes to mind like a refrain is a nautical one—a small story about a big ship, and a refugee, and a sailor. It was back in the early eighties, at the height of the boat people. And the sailor was hard at work on the carrier *Midway*, which was patrolling the South China Sea. The sailor, like most American servicemen, was young, smart, and fiercely observant. The crew spied on the horizon a leaky little boat. And crammed inside were refugees from Indochina hoping to get to America. The *Midway* sent a small launch to bring them to the ship and safety. As the refugees made their way through the choppy seas, one spied the sailor on deck, and stood up, and called out to him. He yelled, "Hello, American sailor. Hello, freedom man."

A small moment with a big meaning, a moment the sailor, who wrote it in a letter, couldn't get out of his mind. And, when I saw it, neither could I. Because that's what

it was to be an American in the 1980's. We stood, again, for freedom. I know we always have, but in the past few years the world again—and in a way, we ourselves—rediscovered it.

It's been quite a journey this decade, and we held together through some stormy seas. And at the end, together, we are reaching our destination.

The fact is, from Grenada to the Washington and Moscow summits, from the recession of '81 to '82, to the expansion that began in late '82 and continues to this day, we've made a difference. The way I see it, there were two great triumphs, two things that I'm proudest of. One is the economic recovery, in which the people of America created—and filled—19 million new jobs. The other is the recovery of our morale. America is respected again in the world and looked to for leadership.

Something that happened to me a few years ago reflects some of this. It was back in 1981, and I was attending my first big economic summit, which was held that year in Canada. The meeting place rotates among the member countries. The opening meeting was a formal dinner for the heads of government of the seven industrialized nations. Now, I sat there like the new kid in school and listened, and it was all François this and Helmut that. They dropped titles and spoke to one another on a first-name basis. Well, at one point I sort of leaned in and said, "My name's Ron." Well, in that same year, we began the actions we felt would ignite an economic comeback—cut taxes and regulation, started to cut spending. And soon the recovery began.

Two years later, another economic summit with pretty much the same cast. At the big opening meeting we all got together, and all of a sudden, just for a moment, I saw that everyone was just sitting there looking at me. And then one of them broke the silence. "Tell us about the American miracle," he said.

Well, back in 1980, when I was running for President, it was all so different. Some pundits said our programs would result in catastrophe. Our views on foreign affairs would cause war. Our plans for the economy would cause inflation to soar and bring

about economic collapse. I even remember one highly respected economist saying, back in 1982, that "The engines of economic growth have shut down here, and they're likely to stay that way for years to come." Well, he and the other opinion leaders were wrong. The fact is, what they called "radical" was really "right." What they called "dangerous" was just "desperately needed."

And in all of that time I won a nickname, "The Great Communicator." But I never thought it was my style or the words I used that made a difference: it was the content. I wasn't a great communicator, but I communicated great things, and they didn't spring full bloom from my brow, they came from the heart of a great nation—from our experience, our wisdom, and our belief in the principles that have guided us for two centuries. They called it the Reagan revolution. Well, I'll accept that, but for me it always seemed more like the great rediscovery, a rediscovery of our values and our common sense.

Common sense told us that when you put a big tax on something, the people will produce less of it. So, we cut the people's tax rates, and the people produced more than ever before. The economy bloomed like a plant that had been cut back and could now grow quicker and stronger. Our economic program brought about the longest peacetime expansion in our history: real family income up, the poverty rate down, entrepreneurship booming, and an explosion in research and new technology. We're exporting more than ever because American industry became more competitive and at the same time, we summoned the national will to knock down protectionist walls abroad instead of erecting them at home.

Common sense also told us that to preserve the peace, we'd have to become strong again after years of weakness and confusion. So, we rebuilt our defenses, and this New Year we toasted the new peacefulness around the globe. Not only have the superpowers actually begun to reduce their stockpiles of nuclear weapons—and hope for even more progress is bright—but the regional conflicts that rack the globe are also beginning to cease. The Persian Gulf is no longer a war zone. The Soviets are leaving Afghanistan. The Vietnamese are pre-

paring to pull out of Cambodia, and an American-mediated accord will soon send 50,000 Cuban troops home from Angola.

The lesson of all this was, of course, that because we're a great nation, our challenges seem complex. It will always be this way. But as long as we remember our first principles and believe in ourselves, the future will always be ours. And something else we learned: Once you begin a great movement, there's no telling where it will end. We meant to change a nation, and instead, we changed a world.

Countries across the globe are turning to free markets and free speech and turning away from the ideologies of the past. For them, the great rediscovery of the 1980's has been that, lo and behold, the moral way of government is the practical way of government: Democracy, the profoundly good, is also the profoundly productive.

When you've got to the point when you can celebrate the anniversaries of your 39th birthday you can sit back sometimes, review your life, and see it flowing before you. For me there was a fork in the river, and it was right in the middle of my life. I never meant to go into politics. It wasn't my intention when I was young. But I was raised to believe you had to pay your way for the blessings bestowed on you. I was happy with my career in the entertainment world, but I ultimately went into politics because I wanted to protect something precious.

Ours was the first revolution in the history of mankind that truly reversed the course of government, and with three little words: "We the People." "We the People" tell the government what to do; it doesn't tell us. "We the People" are the driver; the government is the car. And we decide where it should go, and by what route, and how fast. Almost all the world's constitutions are documents in which governments tell the people what their privileges are. Our Constitution is a document in which "We the People" tell the government what it is allowed to do. "We the People" are free. This belief has been the underlying basis for everything I've tried to do these past 8 years.

But back in the 1960's, when I began, it

seemed to me that we'd begun reversing the order of things—that through more and more rules and regulations and confiscatory taxes, the government was taking more of our money, more of our options, and more of our freedom. I went into politics in part to put up my hand and say, "Stop." I was a citizen politician, and it seemed the right thing for a citizen to do.

I think we have stopped a lot of what needed stopping. And I hope we have once again reminded people that man is not free unless government is limited. There's a clear cause and effect here that is as neat and predictable as a law of physics: As government expands, liberty contracts.

Nothing is less free than pure communism—and yet we have, the past few years, forged a satisfying new closeness with the Soviet Union. I've been asked if this isn't a gamble, and my answer is no because we're basing our actions not on words but deeds. The *détente* of the 1970's was based not on actions but promises. They'd promise to treat their own people and the people of the world better. But the *gulag* was still the *gulag*, and the state was still expansionist, and they still waged proxy wars in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Well, this time, so far, it's different. President Gorbachev has brought about some internal democratic reforms and begun the withdrawal from Afghanistan. He has also freed prisoners whose names I've given him every time we've met.

But life has a way of reminding you of big things through small incidents. Once, during the heady days of the Moscow summit, Nancy and I decided to break off from the entourage one afternoon to visit the shops on Arbat Street—that's a little street just off Moscow's main shopping area. Even though our visit was a surprise, every Russian there immediately recognized us and called out our names and reached for our hands. We were just about swept away by the warmth. You could almost feel the possibilities in all that joy. But within seconds, a KGB detail pushed their way toward us and began pushing and shoving the people in the crowd. It was an interesting moment. It reminded me that while the man on the street in the Soviet Union yearns for peace, the government is Com-

munist. And those who run it are Communists, and that means we and they view such issues as freedom and human rights very differently.

We must keep up our guard, but we must also continue to work together to lessen and eliminate tension and mistrust. My view is that President Gorbachev is different from previous Soviet leaders. I think he knows some of the things wrong with his society and is trying to fix them. We wish him well. And we'll continue to work to make sure that the Soviet Union that eventually emerges from this process is a less threatening one. What it all boils down to is this: I want the new closeness to continue. And it will, as long as we make it clear that we will continue to act in a certain way as long as they continue to act in a helpful manner. If and when they don't, at first pull your punches. If they persist, pull the plug. It's still trust but verify. It's still play, but cut the cards. It's still watch closely. And don't be afraid to see what you see.

I've been asked if I have any regrets. Well, I do. The deficit is one. I've been talking a great deal about that lately, but tonight isn't for arguments, and I'm going to hold my tongue. But an observation: I've had my share of victories in the Congress, but what few people noticed is that I never won anything you didn't win for me. They never saw my troops, they never saw Reagan's regiments, the American people. You won every battle with every call you made and letter you wrote demanding action. Well, action is still needed. If we're to finish the job, Reagan's regiments will have to become the Bush brigades. Soon he'll be the chief, and he'll need you every bit as much as I did.

Finally, there is a great tradition of warnings in Presidential farewells, and I've got one that's been on my mind for some time. But oddly enough it starts with one of the things I'm proudest of in the past 8 years: the resurgence of national pride that I called the new patriotism. This national feeling is good, but it won't count for much, and it won't last unless it's grounded in thoughtfulness and knowledge.

An informed patriotism is what we want. And are we doing a good enough job teach-

ing our children what America is and what she represents in the long history of the world? Those of us who are over 35 or so years of age grew up in a different America. We were taught, very directly, what it means to be an American. And we absorbed, almost in the air, a love of country and an appreciation of its institutions. If you didn't get these things from your family you got them from the neighborhood, from the father down the street who fought in Korea or the family who lost someone at Anzio. Or you could get a sense of patriotism from school. And if all else failed you could get a sense of patriotism from the popular culture. The movies celebrated democratic values and implicitly reinforced the idea that America was special. TV was like that, too, through the mid-sixties.

But now, we're about to enter the nineties, and some things have changed. Younger parents aren't sure that an unambivalent appreciation of America is the right thing to teach modern children. And as for those who create the popular culture, well-grounded patriotism is no longer the style. Our spirit is back, but we haven't reinstitutionalized it. We've got to do a better job of getting across that America is freedom—freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of enterprise. And freedom is special and rare. It's fragile; it needs protection [protection].

So, we've got to teach history based not on what's in fashion but what's important—why the Pilgrims came here, who Jimmy Doolittle was, and what those 30 seconds over Tokyo meant. You know, 4 years ago on the 40th anniversary of D-day, I read a letter from a young woman writing to her late father, who'd fought on Omaha Beach. Her name was Lisa Zanatta Henn, and she said, "we will always remember, we will never forget what the boys of Normandy did." Well, let's help her keep her word. If we forget what we did, we won't know who we are. I'm warning of an eradication of the American memory that could result, ultimately, in an erosion of the American spirit. Let's start with some basics: more attention to American history and a greater emphasis on civic ritual.

And let me offer lesson number one about America: All great change in America

begins at the dinner table. So, tomorrow night in the kitchen I hope the talking begins. And children, if your parents haven't been teaching you what it means to be an American, let 'em know and nail 'em on it. That would be a very American thing to do.

And that's about all I have to say tonight, except for one thing. The past few days when I've been at that window upstairs, I've thought a bit of the "shining city upon a hill." The phrase comes from John Winthrop, who wrote it to describe the America he imagined. What he imagined was important because he was an early Pilgrim, an early freedom man. He journeyed here on what today we'd call a little wooden boat; and like the other Pilgrims, he was looking for a home that would be free.

I've spoken of the shining city all my political life, but I don't know if I ever quite communicated what I saw when I said it. But in my mind it was a tall, proud city built on rocks stronger than oceans, windswept, God-blessed, and teeming with people of all kinds living in harmony and peace; a city with free ports that hummed with commerce and creativity. And if there had to be city walls, the walls had doors and the doors were open to anyone with the will and the heart to get here. That's how I saw it, and see it still.

And how stands the city on this winter night? More prosperous, more secure, and happier than it was 8 years ago. But more than that: After 200 years, two centuries, she still stands strong and true on the granite ridge, and her glow has held steady no matter what storm. And she's still a beacon, still a magnet for all who must have freedom, for all the pilgrims from all the lost places who are hurtling through the darkness, toward home.

We've done our part. And as I walk off into the city streets, a final word to the men and women of the Reagan revolution, the men and women across America who for 8 years did the work that brought America back. My friends: We did it. We weren't just marking time. We made a difference. We made the city stronger, we made the city freer, and we left her in good hands. All in all, not bad, not bad at all.

And so, goodbye, God bless you, and God bless the United States of America.

*Note: The President spoke at 9:02 p.m. from*

*the Oval Office at the White House. The address was broadcast live on nationwide radio and television.*

## Remarks at the Armed Forces Farewell Salute in Camp Springs, Maryland *January 12, 1989*

Thank you all very much. And I express the thanks of my roommate, who unfortunately is ill and has no voice, tried to get up and get here, and I sent her back to bed.

It's been my responsibility, my duty, and very much my honor to serve as Commander in Chief of this nation's Armed Forces these past 8 years. That is the most sacred, most important task of the Presidency. Since our nation's founding, the primary obligation of the national government has been the common defense of these United States. But as I have sought to perform this sacred task as best I could, I have done so with the knowledge that my role in this day-to-day-to-day effort, from sunrise to sunrise, every moment of every hour of every day of every year, is a glancing one compared to yours.

Yes, today America is at peace, today her defenses are strong, and she stands proud and tall in the sight of the world. And the credit, the gratitude of a nation comfortable and at peace, properly goes not to me but rather to all of you. For you have, of your own free and true good will, chosen to spend all or part of your lives in service to your country and your countrymen.

We live in an age of great prosperity and ease, a time when many people your age are getting themselves established in the world in circumstances of comfort that would astonish your ancestors. You have chosen a different path, a path of service to country and to others rather than to self. You have made yourselves a shining example of how men and women can find within themselves qualities of self-sacrifice, bravery, camaraderie, and true courage. These are many of the noblest virtues to which humankind can aspire. They are martial vir-

tues. You have made the comfortable lives of your fellow Americans possible by taking on these responsibilities by choice. And over the past 8 years, the luster has been restored to the reputation of our fighting forces after a time during which it was shamefully fashionable to deride and even condemn service such as yours. Those days will never come again.

But it's not just your fellow Americans who owe you a debt. No, I believe many more do, for I believe that military service in the Armed Forces of the United States is a profound form of service to all humankind. You stand engaged in an effort to keep America safe at home, to protect our allies and interests abroad, to keep the seas and the skies free of threat. Just as America stands as an example to the world of the inestimable benefits of freedom and democracy, so too an America with the capacity to project her power for the purpose of protecting and expanding freedom and democracy abroad benefits the suffering people of the world.

Some might consider those words somewhat controversial, but to them I just say this: Just ask the freedom-loving people of Grenada whether American military power is a good thing or not. Because we remained strong, because we acted when we believed we had to, in the past 8 years not one inch of ground on this Earth fell under Communist control. We cannot name the tens of millions who have been saved from that fate, so we cannot ask them. Rather ask those unfortunate enough to have lived under communism. Ask them whether America should be strong. Ask them whether America should stand tall. Ask them. You don't have to. You know the answer.

You were and are willing to fight and die for America and for freedom and democracy. And some have—595, to be exact, over these past 8 years—some have died. They're not with us today because they're at God's right hand. In the air and on the seas, in battle or as victims of terrorism, they gave their lives while in the service of their country, while representing us and defending what we hold dear. They volunteered. They chose to serve. They gave their lives. They are our heroes. I have seen the faces of those who served with them and those who commanded them, and I know the truth of the old maxim that there is none who hates war as much as he who knows it well; none who knows as well how agonizingly high are its costs, how agonizing are its losses. And I would like to ask right now that we observe a moment of silence in memory of those we have lost. Amen.

In 1793 [1783], at the end of the arduous War of Independence, George Washington took his final leave of the armies that had set America free and painted in eloquent words a noble portrait of the American Armed Forces that describes them—and the society as a whole, I might add—to this very day. "For who," he said, "has before seen a disciplined army form'd at once from

such raw materials. Who could imagine that the most violent local prejudices would cease so soon, and that men who came from the different parts of the continent, strongly disposed to despise and quarrel with each other, would instantly become but one patriotic brand [band] of brothers, or who, that was not on the spot, can trace the steps by which such a wonderful revolution has been effected, and such a glorious period put to all our warlike toils?"

Who, indeed. Where, I have at times asked myself, where do you all come from? How have you managed to cohere into the crack, disciplined, patriotic brand [band] of brothers I see before me this morning? Well, the answer's simple. You come from the southwest and the northeast, from the Rockies and the Adirondacks, from the inner cities and the most remote of farms. You come from America, and you are America's pride. And on behalf of all America, I thank you and pray God that He may bless you now and forever.

God bless you all, and thank you.

*Note: The President spoke at 11:53 a.m. in the Air Force One complex at Andrews Air Force Base. Prior to his remarks, the President participated in a ribbon-cutting ceremony for the opening of the new complex.*

## Letter to Congressional Leaders Transmitting a Report on Nuclear Weapons Modernization

January 12, 1989

*Dear Mr. Chairman:*

In response to Section 3132 of the Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1988 (Public Law 100-180), I commissioned a study of the United States nuclear weapons complex for the purpose of determining the overall size and production capacity necessary to support national security objectives. A report has been prepared which summarizes the study, and a plan has been formulated to modernize the nuclear weapons complex in order to achieve the necessary size and capacity as determined by the study.

Pursuant to the requirements of the statute, I am enclosing both classified and unclassified versions of the Nuclear Weapons Complex Modernization Study. This report will enable the Administration and the Congress to adopt a long-term approach to modernization rather than a piecemeal response to the problems within the nuclear weapons complex. I am pleased to forward it for consideration by the Congress.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN



*Note: Identical letters were sent to Robert C. Byrd and Jamie Whitten, Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Appro-*

*priations, and Sam Nunn and Les Aspin, Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Armed Services.*

## Proclamation 5932—National Challenger Center Day, 1989 *January 12, 1989*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Marble statuary and granite monuments, imposing as they may be, can never speak with the eloquence reserved only for a living memorial. The Challenger Center is a living tribute to the brave and courageous crew of the Space Shuttle Challenger who made the supreme sacrifice 3 years ago. The mission and work of this crew will continue with their same sense of dedication and vision at the Challenger Center.

The Center has already made significant strides in establishing a Washington headquarters as well as regional mission sites and affiliated museums across our country. At these facilities children and their teachers will carry on the mission of the Challenger crew to push out ever further the frontiers of our knowledge and to expand the very realm of mankind's dreams and aspirations. It is fitting to recall the words of the poet Mary Lee Hill as she exhorts us to turn again to life:

If I should die and leave you here a  
while,

Be not like others, sore undone, who  
keep

Long vigil by the silent dust and weep.  
For my sake turn again to life and smile;  
Complete these dear unfinished tasks of  
mine,

And I, perchance, may therein comfort  
you.

To recognize the importance of the Challenger Center and its charter to expand educational opportunities in science and to thereby carry on the mission of the Challenger astronauts and the space program, the Congress, by Public Law 100-684, has designated January 28, 1989, as "National Challenger Center Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan*, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim January 28, 1989, as National Challenger Center Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day by remembering the Challenger astronauts who died while serving their country and by reflecting upon the important role the Challenger Center will play in honoring their accomplishments and in furthering their goal of strengthening space and science education.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:18 a.m., January 13, 1989]*

## Proclamation 5933—America Loves Its Kids Month, 1989 January 12, 1989

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

### *A Proclamation*

Children are gifts from God, the Bible tells us, and that is what America's parents through the centuries have known their youngsters to be. We have sought to give our children—our kids—love and well-being in the present and hope and opportunity for the future. We have also sought to give them a realization of their God-given individual worth and dignity, the liberty that is their due as Americans and human beings, and the reverence, thanks, and obedience we owe the Almighty for making us His children.

The Scriptures also tell us that we are made in God's image and likeness. More than 2 centuries ago, our Founders echoed that truth when they declared that "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." If these fundamental and indispensable elements of our national life and heritage always inform our efforts as parents, families, communities, and a country, in regard to the children entrusted to us, we will surely remember our duty to cherish and protect them and to respect their innate dignity and rights.

Not all children are blessed with loving, affirming, and understanding parents. Many youngsters suffer the effects of permissiveness, lack of guidance, drug and alcohol abuse, and absence of religious faith. Fortunately, remedies for these ills do exist, and families and concerned citizens are doing all they can to guarantee a future of promise and fulfillment for their own children and for all our kids. We owe our gratitude and cooperation to those who encourage us to give our children the spiritual as well as material sustenance we all need.

We must also continue to strive for public

policies, educational reforms, and conditions of economic growth and opportunity that help meet every child's material needs—that break the cycle of poverty and foster health, prosperity, and progress for our kids, families, communities, and Nation. We must continue to aid school dropouts; youngsters who run away or are forced to leave home; and victims of child abuse, pornography, and prostitution. We must recognize our duty to report suspected child abuse and neglect, and to do the same in cases of selling liquor and illegal drugs to minors. And we must teach youngsters the beauty of the loving, lifelong relationship between husband and wife that is marriage.

As we celebrate this special month, let us be mindful of the worth of every child, recognize our youngsters' accomplishments, and rededicate ourselves to providing help and support for all who need them. And let us be sure to do these things with a prayer in our hearts as we prove that, truly, America Loves Its Kids.

The Congress, by Public Law 100-602, has designated February 1989 as "America Loves Its Kids Month" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim February 1989 as America Loves Its Kids Month, and I call upon all Americans to observe this month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:19 a.m., January 13, 1989]*

**Proclamation 5934—National Visiting Nurse Associations Week,  
1989**

*January 12, 1989*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

*A Proclamation*

The Visiting Nurse Associations of America have served homebound Americans since 1885 by offering excellent personalized home health care and support services in urban and rural communities.

These voluntary, independently operated Associations supply a wide range of services, including nursing care by registered nurses; homemaking, therapy, and social services by qualified specialists; friendly visiting services; and many other forms of assistance provided by volunteers in each community served by an Association.

The care provided by the Associations enables hundreds of thousands of Americans to recover from illnesses and injury in the comfort and security of their homes, regardless of their ability to pay. Thousands of patients with mental or physical handicaps or with chronically disabling illnesses would be unable to remain at home without the therapeutic benefits of the Associations' care and support services.

The Congress, by Public Law 100-493, has designated the week of February 19 through February 25, 1989, as "National Visiting Nurse Associations Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of February 19 through February 25, 1989, as National Visiting Nurse Associations Week. I call upon all Americans to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities in appreciation of the important contributions of Visiting Nurse Associations to American life.*

*In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.*

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:20 a.m., January 13, 1989]*

**Executive Order 12665—Amending Executive Order No. 12658,  
President's Commission on Catastrophic Nuclear Accidents**

*January 12, 1989*

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including Public Law 100-408, and in order to increase the membership of the President's Commission on Catastrophic Nuclear Accidents to eleven members, it is hereby ordered that the number "nine," which is found in the second sentence of section 1 of Executive Order No. 12658, is deleted, and

the number "eleven" is substituted in lieu thereof.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
January 12, 1989.

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:21 a.m., January 13, 1989]*

## **Executive Order 12666—Exclusions From the Federal Labor-Management Relations Program**

*January 12, 1989*

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including Chapter 71 of title 5 of the United States Code, and having determined, under section 7103(b)(1) of said Chapter, that the subdivisions of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, listed below have as a primary function intelligence, counterintelligence, investigative, or national security work, and having determined that the provisions of Chapter 71 of title 5 of the United States Code cannot be applied to the subdivisions listed below in a manner consistent with national security requirements and considerations, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order No. 12171, as amended, is further amended to

add the following subsection:

“1–213. The subdivisions of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation:

(a) Federal Air Marshal Branch, International Civil Aviation Security Division, Office of Civil Aviation Security.

(b) Units composed of Civil Aviation Security Inspectors in Civil Aviation Security divisions whose responsibilities require Federal air marshal functions.”

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
January 12, 1989.

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:22 a.m., January 13, 1989]*

## **Designation of Rhett B. Dawson as a Member of the Board of Visitors of the United States Military Academy**

*January 12, 1989*

The President announced his intention to designate Rhett B. Dawson to be a member of the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Military Academy for a term expiring December 30, 1991. He would succeed Marta T. Caldera.

Since 1987 Mr. Dawson has been Assistant to the President for Operations at the White House in Washington, DC. Prior to this he practiced law in Washington, DC with the McNair Law Firm and took a leave of absence to manage the President's Spe-

cial Review Board, 1986–1987. In 1985 he directed the year-long President's Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management. He also served on three congressional committees.

Mr. Dawson graduated from Illinois Wesleyan University (B.A., 1966) and the Washington School of Law (J.D., 1969). He was born December 9, 1943, in Canton, IL. Mr. Dawson is married and has one daughter and one son.

## **Designation of John Chatfield Tuck as a Member of the Board of Visitors of the United States Naval Academy**

*January 12, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to designate John Chatfield Tuck to be

a member of the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Naval Academy for a term expiring

December 30, 1991. He would succeed Frederick G. Hale, Sr.

Since 1988 Mr. Tuck has been an Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of the Chief of Staff at the White House. Previously he was Deputy Assistant to the President and Executive Assistant to the Chief of Staff, 1987–1988. He also served as Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs from October 1986 to April 1987, and Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs from March 1986 to October 1986. Prior to the White House, Mr. Tuck was Assistant Secretary for

the Majority, United States Senate, 1981–1986. He has also served as a member of the President's Commission on White House Fellowships.

Mr. Tuck graduated from Georgetown University, School of Foreign Service (B.S., 1967). He served in the U.S. Navy, 1968–1973, and was detailed to the White House as a social aide, 1971–1972. He is a commander in the Naval Reserve. He was born May 28, 1945, in Dayton, OH. Mr. Tuck is married, has three children, and resides in Arlington, VA.

### **Appointment of Robert Anthony Cothren as a Member of the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board *January 12, 1989***

The President today announced his intention to appoint Robert Anthony Cothren to be a member of the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board for a term expiring December 3, 1991.

Since 1985 Mr. Cothren has served as an attorney in Birmingham, AL. Prior to this he was the organizational director for the

Smith for U.S. Senate campaign, 1984.

Mr. Cothren graduated from the University of Alabama (B.A., 1971), Dallas Theological Seminary (Th.M., 1976), and Cumberland School of Law (J.D., 1984). He was born January 26, 1949, in Atlanta, GA and currently resides in Birmingham, AL.

### **Appointment of Kenneth M. Duberstein as a Member of the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts *January 12, 1989***

The President today announced his intention to appoint Kenneth M. Duberstein to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Smithsonian Institution, for the term expiring September 1, 1998. He would succeed Marjorie M. Lawson.

Since 1988 Mr. Duberstein has been Chief of Staff and Assistant to the President at the White House in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was Deputy Chief of Staff at the White House, 1987–1988. Mr. Duberstein also served as vice president of Timmons and Co., 1983–1987. He was Assistant

to the President for Legislative Affairs from January 1982 to December 1983, having served as Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs from the beginning of the Reagan administration.

Mr. Duberstein graduated from Franklin and Marshall College (B.A., 1965) and the American University (M.A., 1966). He studied for 1 year at the New York University Law School. He was born April 21, 1944, in Brooklyn, NY. Mr. Duberstein is married to the former Sydney Greenberg, has three children, and resides in McLean, VA.

## Appointment of Charles Z. Wick as a Member of the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts *January 12, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Charles Z. Wick to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Smithsonian Institution, for the remainder of the term expiring September 1, 1992. He would succeed Mrs. Jack Wrather.

Since 1981 Mr. Wick has been Director of the U.S. Information Agency in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was president and chief executive officer for Wick Financial Corp.

and Mapleton Enterprises, which he founded in the early 1960's. He was cochairman of the 1981 Presidential Inaugural Committee.

Mr. Wick graduated from the University of Michigan (B.M., 1940) and Case Western Reserve University Law School (J.D., 1943). He was born October 12, 1917, in Cleveland, OH. Mr. Wick is married, has five children, and resides in Washington, DC.

## Appointment of Stuart Forth as a Member of the Advisory Committee of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services *January 12, 1989*

The President today announced his attention to appoint Stuart Forth to be a member of the Advisory Committee of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. This is a new position.

Since 1988 Dr. Forth has been dean emeritus of University Libraries at Pennsylvania State University in State College, PA. Previously he was dean of University Li-

braries at Penn State, 1973-1988.

Dr. Forth graduated from the University of Michigan (B.A., 1949; M.A., 1950) and the University of Washington (Ph.D., 1963). He was born August 13, 1923, in Manistee, MI, and served in the Army Air Corps, 1943-1945. He is married and resides in State College, PA.

## Remarks at a Meeting With Soviet High School Students *January 13, 1989*

Thank you, Charles, and Ambassador Dubinin, and our young honored guests. I thank you all very much. It's a great pleasure for me to welcome you all here. And let me say, I'll have to brace myself for this—*S'Novym Godom*. [Laughter] For those of you who don't know—that needs a translation for those here who don't speak Russian: It means Happy New Year, if I said it correctly. [Laughter]

Well, I want particularly to thank Amba-

sador Dubinin for the great cooperation the Soviet Government has provided in making this exchange possible. It's just been 8 months since I proposed this program to President Gorbachev, and I'm very happy to see it already underway as I prepare to leave office. Let me also commend Charlie Wick for the outstanding work that he's done in organizing this and other exchange programs. Under his leadership, USIA has made a vital contribution to United States-

Soviet relations through development of people-to-people programs that make it possible for us to better understand one another and the world we live in.

Now to all of you, the American and the Soviet students here today, I want to tell you that I share your excitement. You're representing your countries in a new international program. You have received a unique opportunity to learn about another country, and you've embarked on a great personal adventure. To the Soviet students, I want to say, welcome to America. You've made a long voyage to come here, but I think you'll find many things to delight and fascinate you.

Last spring, I spoke to students at Moscow State University where some of you may go on to complete your studies. I talked to them about the political and economic system in the United States. But you'll have the chance to see it for yourself. And I think you'll find American democracy and our free economy both remarkable and thrilling. What with our political parties and our open elections, all of the independent media, free labor unions, private businesses, and private organizations of every type and size, America has more different, independent participants in our system than we have flavors of ice cream. And believe me, we have a lot of flavors of ice cream.

For the American students—whose Russian, I understand, is a little better than mine—I found my visit to the Soviet Union last spring very fascinating. And all of you will have an even greater opportunity to learn about life in that country. The Soviet Union encompasses a remarkably rich and diverse culture. You'll find some of the world's greatest literature, art, and music. And you'll also find other young people who will be very interested in learning more about you and where you come from. I'm especially pleased that you'll be staying with Soviet families because—for all the differences between our systems of government and the practical and philosophical differences are important—I think you will

find that as people we share so much. Above all, we share our common humanity and our dreams of peace and freedom and a decent life for ourselves and our children.

For the students from both countries, you will have the chance to imagine what it would be like to grow up in the other country, go to their schools, to work, to worship, and to raise a family. You'll hear each other's music and see each other's fashion, and share with each other your personal goals and ambitions and personal hopes. And I think as you get to know each other and become friends with each other, you may come to believe something that I have long believed and felt myself: and that is that most of the problems in this world between countries do not exist between people. People around the world have much more in common than they do differences. The differences are between governments, and the problems are between governments. It's not people who begin wars or suppress freedom, it's governments that do that. As I've said many times, if it were just up to young people like you, if you could all get together and meet one another, I think you'd become fast friends. And I don't think there would ever be another war.

Well, you have a lot to look forward to, and not only the exchange program. This is a fascinating time to be alive, and I think your generation will lead us into one of the most exciting ages in human history. You know, as I look at all of you, I can't tell which of you are American and which are Soviet. And I'm glad that you will have this chance to get to know one another and to learn from one another. So, I won't take any time now to talk about my operation. *[Laughter]* I will just say a thank you to all of you, and God bless all of you.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:25 p.m. in the Indian Treaty Room of the Old Executive Office Building. In his opening remarks, he referred to Yuriy V. Dubinin, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, and Charles Z. Wick, Director of the U.S. Information Agency.*

## **Appointment of Robert Holmes Tuttle as a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars *January 13, 1989***

The President today announced his intention to appoint Robert Holmes Tuttle to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Smithsonian Institution, for a term expiring October 23, 1994. He would succeed Robert Adam Mosbacher.

Mr. Tuttle is currently Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Personnel at the White House in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was an automobile ex-

ecutive in southern California. He served on the executive committee of the California Republican Party from 1981 to 1982. In 1980 Mr. Tuttle served as cochairman of the California Reagan for President Committee.

Mr. Tuttle graduated from Stanford University (B.A., 1965) and the University of Southern California (M.B.A., 1968). He is married, has two children, and resides in Washington, DC.

## **Appointment of Mari Maseng as a Member of the National Council on Vocational Education *January 13, 1989***

The President today announced his intention to appoint Mari Maseng to be a member of the National Council on Vocational Education for a term expiring January 17, 1992. She would succeed John H. Mackey.

Ms. Maseng is currently Assistant to the President, and Director of Communications and Planning at the White House. Prior to this she was press secretary for Senator Bob Dole's Presidential campaign. She was Deputy Assistant to the President and Di-

rector of the Office of Public Liaison, 1986-1987, and a member of the President's speechwriting staff, from January 1981 to November 1983. Ms. Maseng has served as Assistant Secretary of Transportation for Public Affairs, from November 1983 to April 1985, and was also vice president of the Beatrice Companies in Chicago, IL.

Ms. Maseng graduated from the University of South Carolina (B.A., 1975). She was born March 15, 1954, in Chicago, IL, and resides in Washington, DC.

## **Appointment of Alan Michael Kranowitz as a Member of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council *January 13, 1989***

The President today announced his intention to appoint Alan Michael Kranowitz to be a member of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council for the term expiring January 15, 1994. He would succeed Set Momjian.

Mr. Kranowitz is currently Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs at the White House. Prior to this he was Deputy

Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs. Mr. Kranowitz served previously as chief of staff to Congressman Tom Loeffler (R-Texas), as a professional staff member on the Senate Republican Policy Committee, and as Assistant Director for Legislative Affairs at the Office of Management and Budget. In 1971-1975, he was Director of



Legislative Affairs at the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Mr. Kranowitz graduated from Yale University (B.A., 1963). He was born March 19,

1941, in New Britain, CT. He is married, has two children, and resides in Bethesda, MD.

## Remarks at the Annual Dinner of the Knights of Malta in New York, New York

*January 13, 1989*

Your Eminences, Your Excellency, Your Most Eminent Highness, President Peter Grace, and ladies and gentlemen, tonight for me is a moment from humility: to stand here before you, the members of the most ancient order of its kind in the world, formed in the Holy Land 900 years ago—or as some of us would say, only yesterday. [*Laughter*] But to stand in this way before the members of this order with its remarkable history, which speaks to the entire ebb and flow of Western civilization, and its noble present, which is a monument to the highest values of free men and women, is to be reminded once again that the only true calling of man is service to God, and to have served in that calling is cause not for pride but for gratitude.

Today, as for nine centuries, you, the Knights and Dames of Malta, serve the victims of poverty, hunger, and disease. I have often noted that in America we have a tradition that began when the first community of settlers joined together to help build a home for a newcomer: the tradition of neighbor helping neighbor, the tradition of the barn-raising and the settlement house and the church-run hospital, the tradition that Tocqueville spoke of in wonderment more than a century and a half ago when he observed that when there was a job to do Americans didn't wait for the government but pitched in and did it for themselves. Well, yes, an American tradition, but one more ancient and universal as well, of which history offers few examples more crystalline and enduring than the Knights of Malta.

Now, if I may tell you a story. You don't find this spirit of love and mercy everywhere—which makes you appreciate it all

the more when you do find it. When I was still fairly new in my former line of work, the movie business, I was cast to play opposite Errol Flynn in a picture called "The Santa Fe Trail." The movie was really about John Brown, the abolitionist who led the famous raid on Harper's Ferry. Raymond Massey played John Brown, and he gave his character that perfect touch of insanity. Mike Curtiz directed, and I've always thought the studio picked the perfect man to direct a film about a madman. [*Laughter*]

To give you an idea of what I mean, we had reached the end of the picture, the scene in which they hang John Brown, when Mike flew into one of his rages. He was furious. He'd just discovered he couldn't actually hang Massey—[*laughter*]—and he'd have to use a dummy instead. [*Laughter*] Well, then he started moving around the actor who was playing the minister who stood by Brown on the scaffolding. He was setting up the shot—or the shot, looking through the camera viewfinder and motioning to the actor to move about—first left, then right, finally back. And the poor fellow took one step too far back, fell 12 feet from the scaffold, and broke his leg. [*Laughter*] Mike walked across, looked down where he lay on the ground, turned to his assistant, and said, "Get me another minister." [*Laughter*] If only I could treat Congress that way. [*Laughter*]

But to return to faith, hope, and love, your work with the ill, in particular, those with leprosy, now those with AIDS; your partnership with Americans [*Americares*] and its president, Bob Macauley, to move medicine to those in need all over the world; your support of Mother Teresa's care

for the poorest of the poor; your work feeding the hungry in Latin America—these are some of the highest examples of love, compassion, and mercy in our time. They show the power of faith moving in the modern world.

I've heard a lot about this being the era of greed, usually from those who really mean that taxes are too low and government is too small. I wish these critics would explain how it is that in the past 8 years, during this supposed era of greed, charitable giving has risen to record highs in our nation—last year, in cash alone, \$94.7 billion. And not too long ago, we found it's even higher than we thought. No one, it turned out, had ever fully added up what Americans give to their neighbors in need through their churches, synagogues, and other religious organizations. Some of this was because of the difficulty of gathering the information, but I expect that it may also have reflected a secularist bias.

Whenever we've talked about the immensity of American giving, critics have been quick to retort, well, that much of it is through church congregations and that not much of that goes to the poor and the hungry. Now, a private organization called Independent Sector has added up what America's congregations actually do pass on—not just conjecture about it. It found that the giving to the needy from those sources amounts to more than half of the national total. In other words, we already knew that private giving in America—through corporations, foundations, and other easily seen bodies—was the highest in the world, and now we know that this giving is only about a third of all American private givings to the needy. That sure doesn't sound like greed to me.

By the way, I suspect that a dollar that comes from our churches and synagogues goes farther to help those in need than one that comes from the Government. And I don't mean just because the Government's overhead is higher. No, it's that the state's power is, at its root, the power to coerce, for example, to demand taxes. The power of the church is the power of love. And that makes all the difference.

Why is it that in this city which spends so much on its social service bureaucracy so

many young people find their refuge and salvation in Father Ritter's Covenant House? Could it be that there in the priests and nuns and volunteers they see the face of love entering their lives for the first time? They aren't a case to be handled, which they would be if they were in the hands of the government agencies, but a soul to be cherished.

Twenty years ago the Government declared a war on poverty. Poverty won. Too many poor people were sucked into a system that declared that the only sin is not to have enough money. Soon, too many became dependent on government payments and lost the moral strength that has always given the poor the determination to climb America's ladder of opportunity. In my view, the great lesson of that experience is that no war on poverty stands a chance unless it rises above the secular state and is guided by the power of love that moves through God's word.

Now, I know that when the Knights talk of the power of love and of serving "the least of these thy brethren" you also mean—as I do—protecting the unborn. Our critics call themselves prochoice. But have they ever stopped to think that the unborn never have a choice? When *Roe* versus *Wade* goes—as I have faith it must—the way of Dred Scott and "separate but equal", a new debate will rise in the statehouses of our land. And the voice that I believe must be heard and, in the end, shall be heard over all the others is the voice of life. The Knights can be part of that voice. Can I count on you? [Applause]

In just 7 days I will lay down the mantle of this great office the American people have bestowed upon me. I won't leave the battle. As long as there is breath in me, I will fight for the principles in which I believe. But if I may, in this moment of leaving office, make two special requests of you: The first is that you prepare now to be part of the voice of life in the great debate ahead, and the second, that you help America find a way out of the trap of the welfare state. Help it find a way to open the doors of hope and love—open them as no state, any state, ever can—for those in need. Help open the promises of this land of shining

opportunity to all.

I believe now, as I alway have, that America's strength is in "We the People." This great experiment in faith and freedom will rise or fall on the courage of "We the People." And you who have so willingly and ably taken up the burdens of freedom, through the Knights and throughout your lives, you who are surely part of what Jefferson called our natural aristocracy, you will surely be in the front as "We the People" turn to the dawn of America's tomorrows.

Thank you, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 8:23 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. In his opening remarks, he referred to John Cardinal O'Connor, Archbishop of New York; James Cardinal Hickey, Archbishop of Washington, DC; Andrew Bertie, prince and grand master of the military order of the Knights of Malta; and J. Peter Grace, president of the American Association of the Knights of Malta. Following his remarks, the President returned to Washington, DC. The remarks were released by the Office of the Press Secretary on January 14.*

## Final Radio Address to the Nation *January 14, 1989*

### *My fellow Americans:*

Over the years I've greatly enjoyed this opportunity to get together with you and report on the week's events here in Washington. But next week, after witnessing the inauguration of George Bush as President, Nancy and I will head back to the ranch. We go with full hearts, with best wishes for George and Barbara, and with gratitude to all of you. It's been a privilege to serve the people and the Nation we've always loved and love so much today.

It's difficult, of course, to put all the events of 8 busy, tumultuous years in perspective; in fact, that's best left to the impartial judgment of history. But as I look back over these Saturday talks, I can't help but think about how often at moments of accomplishment and triumph, as well as crisis and heartbreak, we came together in this way: a President giving his accounting to those, under our system of government, to whom he is accountable. We've shared a great deal together; for me it's been a special relationship. Believe me, Saturdays will never seem the same. I'll miss you.

But you know, somehow messages of farewell, leave-taking, and nostalgia don't quite capture my mood today. Don't get me wrong, we've had great years and done much together. The economy is booming. Long-festerling social problems like drugs,

crime, and a decline in our educational standards are being dealt with. And for the first time in the postwar era, the Soviet menace shows some signs of relenting. This last development is, of course, so heartening to those of us who have lived through all the brooding terrors of the postwar era. We're prayerful and hopeful—hopeful that the next generation of Americans will not have to contend as we did with the nightmares of nuclear terror and totalitarian expansionism.

You know, shortly after World War II and the struggle against Nazi Germany, Winston Churchill looked with grave concern and sadness at a world that evolved so quickly, as he put it, from "triumph and tragedy." But then as he began to detect the vigor and resolve of America against the Soviet menace and for freedom in Europe and everywhere in the world—a vigor and resolve shared equally by an American President and an American Congress of different political parties—he grew hopeful and grateful for this unselfish, bipartisan unity.

There's a story I want to tell you today about a meeting Churchill had with a group of American journalists in 1952 at a time when all the troubles of the cold war, including the hardship of morally and militarily rearming the West, were keenly felt.

His friend and physician, Lord Moran, recorded Churchill's appraisal of American leadership. "What other nation in history," Churchill asked, "when it became supremely powerful, has had no thought of territorial aggrandizement, no ambition but to use its resources for the good of the world? I marvel at America's altruism, her sublime disinterestedness." "All at once I realized," Lord Moran wrote, "Winston was in tears, his eyes were red, his voice faltered. He was deeply moved."

Well, generous words, honest emotion from a great world leader; and now, more than a quarter century later, as the decade of the eighties comes to a close, there is hope that the generosity and resolve that Churchill saw in the American people is at last paying an historic dividend: the possibility of a new time in human history when all the problems that so haunted the post-war world give way to peace and expansion of freedom.

So, you can see why to me, the story of these last 8 years and this Presidency goes far beyond any personal concerns. It is a

continuation really of a far larger story, a story of a people and a cause—a cause that from our earliest beginnings has defined us as a nation and given purpose to our national existence.

The hope of human freedom—the quest for it, the achievement of it—is the American saga. And I've often recalled one group of early settlers making a treacherous crossing of the Atlantic on a small ship when their leader, a minister, noted that perhaps their venture would fail and they would become a byword, a footnote to history. But perhaps, too, with God's help, they might also found a new world, a city upon a hill, a light unto the nations.

Those words and that destiny beckon to us still. Whether we seek it or not, whether we like it or not, we Americans are keepers of the miracles. We are asked to be guardians of a place to come to, a place to start again, a place to live in the dignity God meant for his children. May it ever be so.

Thanks for listening, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House.*

## Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate Transmitting the Annual Report on Radiation Control for Health and Safety January 17, 1989

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)*

In accordance with Section 360D of the Public Health Service Act, I am submitting the report of the Department of Health and Human Services regarding the administration of the Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act during calendar year 1987. The cost to prepare this report was \$11,861.

The report recommends that Section 360D of the Public Health Service Act that requires the completion of this annual report be repealed. All the information found in this report is available to the Con-

gress on a more immediate basis through congressional committee oversight and budget hearings. This annual report serves little useful purpose and diverts taxpayers' money from productive uses.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

*Note: Identical letters were sent to Jim Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and George Bush, President of the Senate.*

## Appointment of George A. Sinner as a Member of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations

*January 17, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to appoint Governor George A. Sinner to be a member of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations for a term of 2 years. He would succeed John Carlin.

Since 1984 Governor Sinner has been Governor of North Dakota in Bismarck, ND. Prior to this he was a member of the

North Dakota House of Representatives, 1983–1984.

Governor Sinner graduated from St. John's University (B.A., 1950). He was born May 29, 1928, in Casselton, ND, and served in the U.S. Air Force, 1951–1952. He is married, has 10 children, and resides in Bismarck.

## Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate Transmitting the Science and Technology Report 1985–1988

*January 17, 1989*

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)*

I am pleased to submit the *Science and Technology Report 1985–1988*, as required under the National Science and Technology, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976, as amended. This is also the first report covering the years 1985 through 1988, in keeping with our intention to restore the intended schedule for this report.

Strong support for our Nation's science and technology has been the policy of this Administration. The goals of this support are enhanced national security, increased economic strength and competitiveness, and improved quality of life. Today, more than every before, we must use our technical resources purposefully and effectively in order to retain international leadership.

This report highlights the significant Government decisions and actions in science and technology and the future outlook in

selected areas of science and engineering. It also presents the Federal research and development programs and discusses results and achievements, as appropriate. The international cooperation aspects of Federal research and development programs, including a summary of the associated negotiations and agreements concluded, are given special emphasis.

Our challenge for the future is to draw upon our unique strength in basic science and to accelerate the development of technology and products that will benefit our society.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

*Note: Identical letters were sent to Jim Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and George Bush, President of the Senate.*

## Appointment of Jerry S. Parr as a Member of the Advisory Committee of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services

January 17, 1989

The President today announced his intention to appoint Jerry S. Parr to be a member of the Advisory Committee of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. This is a new position.

Mr. Parr is currently president of Jerry Parr & Associates, Inc., a private security consulting firm. Prior to this he was vice president for Penn Central Technical Security Co., 1985–1986. From 1962 to 1985,

Mr. Parr served as an agent in the U.S. Secret Service.

Mr. Parr graduated from Vanderbilt University (B.A., 1962) and Loyola University in Baltimore, MD (M.S., 1987). He served in the U.S. Air Force, 1950–1954. He was born September 16, 1930, in Montgomery, AL. He is married, has three children, and resides in Washington, DC.

## Appointment of John J. Kearney as a Member of the President's Commission on Catastrophic Nuclear Accidents

January 17, 1989

The President today announced his intention to appoint John J. Kearney to be a member of the President's Commission on Catastrophic Nuclear Accidents. This is a new position.

Since 1975 Mr. Kearney has been senior vice president for Edison Electric Institute (EEI) in Washington, DC. Prior to this, he was vice president for Edison Electric Insti-

tute, 1971–1975, and has served in several capacities for EEI since 1960.

Mr. Kearney graduated from the University of Notre Dame (B.S., 1945; B.S., 1948). He was born June 2, 1924, in Queens, NY. He served in the U.S. Navy, 1943–1946; and the U.S. Naval Reserves, 1948–1951. Mr. Kearney is married, has five children, and resides in Alexandria, VA.

## Message on the Management of the United States Government

January 18, 1989

In July 1980, I promised the American people, "I will not accept the excuse that the Federal Government has grown . . . beyond the control of any President, Administration or Congress. . . . We are going to put an end to the notion that the American taxpayers exist to fund the Federal Government. The Federal Government exists to serve the American people . . . I pledge my Administration will do that."

We have delivered on that promise, and I take great pride in transmitting to the Con-

gress, my fifth and final *Management of the United States Government Report*.

### 1980—A Government Out Of Control

When we took office in 1981, Federal outlays were increasing almost 17 percent a year—an unsustainable rate. There was no organized approach toward reducing waste, fraud, and mismanagement; no Governmentwide management systems; no cash and credit management systems; and there were nearly 400 incompatible accounting

systems.

- In 1981 the annual cash flow of the Government was approaching \$1.3 trillion with no system to manage it. Hundreds of millions of dollars in interest payments were being lost simply because the Federal Government could not get its financial house in order.
- Federal agencies were giving tax refunds, loans, contracts, grants and jobs to people who had defaulted on their Federal loans or otherwise defrauded the Government.
- Almost 400 separate and distinct financial management systems were in place and unable to communicate with one another or keep up with the impact of our expanding Government.
- There was great concern about the quality of service provided to the public, but the sporadic and infrequent efforts to improve productivity were misguided and unsuccessful.
- The purchase of huge computer systems was done without adequate strategic planning.
- Government performed tasks that could and should have been done by the private sector.
- In 1981, the Federal Government was incapable of adequately determining whether funds were being spent for the intended purpose.

This mismanagement, combined with increased regulation of the private sector and State and local governments, meant that Federal inefficiency was being exported to the rest of the economy.

#### *Eight Years Of Accomplishments*

Early in 1981, we initiated a Governmentwide strategy to correct the management problems we faced.

*Waste, Fraud, and Abuse.* At the outset of our Administration, I formed the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency (PCIE) to utilize fully the capabilities of the Government's Inspectors General to reduce waste, fraud, and mismanagement. The PCIE consists of the Inspectors General of the major departments, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Office of Personnel Management. Since its formation, the

PCIE has saved, or put to better use, funds totalling over \$125 billion—and continues to do so at a rate of over \$20 billion a year. Our war against fraud and waste has also produced 27,000 successful prosecutions.

*Cash Management.* The Federal Government now recognizes that cash is an asset and that there are major cost benefits to be achieved by managing cash intelligently. The application of business-like practices to manage the Government's annual cash flow have saved \$4.3 billion since 1983. In FY 1988 alone, the Government realized interest savings of almost \$1 billion. And, Federal agencies now pay 87 percent of their bills on time—making us not only a desirable, responsible business partner, but also saving the Government millions of dollars in interest payments and late payment penalties each year.

Also, the Federal Government now uses modern, private sector business technology to manage its accounts, including electronic fund transfers and direct deposit. These electronic links enable 450 financial institutions around the country to wire funds to the U.S. Treasury within one business day. Further, 234 lockboxes operated by financial institutions have reduced from one month to three days the time required by agencies to receive and process payments.

The Government now accepts credit cards. Examples of Government credit card acceptance include: duties and seized property sales, medical services, Government publications, passports, and recreational facilities fees.

*Credit Management.* We put into place routine private sector practices to better manage the Government's credit portfolio. Applicants for Federal loans, contracts, grants, and jobs are now prescreened for their creditworthiness.

Loan asset sales allow the transfer of loan management responsibilities, and risks, to the private sector. In 1987, the loan asset sales pilot program at the Departments of Agriculture and Education yielded \$3.1 billion in third-party sales. In 1988, proceeds from sales and prepayments were \$8.2 billion.

In addition, the Federal Government is now engaged in aggressive efforts to collect

money owed it. These efforts include the use of private sector collection firms, offsetting tax refunds due delinquent debtors, offsetting the salaries of Federal employees who owe the Government, and Justice Department litigation and contracting with private attorneys for debt collection. Since 1982, an additional \$3.7 billion owed the Government has been collected through these initiatives.

**Financial Management.** The Government is now building an effective system for managing the Government's over \$2 trillion cash flow, processing more than 900 million payments, and paying its 5 million civilian and military personnel. For the first time, Governmentwide standards and systems have been established to provide consistency in financial and payroll reporting among all Federal agencies.

To assure consistency and adherence to sound financial management principles throughout the Government, a Chief Financial Officer (CFO) has been designated within the Office of Management and Budget, and CFOs for each agency are now in place.

**Quality and Productivity Improvement.** As in the best-managed American companies, a major push is underway to instill a "Total Quality Management" environment in the Federal Government workplace. The goal of this program is to provide error-free, timely, and inexpensive services and products to the public. This commitment requires a fundamental change in attitudes and ways of doing business. One example of results that have been achieved is a reduction in the amount of time it takes to process a HUD property improvement loan, down from 86 days in 1985 to just 22 days in 1988.

**Information Technology.** Efficient use of computers, information technology, and management information systems are benefiting numerous programs that touch the lives of many Americans, including modernization of the social security system; redesign of the income tax system; improved weather forecasting; and safer air travel.

Agencies are now emphasizing better use of technology to deliver services and improve quality and timeliness. For example, in 1988, 2 million tax returns were filed

electronically, reducing processing time and providing refunds in less than 3 weeks; and 12 of 20 air traffic control centers have been modernized, increasing reliability twentyfold.

**Privatization.** The Federal Government cannot compete efficiently with the private sector in providing most services or producing commercial goods. For that reason, we have come to rely on the A-76 program, "Performance of Commercial activities," which permits agencies to decide whether or not the Government should produce a service in-house or buy it from the private sector. The Government's performance of commercial activities under this program is becoming part of every Federal agency's operations and saved the Government over \$830 million in 1988 alone. And, we have increased the number of Government contracts awarded competitively from 44 percent in 1982 to almost 60 percent in 1988.

#### *Planning For The Future—The Year 2000*

Management inefficiencies can be caused as a result of poor planning, bad process, or lack of commitment. We have improved the latter two substantially, and have included, for the first time, a 10-year plan—to the year 2000—for continuing to pattern the Federal Government services to the needs of the future.

In my 1990 budget, I have requested that \$84 million, over and above that included in individual agency budget requests, be appropriated to the President for distribution to agencies to complete Reform '88 management initiatives. These funds will greatly enhance the capabilities of agency financial and accounting systems, and help introduce better quality in the services and products provided to the American public by its Government.

It is to the collective credit of Federal managers and employees that the Federal Government has made remarkable achievements in managing and streamlining its operations over the past eight years. The Federal Government rarely has the opportunity to take pride in its many accomplishments. This report allows the record to speak for itself. Our management improvement program, Reform '88, has achieved measurable



results, saving billions of dollars for the American taxpayer and providing better,

more efficient services to every American.

RONALD REAGAN

## Appointment of Robert S. Ross, Jr., as a Member of the Council of the Administrative Conference of the United States

*January 18, 1989*

The President today appointed Robert S. Ross, Jr., to be a member of the Council of the Administrative Conference of the United States for a term of 3 years. He would succeed James C. Miller III.

Since September 1988 Mr. Ross has been Executive Assistant to the Attorney General at the Department of Justice. Prior to this

he was a partner in the law firm of Pepper, Hamilton, Scheetz, 1984–1988.

Mr. Ross graduated from Princeton University (A.B., 1966) and Temple University Law School (J.D., 1971). He was born March 27, 1944, in Bryn Mawr, PA. Mr. Ross is married, has two children, and resides in Philadelphia, PA.

## Appointment of David K. Karnes as a Member of the Advisory Committee for Trade Policy and Negotiations

*January 18, 1989*

The President today appointed David K. Karnes to be a member of the Advisory Committee for Trade Policy and Negotiations for a term of 2 years. He would succeed Linda Arey.

Senator Karnes served as a United States Senator for the State of Nebraska from 1987 to 1989, finishing the expired term of the late Senator Edward Zorinsky. Prior to this

he was vice president and general counsel of the Scoular Co., in Omaha, NE.

Senator Karnes graduated from the University of Nebraska (B.A., 1971; J.D., 1974). He was born December 12, 1948, in Omaha, NE. Senator Karnes is married, has four children, and resides in Washington, DC.

## Appointment of Robert Q. Millan as a Member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated

*January 18, 1989*

The President today appointed Robert Q. Millan to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Prison Industries, Inc. He would succeed John M. Briley.

Mr. Millan has been with the First National Bank of Southwestern Ohio, serving as its chairman from 1980 to 1986. Although recently retired, he has been active

in both civic and community relations. In 1965 Mr. Millan began volunteering to teach classes to inmates of the Lebanon Correctional Institution. This created a network involving business, education, and religious institutions in the retraining of inmates for productive lives.

Mr. Millan graduated from the University

of Virginia (B.S., 1938). He was born November 4, 1915, in St. Joseph, MO. Mr.

Millan is married, has three children, and resides in Middletown, OH.

## **Appointment of Joan K. Harte as a Member of the National Advisory Council on Indian Education**

*January 18, 1989*

The President today appointed Joan K. Harte to be a member of the National Advisory Council on Indian Education for a term expiring September 29, 1991. She would succeed Clarence W. Skye.

Since 1981 Ms. Harte has been an education specialist for the Illinois State Board of

Education in Chicago, IL. Ms. Harte graduated from the University of Wisconsin (B.Ed., 1978) and Harvard University (M.Ed., 1979). She was born March 28, 1924, in Keshena, WI. Ms. Harte has four children and currently resides in Chicago, IL.

## **Appointment of Paula Hawkins as a Member of the National Commission on Responsibilities for Financing Postsecondary Education, and Designation as Chairman**

*January 18, 1989*

The President today appointed Paula Hawkins to be a member of the National Commission on Responsibilities for Financing Postsecondary Education. Upon appointment, she will be designated Chairman. This is a new position.

Since 1987 Senator Hawkins has been a U.S. Principal Representative to the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission

for the Organization of American States in Winter Park, FL. Prior to this she was a United States Senator for Florida, 1980-1986. Since 1968 Senator Hawkins has served as the Republican national committeewoman from Florida.

Senator Hawkins attended Utah State University. She is married, has three children, and resides in Winter Park, FL.

## **Appointment of Sydney M. Duberstein as a Member of the National Council on Vocational Education**

*January 18, 1989*

The President today appointed Sydney M. Duberstein to be a member of the National Council on Vocational Education for a term expiring January 17, 1992. She would succeed Arthur E. Vadnais.

Mrs. Duberstein has been active in various community and civic activities, including fundraisers for cancer research and Children's Hospital. From 1985 to 1987, she

served as a government consultant. Previously, she worked for the General Services Administration, 1980-1985.

Mrs. Duberstein graduated from Penn State University (B.A., 1971). She was born April 3, 1949, in Philadelphia, PA. She is married, has two children, and resides in McLean, VA.

## Appointment of Robert E. Allen as a Member of the President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee *January 18, 1989*

The President today appointed Robert E. Allen to be a member of the President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee. He would succeed James E. Olsen.

Since 1988 Mr. Allen has been chairman and chief executive officer for AT&T in New York City. Prior to this, he was president and chief operating officer for AT&T,

1986–1988; chairman and chief executive officer of AT&T Information Systems, 1985–1986; and executive vice president for corporate administration and finance, 1984–1985.

Mr. Allen graduated from Wabash College (B.A., 1957). He was born January 25, 1935, in Joplin, MO. He is married, has five children, and resides in Short Hills, NJ.

## Remarks at the Presentation Ceremony for the Presidential Citizens Medal *January 18, 1989*

*The President.* Well, we're here for a ceremony this morning that's going to begin with my reading the citations for the Presidential Citizens Medal.

Whether on the battlefield or Capitol Hill, Senator Robert Dole has served America heroically. Senate Majority Leader during one of the most productive Congresses of recent times, he has also been a friend to veterans, farmers, and Americans from every walk of life. Bob Dole has stood for integrity, straight talk, and achievement throughout his years of distinguished public service.

I'm very proud and pleased to present him with the Presidential Citizens Medal.

Bob Michel, a man who could always be counted on by his President, his constituents, and his country. Selfless and devoted in his work as House Minority Leader, Bob Michel steered through Congress some of the most revolutionary and wide-ranging legislation of the postwar era. His legislative skills and distinguished service played a critical role in restoring America's economic and military strength and opening a new era of world peace through freedom.

And I am very pleased and very happy to present the Presidential Citizens Medal. Congratulations.

His 65 years of public service to the country he loves speaks not only to Strom Thurmond's legislative achievement but his character, fortitude,

and strength of mind and heart. A former judge, Presidential candidate, and President pro tempore of the United States Senate, he worked to appoint conservative judges and strong performance of constitutional law. The achievement of more than six decades have made the name of Strom Thurmond synonymous with distinguished public service and devotion to America.

Strom, I'm very pleased and proud to present to you the Presidential Citizens Medal.

Thank you. Thank you very much.

### *Oil Companies Operating in Libya*

*Reporter.* Mr. President, do you plan to relax the restrictions on the five oil companies trading with Libya?

*The President.* Do I plan what?

*Q.* There has been some discussion that you may relax restrictions on five oil companies trading in Libya so that they can maintain their own assets and profits.

*The President.* I can only tell you it's under study right now as to that situation.

### *Presidential Pardons*

*Q.* Do you have any plans to pardon anyone in the final days? Any plans to pardon anyone?

*The President.* Well, there are always par-

dons coming across my desk from the Justice Department.

*Q.* Patty Hearst?

*The President.* No, that hasn't come to my

desk for attention.

*Note: The President spoke at 10:35 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House.*

## Remarks Congratulating the Championship University of Notre Dame Football Team

January 18, 1989

*The President.* Well, I thank you, and thank you all very much. Vice President-elect Dan Quayle and Reverend Edward Malloy, Coach Lou Holtz, Members of the Congress that are here, and distinguished guests and players and coaches and the Irish at heart—[*laughter*—welcome to the White House. My life has been full of rich and wonderful experiences. And standing near the top of the list is my long and honored association with the University of Notre Dame and its legendary hero Knute Rockne. So, I want you know the INF treaty and George Bush's election were important, but having the Fighting Irish win the national championship is in a class by itself. [*Laughter*] And Lou, what you've achieved in only 3 years is inspiring. Maybe you could coach Congress on the deficit. [*Laughter*] With Notre Dame going undefeated this season, they might listen to you.

You know, Coach Rockne believed there are no shortcuts to success. Practice and hard work combined with respect for your opponent is the path one must take to achieve the greatest glory. And as Rockne himself once wrote: "Sportsmanship means fairplay. It means having a little respect for the other fellow's point of view. It means a real application of the golden rule." Well, you young fellows here today are living proof of the truth of Rockne's ideas. All of you, coaches and players, have made sacrifices and bore many a burden, and you did it all for one goal: to be the very best.

Well, as I mentioned when I was on your campus last year, Knute liked spirit in his ballplayers. Once when he was working with the four backfield stars who became known as the Four Horsemen, one of the them, a fellow named Jim Crowley, just

couldn't get it right. Now, you know, I never tell ethnic jokes—unless they're about the Irish. [*Laughter*] But maybe today I can be permitted some leeway. Rockne, who by the way was Norwegian, was commonly called the Swede. He finally got exasperated after Crowley muffed a play and hollered, "What's dumber than a dumb Irishman?" And without missing a beat, Crowley says, "A smart Swede." [*Laughter*]

Well, at this year's Fiesta Bowl, you showed us what you're made of and reached the goal of being the very best. The West Virginia Mountaineers didn't luck into playing you for the national championship. No, just like you, they fought hard all season and earned the right to play for the title of being number one. And just like the Fighting Irish, they're a talented, well-coached team, and they deserve a salute. Their records should make them proud.

And speaking of pride, I noticed that Coach Holtz thought Rockne would be proud of this team. And I'm sure he would be. Right now, I can't help but think that somewhere, far away, there's a fellow with a big grin and a whole lot of pride in his school. And he might be thinking to himself that maybe you won another one for the Gipper. [*Laughter*]

Congratulations, and God bless you all.

*Reverend Malloy.* Mr. President, we are extremely proud of this team and of its fine coaching staff headed by Lou Holtz. You have honored our campus twice during the term of office as President, once as commencement speaker and honorary degree recipient, which obviously makes you a Notre Damer, and more recently for the Knute Rockne stamp commemoration. We

thought it would be fitting, on this time in which you have honored the university and its winning football team, to make a small presentation to you. Since I'm a little puny, I've asked two of our seniors and leaders this year to bring over a particular plaque that I'd like to read the inscription for. This is Frank Stams and Wes Pritchett. It reads, "Monogrammed sweater awarded to George Gipp, halfback of the Fighting Irish, 1917-1920, presented to Ronald Reagan by the University of Notre Dame."

*The President.* I think that's a great sacrifice by the university. But believe me, no one could have it and treasure it more than I will. Oh, thank you very much.

*Reverend Malloy.* Thank you very much.

*Mr. Holtz.* Mr. President, it's indeed a thrill for us to be here. It's the number one football team in the country, and we're exceptionally proud of that. We're also exceptionally proud of the fact that we've won an award for graduating 100 percent of our football team of 5 years ago. We also realize that to reach a position such as this you have to be very lucky and very fortunate. We're also aware of the fact that many other teams could have been standing here rather than us had it not been for many good, fortunate things that happened to us.

It's a great thrill to be number one, but it's also a great thrill for any American—it's a dream to be able to come to the White House to meet the President. I know I speak on behalf of our football team when we say we're deeply gratified and feel blessed to be here. It's been a great honor for us, but it's also a great honor to come here representing the University of Notre Dame family.

We have just a small gift, and we have three captains here, Mark Green, Andy Hech and Ned Bolcar. And we know that you're going to be packing up, Mr. Presi-

dent. *[Laughter]* We just brought you something that you can pack in. It says "Notre Dame." It says "Ronald Reagan." And it said "The Gipper." We brought you a sweater that said "The National Championship." But we brought you something that signifies a great accomplishment for us. But we consider the accomplishments that you've made since you've been in the Oval Office—this may seem very small. But we wanted to share our greatest accomplishment with you, Mr. President. Thank you.

*[At this point, the team gave the President a football.]*

*The President.* Right guards stick together. *[Laughter]* This is a great day. Well, I won't find anyone else to throw it to. I'll just hang on to it. *[Laughter]* Well, I thank you all very much. Congratulations. Thank you.

The idea of guards in the line, instead of charging forward against the other linemen on many plays, backing out and coming out of the line and leading the interference—and I don't know whether I could have had a football career if he hadn't done that, because our coach copied it. I weighed 175. And I remember one day when the player opposite me on the line would go on to play with the Chicago Bears and then later be 8 years all pro tackle, and he weighed 275 pounds to my 175. His name was George Musso. And I can't tell you how grateful I was to Rockne as I went back out of the line to run the interference—*[laughter]*—made the job possible.

Well, I've got to go to work. Thank you all very much.

*Note: The President spoke at 2:04 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his opening remarks, he referred to Edward A. Malloy, president of the university.*

## Remarks During a White House Staff Farewell Ceremony January 18, 1989

*Mr. Duberstein.* Mr. President and Mrs. Reagan, during the past few weeks, over and over again, so many members of the White House staff have asked for a chance as a group to say so long and job well done. So, today the staff has gathered for the last time to thank you both for the opportunity and the privilege of helping as you have sought to both change a nation and change the world. You both have succeeded in both endeavors.

For most Americans, the President and the First Lady are two people they see on television or read about in the newspapers and magazines, and the White House is a place that is the symbol of American leadership at home and abroad. You have given all of us the honor of being here with you, up close, to help in the challenges you faced. You've allowed us to play a role in the history of our great country. We have had a chance to help you frame the options, just as we have helped you promote your policies, schedule your trips, and bring your unique message to the American people.

Mr. President and Mrs. Reagan, you both have made America proud again and respected throughout the world. I know, Mr. President, for the longest time you have been looking for the guy who has been telling you where to go and what to do every 15 minutes of the day. *[Laughter]* Well, Mr. President, there are a lot of those individuals, and frankly, they're all standing before you today. *[Laughter]*

On a serious note, you've allowed us to be part of your lives, and you are very much a part of ours. We will cherish the trust you have given us and the warmth you have shown us. You have our respect and our thanks, but you also have our affection as well as our love. For all of us who have served on your staff, being part of your administration is the highest honor of our lives. It was a labor of love that came from the heart.

Some have had that honor longer than others. Mr. President and Mrs. Reagan, I would like to call on Joan DeCain, Director

of the Presidential Comments and Greetings Office, an original plank-owner of your administration, having been on board since January 20, 1981. She is among the longest serving members of the President's White House staff, and she has a presentation on behalf of all of us, Mr. President, for you. Joan?

*Ms. DeCain.* Mr. President, I know I speak for all my fellow staff members when I asked you to please accept this gift as a token of our affection. We hope, one and all of us, that it will help you remember us when you're out there in God's country with one of those horses we know you'll be riding. Thanks on behalf of all the staff for all you've done for us. We'll miss you terribly. We wish you good health, good life, lots of fun, and God's blessing. Thank you, sir.

*The President.* I have a little problem. They just took the stitches out—*[laughter]*.

*Ms. DeCain.* Want me to put it down? Here, I'll hold it, and you can put it on.

*The First Lady.* Oh, my.

*The President.* Thank you very much. And when I get home, I understand that the Canadian Mounted Police are delivering a horse. *[Laughter]* And this will take care of that horse. Oh, thank you very much.

*Mr. Duberstein.* Now I'd like to ask another original plank-owner, Elaine Crispen, to come forward and present Mrs. Reagan with a gift from the staff. Elaine?

*Ms. Crispen.* If anyone noticed Mrs. Reagan's look, she knows I'm not going to get through it. We've tried these things before. *[Laughter]* And originally, I had prepared a long list of accomplishments—everything from restoring this grand old house and making us proud of the residents of it and the place itself to a million children that just say no to drugs because of you, and everything that goes between it. But there isn't time, and I wouldn't get through it.

So, instead, as the person that hasn't allowed you to keep any secrets in the last 4 years—*[laughter]*—I'm presenting you your gift from the staff and letting you know as

you open it what's inside. It's a wonderful little box for your collection of boxes. But it's very special because it's crammed full of love and hugs, and you can share it. [Laughter] And it has a bit of magic to it, because no matter how many times you open the box and take out a little hug from us, it'll always replenish itself because we aren't going to forget you. We'll always be thinking of you, and that love will come across the miles and always be in there. So, you can just open it, see us, give us a hug, and they're there for you.

But see, actually, I didn't finish, because we've been proud to call you our First Lady or Nancy or, as that taxi driver in New York said, "a real classy broad." [Laughter] But it's been awfully nice to call you our friend.

*Mr. Duberstein.* And finally, Mr. President and Mrs. Reagan, we knew you would not want us to leave out Rex—[laughter]—so we have a gift for Rex. It was hand-built by the Navy Seabees at Camp David in the last few days, and it is carpeted with some of the carpet from Aspen Lodge. We wanted Rex to feel right at home. [Laughter] Now there will always be a Rex in the White House. [Laughter]

Mr. President, Mrs. Reagan, thank you for what you have done for our country, our world, and for each of us. Good luck, and may God bless both of you.

*The President.* Thank you all, and not alone for the gifts, although they're wonderful, and particularly this last one—[laughter]—because he's already taken over this White House at that. [Laughter] I'm glad he's got one of his own now. [Laughter] And you know something, he doesn't get kicked out of it in two terms. [Laughter]

But there aren't any words that can properly tell you how bittersweet these days are and the things that we would like to say to all of you. You know, I keep remembering back—and not too far—when someplace along the line there would always be a pic-

ture of a President standing in the Oval Office looking out the window—usually the picture from behind. And he's standing there, and then his words are quoted as a tag for that picture about this is the loneliest place—the lonely, and so forth. I don't know about them. I haven't been lonely one minute.

I think both of us have been aware every minute we're here that we're surrounded by you, by others who may not be here in this room today but here in this house or over there in the West Wing or just here in Washington—all a part of everything we came here to do, and it couldn't have been done without you. And we've all shared, and I like to think maybe it's kind of close to what happened 200 years ago. We were all revolutionaries, and the revolution has been a success. But there just aren't enough words to thank you for all that you've meant to all of us and how hard it is to say goodbye to all of you. But as I say, the only thing that can make it bearable at all is to remember all that you did and how much of a team we did become. And God bless you all.

And as I say, there just aren't words enough to express our appreciation to all of you. Thank you, and God bless you all.

*Mrs. Reagan.* Elaine said I should say something. But I'll never get through it. See? [Laughter] Thank you.

*The President.* I think the band was going to play something. And it—

[At this point, the U.S. Marine Corps Band played "Auld Lang Syne."]

*The President.* Thank you all.

*Note: Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, spoke at 3:30 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. Elaine D. Crispin was the First Lady's Press Secretary. The staff gave the President a bridle and riding gear, and a doghouse.*

## Executive Order 12667—Presidential Records January 18, 1989

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, and in order to establish policies and procedures governing the assertion of Executive privilege by incumbent and former Presidents in connection with the release of Presidential records by the National Archives and Records Administration pursuant to the Presidential Records Act of 1978, it is hereby ordered as follows:

*Section 1. Definitions.* For purposes of this Order:

(a) "Archivist" refers to the Archivist of the United States or his designee.

(b) "NARA" refers to the National Archives and Records Administration.

(c) "Presidential Records Act" refers to the Presidential Records Act of 1978 (Pub. L. No. 95-591, 92 Stat. 2523-27, as amended by Pub. L. No. 98-497, 98 Stat. 2287), codified at 44 U.S.C. 2201-2207.

(d) "NARA regulations" refers to the NARA regulations implementing the Presidential Records Act. 53 Fed. Reg. 50404 (1988), codified at 36 C.F.R. Part 1270.

(e) "Presidential records" refers to those documentary materials maintained by NARA pursuant to the Presidential Records Act and the NARA regulations.

(f) "Former President" refers to the former President during whose term or terms of office particular Presidential records were created.

(g) A "substantial question of Executive privilege" exists if NARA's disclosure of Presidential records might impair the national security (including the conduct of foreign relations), law enforcement, or the deliberative processes of the Executive branch.

(h) A "final court order" is a court order from which no appeal may be taken.

*Sec. 2. Notice of Intent to Disclose Presidential Records.*

(a) When the Archivist provides notice to the incumbent and former Presidents of his intent to disclose Presidential records pursuant to section 1270.46 of the NARA regulations, the Archivist, utilizing any guide-

lines provided by the incumbent and former Presidents, shall identify any specific materials, the disclosure of which he believes may raise a substantial question of Executive privilege. However, nothing in this Order is intended to affect the right of the incumbent or former Presidents to invoke Executive privilege with respect to materials not identified by the Archivist. Copies of the notice for the incumbent President shall be delivered to the President (through the Counsel to the President) and the Attorney General (through the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Legal Counsel). The copy of the notice for the former President shall be delivered to the former President or his designated representative.

(b) Upon the passage of 30 days after receipt by the incumbent and former Presidents of a notice of intent to disclose Presidential records, the Archivist may disclose the records covered by the notice, unless during that time period the Archivist has received a claim of Executive privilege by the incumbent or former President or the Archivist has been instructed by the incumbent President or his designee to extend the time period. If a shorter time period is required under the circumstances set forth in section 1270.44 of the NARA regulations, the Archivist shall so indicate in the notice.

*Sec. 3. Claim of Executive Privilege by Incumbent President.*

(a) Upon receipt of a notice of intent to disclose Presidential records, the Attorney General (directly or through the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Legal Counsel) and the Counsel to the President shall review as they deem appropriate the records covered by the notice and consult with each other, the Archivist, and such other Federal agencies as they deem appropriate concerning whether invocation of Executive privilege is justified.

(b) The Attorney General and the Counsel to the President, in the exercise of their discretion and after appropriate review and consultation under subsection (a) of this sec-



tion, may jointly determine that invocation of Executive privilege is not justified. The Archivist shall be promptly notified of any such determination.

(c) If after appropriate review and consultation under subsection (a) of this section, either the Attorney General or the Counsel to the President believes that the circumstances justify invocation of Executive privilege, the issue shall be presented to the President by the Counsel to the President and the Attorney General.

(d) If the President decides to invoke Executive privilege, the Counsel to the President shall notify the former President, the Archivist, and the Attorney General in writing of the claim of privilege and the specific Presidential records to which it relates. After receiving such notice, the Archivist shall not disclose the privileged records unless directed to do so by an incumbent President or by a final court order.

*Sec. 4. Claim of Executive Privilege by Former President.*

(a) Upon receipt of a claim of Executive privilege by a former President, the Archivist shall consult with the Attorney General (through the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Legal Counsel), the Counsel to the President, and such other Federal agencies as he deems appropriate concerning the Archivist's determination as to whether to honor the former President's claim of privilege or instead to disclose the Presidential records notwithstanding the claim of privilege. Any determination under section 3 of this Order that Executive privilege

shall not be invoked by the incumbent President shall not prejudice the Archivist's determination with respect to the former President's claim of privilege.

(b) In making the determination referred to in subsection (a) of this section, the Archivist shall abide by any instructions given him by the incumbent President or his designee unless otherwise directed by a final court order. The Archivist shall notify the incumbent and former Presidents of his determination at least 30 days prior to disclosure of the Presidential records, unless a shorter time period is required in the circumstances set forth in section 1270.44 of the NARA regulations. Copies of the notice for the incumbent President shall be delivered to the President (through the Counsel to the President) and the Attorney General (through the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Legal Counsel). The copy of the notice for the former President shall be delivered to the former President or his designated representative.

*Sec. 5. Judicial Review.* This Order is intended only to improve the internal management of the Executive branch and is not intended to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,  
January 18, 1989.

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:07 a.m., January 19, 1989]*

## Proclamation 5935—National Day of Excellence, 1989 *January 18, 1989*

*By the President of the United States  
of America*

*A Proclamation*

On this third anniversary of the Space Shuttle Challenger's tragic accident, the lines of Tennyson in his poem "Ulysses" seem most appropriate:

Come, my friends,  
'Tis not too late to seek a newer world.  
It may be that the gulf will wash us  
down;  
It may be that we touch the Happy Isles,  
And see the great Achilles, whom we  
knew.  
Tho' much is taken, much abides; . . .

Indeed, much was taken when we lost Challenger's brave crew. Yet much abides, because the American people will forever remember them and salute the devotion to excellence that characterized them and continues to characterize the members of the U.S. space program. That spirit has manifested itself again and again as we have journeyed to the moon and probed planets, our solar system, and beyond. It thrives today as we seek a permanent base in space and further manned exploration.

The Challenger crew made the supreme sacrifice on their quest to extend man's horizons. As we resolve to go forward in space, let us always take with us the spirit of vision, skill, and excellence.

That spirit was evident on September 29, 1988, when the Space Shuttle Discovery lifted off from the launch pad. There could be no more fitting testimony to the Challenger crew and the excellence they personified than this mission, which returned our Nation to manned space flight. May our boundless dreams continue to inspire us in

the pursuit of excellence—in space and in every endeavor.

The Congress, by Public Law 100-681, has designated January 28, 1989, as "National Day of Excellence" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that day.

*Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan*, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim January 28, 1989, as National Day of Excellence. I call upon the people of the United States to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

*In Witness Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirteenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:06 a.m., January 19, 1989]

## Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater on Oil Companies Operating in Libya

January 19, 1989

The President has authorized the Department of the Treasury to modify the special licenses of American oil companies operating in Libya.

In 1986, when the United States imposed broad trade sanctions against Libya, the Department of the Treasury authorized American oil companies operating in Libya to negotiate standstill agreements with the Libyan Government. Those agreements provided for a suspension of company operations in Libya to protect the companies from charges of default on their contractual obligations to work their concessions in Libya. The 1986 standstill agreements expire June 30, 1989.

The President's decision has been taken to protect U.S. interests. It will eliminate the significant financial windfall which Libya has been receiving under the 1986

standstill agreements by marketing the U.S. oil companies' equity shares of oil liftings. It also protects the U.S. oil companies from a potential breach-of-contract claim, under which the Libyan Government might otherwise attempt to seize the oil companies' assets in Libya and withdraw the companies' concession rights there. The effect of the decision will be to permit the U.S. oil companies, subject to the restrictions on trade and travel which remain in effect, to resume their operations in Libya, transfer operations to foreign subsidiaries, or sell their assets.

The United States trade embargo against Libya and the freeze of Libyan assets in the United States, which were renewed January 7, 1989, for 1 year, remain in effect, as do the bans on travel-related transactions and the use of U.S. passports for travel to Libya.

This decision does not represent a change in the attitude of the U.S. Government toward Libya. We remain deeply concerned about Qadhafi's continued support for ter-

rorism and subversion as well as Libyan efforts to develop a chemical weapons capability.

## Remarks at the Presentation Ceremony for the Presidential Medal of Freedom

*January 19, 1989*

*The President.* When we finish this luncheon, I hope you'll stick around a little while. We're having a tag sale upstairs, and everything must go. [*Laughter*] But, really, thank you all for coming to be with us here today.

Truly, one of the privileges of this office which I've found greatest joy in exercising has been the opportunity to present our nation's highest civilian honor, the Medal of Freedom. To stand, as I have had the honor of doing, with the recipients of this award has been to stand with the flesh and blood and spirit that is the greatness of America, men and women who have so greatly served our nation and helped keep her free. The contribution of each recipient has been unique and noteworthy, and today is no exception, as we honor two remarkable Americans: Mike Mansfield and George Shultz.

Mike Mansfield has dedicated the entirety of a very long and productive lifetime to public service. He served in both Houses of Congress, spanning seven Presidents, and held the post of Senate majority leader longer than any other person. A former professor of Far Eastern history, he played an important part in shaping America's Asian policy, serving on both the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and then as our Ambassador to Japan. For a sizable portion of America's history as a nation, Mike Mansfield has been in service to his country.

George Shultz—why did my voice crack just as I got to you—[*laughter*]—George Shultz has been a marine, an academic, and a businessman, and a public servant. He has held four Cabinet-level posts, distinguishing himself as a Secretary of Labor, Director of the Office of Management and Budget,

Treasury Secretary, and finally as one of America's great Secretaries of State. Over the last 6½ years, in managing our foreign policy, he has served wisely and met great challenges and great opportunities. George Shultz has helped to make the world a freer and more peaceful place.

And there's nothing so precious and irreplaceable as America's freedom. In a speech I gave 25 years ago, I told a story that I think bears repeating. Two friends of mine were talking to a refugee from Communist Cuba. He had escaped from Castro, and as he told the story of his horrible experiences, one of my friends turned to the other and said, "We don't know how lucky we are." And the Cuban stopped and said, "How lucky you are? I had someplace to escape to."

Well, no, America's freedom does not belong to just one nation. We're custodians of freedom for the world. In Philadelphia, two centuries ago, James Allen wrote in his diary that "If we fail, liberty no longer continues an inhabitant of this globe." Well, we didn't fail. And still, we must not fail. For freedom is not the property of one generation; it's the obligation of this and every generation. It's our duty to protect it and expand it and pass it undiminished to those still unborn.

Now, tomorrow is a special day for me. I'm going to receive my gold watch. And since this is the last speech that I will give as President, I think it's fitting to leave one final thought, an observation about a country which I love. It was stated best in a letter I received not long ago. A man wrote me and said: "You can go to live in France, but you cannot become a Frenchman. You can go to live in Germany or Turkey or

Japan, but you cannot become a German, a Turk, or a Japanese. But anyone, from any corner of the Earth, can come to live in America and become an American."

Yes, the torch of Lady Liberty symbolizes our freedom and represents our heritage, the compact with our parents, our grandparents, and our ancestors. It is that lady who gives us our great and special place in the world. For it's the great life force of each generation of new Americans that guarantees that America's triumph shall continue unsurpassed into the next century and beyond. Other countries may seek to compete with us; but in one vital area, as a beacon of freedom and opportunity that draws the people of the world, no country on Earth comes close.

This, I believe, is one of the most important sources of America's greatness. We lead the world because, unique among nations, we draw our people—our strength—from every country and every corner of the world. And by doing so we continuously renew and enrich our nation. While other countries cling to the stale past, here in America we breathe life into dreams. We create the future, and the world follows us into tomorrow. Thanks to each wave of new arrivals to this land of opportunity, we're a nation forever young, forever bursting with energy and new ideas, and always on the cutting edge, always leading the world to the next frontier. This quality is vital to our future as a nation. If we ever closed the door to new Americans, our leadership in the world would soon be lost.

A number of years ago, an American student traveling in Europe took an East German ship across the Baltic Sea. One of the ship's crewmembers from East Germany, a man in his sixties, struck up a conversation with the American student. After a while the student asked the man how he had learned such good English. And the man explained that he had once lived in America. He said that for over a year he had worked as a farmer in Oklahoma and California, that he had planted tomatoes and picked ripe melons. It was, the man said, the happiest time of his life. Well, the student, who had seen the awful conditions behind the Iron Curtain, blurted out the question, "Well, why did you ever leave?"

"I had to," he said, "the war ended." The man had been in America as a German prisoner of war.

Now, I don't tell this story to make the case for former POW's. Instead, I tell this story just to remind you of the magical, intoxicating power of America. We may sometimes forget it, but others do not. Even a man from a country at war with the United States, while held here as a prisoner, could fall in love with us. Those who become American citizens love this country even more. And that's why the Statue of Liberty lifts her lamp to welcome them to the golden door.

It is bold men and women, yearning for freedom and opportunity, who leave their homelands and come to a new country to start their lives over. They believe in the American dream. And over and over, they make it come true for themselves, for their children, and for others. They give more than they receive. They labor and succeed. And often they are entrepreneurs. But their greatest contribution is more than economic, because they understand in a special way how glorious it is to be an American. They renew our pride and gratitude in the United States of America, the greatest, freest nation in the world—the last, best hope of man on Earth.

The Medal of Freedom represents the reverence the American people have for liberty, and it honors the men and women who through their lives do greatest honor to that freedom. The lives of the two men we honor here today tell a story about freedom and all its possibilities and responsibilities, and, well, both those that inhere in each free man and woman and those that fall upon a great and free nation. Our honorees have dedicated their lives to preserving and protecting America's freedom. They have engaged themselves in the larger cause, that of humanity and of the world, to help extend freedom to people of other lands. There is no task more fitting for Americans than that.

So, I will now read the citations for our two very distinguished award recipients and present to them their medals. Perhaps I should mention that our first recipient today—the one who calls me kid—[*laugh-*

ter]—is the son of immigrants, from a country called Ireland.

And now, if Michael Mansfield and George Shultz would please come forward. George, you're due here.

"During World War I, Mike Mansfield, not yet 15, enlisted in the United States Navy, crossing the Atlantic seven times before he was discharged. His service to country would span seven decades and would help shape America's destiny as a Pacific power. Through 34 years in Congress—including 16 as Senate majority leader—and with more than a decade as U.S. Ambassador to Japan, Mike Mansfield has set his indelible mark upon American foreign policy and distinguished himself as a dedicated public servant and loyal American."

*Ambassador Mansfield.* Mr. President, First Lady, Mr. Secretary of State and Mrs. Shultz, Ambassador Matsunaga and Mrs. Matsunaga, my former colleagues from both the House and the Senate, our distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, I can't begin to express in words, Mr. President, my deep appreciation for what you've said about me and the encouragement which you've given me in my post as your Ambassador, your personal representative, our country's Ambassador to Japan.

However, I think that much of the credit should go to Maureen, my wife, who down through the years has been such a wonderful helpmate; whose advice, counsel, and understanding I appreciated; who worked harder at any job I've had and received little credit in the process. So, I want to say how much I owe to her, how much I'm indebted to her; how much I appreciate what the President has said—who has laid out a sound policy for our future in the Pacific and East Asia. I appreciate the advice and counsel that George Shultz has given to me from time to time. And I appreciate the fact that, for the first time in memory, that we have both a President of the United States and a Secretary of State who are actively interested in the Pacific, in Japan, and in East Asia. I anticipate that the policies these men have laid down will be continued.

In conclusion, we may recall that Robert Sandburg [Frost], one of our poets, said on a

certain occasion, there are things to do, miles to go, and promises to keep before we sleep. Well, Maureen and I have traveled many miles. We have had and still have things to do. And we still have the promises we made over half a century ago when we were joined together. So, to her I want to give special thanks for all that she has been able to do with me. And to the President and Nancy, my thanks, my appreciation for their thoughtfulness and consideration. Thank you very much.

*The President.* "Unyieldingly dedicated to the protection of the American national interest, the advancement of freedom and human rights, the battle against tyranny, and reductions in nuclear arms, George P. Shultz has presided over the Department of State during one of the most critical periods in the history of this nation's foreign policy. For years of public service and his vital part in inaugurating a new era of hope in foreign policy, his countrymen honor him."

*Secretary Shultz.* Mr. President, you know, Obie [Helena Shultz] has been traveling a million miles around the world with me. So, it's been a great partnership. But, Mr. President, I feel very special about receiving this award from you, and let me explain why. There's a phrase that's catching on—"the Reagan years." There's a ring to it. And, Mr. President, it is the ring of freedom. You have advocated it, fought for it. You have known that the price of freedom is eternal vigilance. You have known this is a matter of principle on which you don't compromise. You have known that there are times when it requires action—sometimes, at least initially, not necessarily popular action—but you have to do it.

You have also known—and I've heard you say many times—that the strength comes from "We the People," that we get our legitimacy and you get your legitimacy as President from the people. And you've never been in any doubt, and none of us have, about who we came here to serve: the American people.

And I see you there with your arm around Nancy. I had the privilege of going with Nancy a couple of months ago to the United Nations where she spoke about drugs. And she had the courage to say that

one of the root causes of this worldwide problem is use of drugs in the United States. And we have to say no. So Nancy, too, has been a fighter for freedom—freedom from drugs. And we love you for it and revere you for it, Nancy.

So, all of these things make me especially proud to have served with you, to have been your Secretary of State. And to receive a medal from you called the Medal of Freedom has a significance for my life and Obie's life and my children that we will never forget.

Thank you, Mr. President.

*The President.* Thank you. Well, ladies and gentlemen, I have been privileged to

participate in this recognition of the service of these two gentlemen to this great country of ours. I'm glad that all of you could be here. And now my clock tells me that—like the letter I got the first week I was here from the little 11-year-old girl who told me all the things that I had to do and then said, "Now, get over to the Oval Office and go to work." I see I've still got a few more hours of work ahead of me, and we're a little behind schedule. And so, we'll bid you all farewell, and thank you again for all being here and participating.

*Note: The President spoke at 1:22 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House.*

## Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate on Soil and Water Conservation

*January 19, 1989*

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)*

I am pleased to transmit my Statement of Policy regarding conservation activities on nonfederal land as required by the Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977. Accompanying this policy statement is "A National Conservation Program for Soil and Water Conservation: The 1988–1997 Up-

date" by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

*Note: Identical letters were sent to Jim Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and George Bush, President of the Senate.*

## Statement on Soil and Water Conservation

*January 19, 1989*

Today I am transmitting to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate this statement of policy on the Secretary of Agriculture's National Conservation Program for the Department of Agriculture (USDA) between 1988 and 1997.

The fundamental policies that guide the administration's approach to the management of soil and water resources on nonfederal lands are the principles of responsible stewardship and cooperative action to solve resource problems. Those principles rely upon individual landowners being responsi-

ble caretakers of natural resources, demonstrating concern for and willingness to maintain the productivity of those resources and the quality of our environment.

Individual stewardship is supported by a conservation partnership that includes private landowners, private business, associations, the educational community, State and local government, and the Department of Agriculture and other agencies of the Federal Government. Our policy is to support this partnership, with the objective that decisionmaking and responsibility for our nat-

ural resources will continue to rest with the individual private landowner.

Production statistics and our resource appraisals bear out the fact that farmers and ranchers acting on their own initiative have dutifully carried out their responsibilities in this conservation partnership. This cooperative approach, coupled with voluntary programs, has benefited the Nation's conservation effort. The approaches outlined in the National Conservation Program are not a total solution to the overall problems of agriculture and environmental quality. Rather, they are USDA's components in the conservation partnership.

There are some erosion and water quality problems that warrant resolution through a continued role for the Federal Government. Focused attention should be placed on the detection and treatment of agriculture nonpoint source water pollution, as well as reduced erosion of croplands and wetlands.

Federal and State Governments also need to play a major role in both research and education. The kinds of information needed require extensive and long-term research and data collection efforts. The private sector has little incentive to undertake such efforts, and institutions smaller than Federal and State Governments would be overwhelmed by such undertakings.

This National Conservation Program updates the program developed by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1982. It provides policy guidance for the programs of eight USDA agencies during the period 1988-97. The program is based on an appraisal of

existing resource conditions and on projections of trends to identify possible future resource conditions. It provides for focusing activities on identified priorities, including the following: implementation of the conservation provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985, which link conservation and commodity programs; protection and enhancement of water quality and quantity; assisting State and local governments with the development and implementation of conservation programs; strengthening the USDA's role in agriculture chemical management; and implementing other actions to increase the consistency and cost-effectiveness of the Department's entire range of programs.

This updated National Conservation Program for USDA is just one component of the administration's overall prescription for fostering, protecting, and enhancing natural resources. It describes a realistic strategy for USDA to follow in helping landowners and land users manage, conserve, and improve soil, water, and related resources for an environmentally sustainable agricultural production system. I believe that implementation of this program will ensure that the conservation programs of the Department of Agriculture will continue to further the objectives of the Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act.

I commend the Secretary of Agriculture for his Department's efforts in preparing the program and for his responsiveness to the need for good stewardship and conservation of the Nation's soil, water, and related resources.

## **Designation of Gavin de Becker as a Member of the Board of Governors of the United Service Organizations, Incorporated** *January 19, 1989*

The President today designated Gavin de Becker to be a member of the Board of Governors of the United Service Organizations, Inc., for a term of 3 years. He will succeed Fred H. Gottfurcht.

Since 1978, Mr. de Becker has been president of Gavin de Becker, Inc., in Studio

City, CA. He was also director of the special services group at the 1981 Presidential inaugural in Washington, DC.

Mr. de Becker was born October 26, 1954, in Los Angeles, CA and currently resides in Studio City.

## Appointment of Robert H. Bork as a Member of the Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise

January 19, 1989

The President today appointed Robert H. Bork to be a member of the Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise for a term of 8 years. He would succeed Paul J. Mishkin.

Since 1988 Judge Bork has been the John M. Olin scholar in legal studies at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington,

DC. Previously he was a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington, DC.

Judge Bork graduated from the University of Chicago (B.A., 1948; J.D., 1948). He was born on March 1, 1927, in Pittsburgh, PA. He is married, has three children, and resides in Washington, DC.

## Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate Transmitting the Annual Report on Railroad Safety

January 19, 1989

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)*

I transmit herewith the 1987 Annual Report on the Administration of the Federal Railroad Safety Act of 1970, (45 U.S.C. 421 *et seq.*), as required by the Act. As the report indicates, we have achieved considerable success in reducing the number of railroad-related accidents, injuries, and fatalities during this Administration. This report was prepared in accordance with

Section 211 of the Act.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

*Note: Identical letters were sent to Jim Wright, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and George Bush, President of the Senate.*

## Designation of Dwayne O. Andreas as Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

January 19, 1989

The President today designated Dwayne O. Andreas to be vice chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars at the Smithsonian Institution. He would succeed Robert Mosbacher.

Mr. Andreas is chairman and chief execu-

tive officer for Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. in Decatur, IL. Previously, he was chief executive for that company, 1970–1972.

Mr. Andreas attended Wheaton College. He was born March 14, 1918, in Worthington, MN. He is married, has three children, and currently resides in Bal Harbor, FL.



## Designation of Barry M. Goldwater as a Member of the Board of Visitors of the United States Air Force Academy

*January 19, 1989*

The President today designated Barry M. Goldwater to be a member of the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Air Force Academy for a term expiring December 30, 1991. This is a reappointment.

Senator Goldwater was a U.S. Senator from the State of Arizona from 1952 to 1964 and from 1968 to 1986.

Senator Goldwater was born in 1909 in Phoenix, AZ, and attended the University of Arizona. He also served in the U.S. Army Air Force (1941–1945), the Arizona National Guard, and the U.S. Air Force Reserves (1945–1952). He has four children, and resides in Scottsdale, AZ.

## Memorandum on Trade With Thailand

*January 19, 1989*

*Memorandum for the United States Trade Representative*

*Subject:* Actions Concerning the Generalized System of Preferences—Thailand

Pursuant to sections 502(c)(5), 504(a)(1), and 504(c)(3) (B) and (C) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (“Act”) (19 U.S.C. 2462 (c)(5), 2464 (a)(1) and (c)(3) (B) and (C)), I am hereby acting to modify the application of duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) currently being afforded to certain products exported from Thailand and to make findings concerning the extent to which Thailand is providing adequate and effective means under its laws for foreign nationals to secure, exercise, and enforce exclusive rights in intellectual property, including patents and copyrights.

After considering two private-sector requests for review concerning the extent to which Thailand provides adequate and effective means of securing exclusive rights in patents and copyrights, and in accordance with section 502(c)(5) of the Act, I have determined that Thailand does not fully provide adequate and effective means to secure, exercise, and enforce exclusive rights in intellectual property. Therefore,

pursuant to sections 504(a)(1) and 504(c)(3) (B) and (C) of the Act, I have decided to deny Thailand’s request for a competitive need waiver on certain jewelry items. In addition, I revoke four competitive need waivers granted to Thailand as part of the 1986 GSP General Review because I have determined that these waivers are no longer warranted due to changed circumstances. I also have determined that calculation of Thailand’s competitive need limit for specified products imported during calendar year 1988 shall be consistent with section 504(c)(2)(B) of the Act and implemented on July 1, 1989. (The products affected by each of these actions are enumerated in the annex to this document.) Finally, future requests for competitive need waivers for Thai products will not be looked upon favorably until Thailand provides adequate and effective intellectual property protection.

These determinations shall be published in the *Federal Register*.

RONALD REAGAN

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:06 p.m., January 23, 1989]*

*Note: The annex was printed in the “Federal Register” of January 24.*

## **Appointment of Troy Kenneth Cribb, Jr., as a Member of the Board of Foreign Scholarships**

*January 19, 1989*

The President today appointed Troy Kenneth Cribb, Jr., to be a member of the Board of Foreign Scholarships for the remainder of the term expiring September 22, 1990. He would succeed M.E. Bradford.

Mr. Cribb recently served as Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs, March 1987-June 1988. He also served as Counsel-

or to the Attorney General and was Deputy Assistant to the President, Assistant Counselor to the President, and Assistant Director of the Office of Cabinet Affairs.

Mr. Cribb graduated from Washington and Lee University (B.A., 1970) and the University of Virginia (J.D., 1980).

## **Appointment of Anne Volz Higgins as a Member of the Commission on Presidential Scholars**

*January 19, 1989*

The President today appointed Anne Volz Higgins to be a member of the Commission on Presidential Scholars.

Since 1981 Mrs. Higgins has been a Special Assistant to the President and Director of Correspondence at the White House in Washington, DC. Previously she was direc-

tor of public relations with the Ad Hoc Committee in Defense of Life in Washington, DC.

Mrs. Higgins graduated from George Washington University (1974). She is married and resides in Washington, DC.

## **Appointment of Marion C. Blakey as a Member of the Commission on Presidential Scholars**

*January 19, 1989*

The President today appointed Marion C. Blakey to be a member of the Commission on Presidential Scholars. This is an initial appointment.

Ms. Blakey is currently Deputy Assistant to the President for Public Affairs and Communications Planning at the White House. Prior to this she was director of public affairs and special assistant to the Secretary at the U.S. Department of Education. From 1982 to 1984, she was Director of Public Affairs at the National Endowment for the

Humanities. Previously Ms. Blakey served as director of that agency's youth programs and in its Office of Planning and Policy Assessment.

Ms. Blakey holds a bachelor's degree from Mary Washington College of the University of Virginia (1970), where she majored in international affairs. She attended the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies for graduate work in Middle East affairs. Ms. Blakey is married, has one child, and resides in Washington, DC.

## **Designation of Martha C. Sundquist as a Member of the Board of Governors of the United Service Organizations, Incorporated**

*January 19, 1989*

The President today designated Martha C. Sundquist to be a member of the Board of Governors of the United Service Organizations, Inc., for a term of 3 years. She would succeed John R. Trice.

Mrs. Sundquist has been involved in various civic and political organizations. Previ-

ously she worked for the Internal Revenue Service in Memphis, TN.

Mrs. Sundquist graduated from Augustana College (B.A., 1959). She was born October 10, 1937, in Joliet, IL. She is married, has three children, and resides in Memphis, TN.

## **Appointment of James D. Robinson III as a Member of the Dwight David Eisenhower Centennial Commission**

*January 19, 1989*

The President today appointed James D. Robinson III to be a member of the Dwight David Eisenhower Centennial Commission. He would succeed Robert E. Merriam.

Since 1977 Mr. Robinson has been chairman and chief executive officer for American Express Co. in New York City. Previously he was president of that company,

1975–1977.

Mr. Robinson graduated from the Georgia Institute of Technology (B.S., 1957) and Harvard University (M.B.A., 1961). He was born November 19, 1935, in Atlanta, GA. He is married, has two children, and resides in New Princeton, CT.

## **Appointment of Charles J. Cooper as a Member of the National Commission on Responsibilities for Financing Postsecondary Education**

*January 19, 1989*

The President today appointed Charles J. Cooper to be a member of the National Commission on Responsibilities for Financing Postsecondary Education. This is a new position.

Since 1988 Mr. Cooper has been a partner with McGuire, Woods, Battle and Booth in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was

Deputy Assistant Attorney General in the Civil Rights Division at the Department of Justice, 1982–1988.

Mr. Cooper graduated from the University of Alabama (B.S., 1974; J.D., 1977). He was born on March 8, 1952 in Dayton, OH. He is married, has two children, and resides in McLean, VA.

## **Appointment of Frederick J. Ryan, Jr., as a Member of the Presidential Board of Advisors on Private Sector Initiatives**

*January 19, 1989*

The President today appointed Frederick J. Ryan, Jr., to be a member of the Presidential Board of Advisors on Private Sector Initiatives. This is a new position.

Mr. Ryan currently serves as Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Appointments and Scheduling, and Director of the Office of Private Sector Initiatives.

Previously he was Deputy Director of Presidential Appointments and Scheduling.

Mr. Ryan graduated from the University of Southern California (B.A., 1977) and the University of Southern California Law Center (J.D., 1980). He was born April 12, 1955, in Tampa, FL.

## **Appointment of Joseph Robert Wright, Jr., as a Member of the President's Export Council**

*January 19, 1989*

The President today appointed Joseph Robert Wright, Jr., to be a member of the President's Export Council. He would succeed Robert W. Page, Sr.

Mr. Wright is currently Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Chairman of the President's Council on Management Improvement, and Chairman of the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency. Prior to joining the Office of Man-

agement and Budget in 1982, he was a Deputy Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. Wright received a professional engineering degree from the Colorado School of Mines, 1961, and a master's degree in industrial administration from Yale University, 1964. Mr. Wright was born in Tulsa, OK. He is married, has four children, and resides in Washington, DC.

## **Appointment of Louis Kestenbaum as a Member of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council**

*January 19, 1989*

The President today appointed Louis Kestenbaum to be a member of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council for a term expiring January 15, 1994. He would succeed Ruth R. Miller.

Since 1987 Mr. Kestenbaum has served as chairman of the board of Americorp Equities, Inc., of Brooklyn, NY. Prior to this he

was president and chairman of the board of the Ramlu Trading Corp. in New York, NY, 1976-1987.

Mr. Kestenbaum graduated from United Talmudical Academy (B.A., 1972; M.A., 1973). He was born May 23, 1951, in Milan, Italy. Mr. Kestenbaum is married, has four children, and resides in New York, NY.

## **Appointment of Kathleen Osborne as a Member of the Federal Council on Aging**

*January 19, 1989*

The President today appointed Kathleen Osborne to be a member of the Federal Council on the Aging for a term of 3 years. She would succeed Katie Dusenberry.

Mrs. Osborne is currently Personal Secre-

tary to the President. Mrs. Osborne was an assistant in the office of the Governor, 1969–1972, and secretary to Mrs. Reagan, 1972–1973. Mrs. Osborne has two children and was born December 4, 1943.

## **Appointment of Frank J. Donatelli as a Member of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin**

*January 19, 1989*

The President today appointed Frank J. Donatelli to be a member of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin. He would succeed Mareen D. Waterman.

Since 1987 Mr. Donatelli has been an Assistant to the President for Political and Intergovernmental Affairs at the White House. Previously he was an attorney with

the law firm of Patton, Boggs & Blow in Washington, DC.

Mr. Donatelli graduated from the University of Pittsburgh (B.A., 1967) and American University Law School (J.D., 1976). He was born July 5, 1949, in Pittsburgh, PA. He is married, has two children, and resides in Alexandria, VA.

## **Appointment of Arthur W. Murphy as a Member of the President's Commission on Catastrophic Nuclear Accidents**

*January 19, 1989*

The President today appointed Arthur W. Murphy to be a member of the President's Commission on Catastrophic Nuclear Accidents. This is a new position.

Since 1963 Mr. Murphy has been a professor of law at Columbia Law School in New York City. Prior to this he was with the law firm of Bear, Marks, Friedman and

Berliner.

Mr. Murphy graduated from Harvard University (A.B., 1943) and Columbia Law School (LL.B., 1948). He was born January 25, 1922, in Boston, MA. He is married, has three children, and resides in New York City.

## **Appointment of M.B. Oglesby, Jr., as a Member of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation**

*January 19, 1989*

The President today announced his intention to appoint M.B. Oglesby, Jr., to be a

member of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corpo-

ration for the remainder of the term expiring October 26, 1990. He would succeed Harvey Leroy Atwater.

Mr. Oglesby is currently Assistant to the President and Deputy Chief of Staff at the White House. Prior to this he was vice chairman of the board of Hecht, Spencer & Oglesby, Inc., in Washington, DC. He

joined the firm in March 1986, having come from the White House, where he served as Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs.

Mr. Oglesby attended the University of Illinois in Champaign. He is married, resides in Bethesda, MD, and was born October 1, 1942, in Flora, IL.

## **Designation of Richard A. Hauser as Chairman of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation**

*January 19, 1989*

The President today designated Richard A. Hauser to be Chairman of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation. He would succeed Harry A. Berliner, Jr.

Since 1986 Mr. Hauser has been a partner with Baker and Hostetler in Washington, DC. Previously he was Deputy Counsel to the President at the White House, 1981–

1986.

Mr. Hauser graduated from the University of Pennsylvania (Wharton, B.S., 1965) and the University of Miami (J.D., 1968). He was born February 26, 1943, in Litchfield, IL. He is married, has five children, and resides in Washington, DC.

## **Appointment of Pamela K. Elmetts as a Member of the National Council on Vocational Education**

*January 19, 1989*

The President today appointed Pamela K. Elmetts to be a member of the National Council on Vocational Education for a term expiring January 17, 1992. She would succeed Robert A. Case II.

Since 1987 Ms. Elmetts has been Director of Presidential Boards and Commissions in the Office of Presidential Personnel at the White House in Washington, DC, and

Deputy Associate Director, 1985–1987. Previously she was a confidential assistant to the Under Secretary at the Department of Energy, 1983–1985.

Ms. Elmetts graduated from Sweet Briar College (B.A., 1980). She was born July 27, 1958, in Englewood, NJ. She is married and currently resides in Washington, DC.

## **Appointment of Charles K. Dutcher as an Alternate United States Commissioner of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission**

*January 19, 1989*

The President today appointed Charles K. Dutcher to be Alternate Commissioner of the U.S. section of the Great Lakes Fishery

Commission. This is a new position.

Since 1986 Mr. Dutcher has been an Associate Director of the Office of Presiden-

tial Personnel for Human Resources and Congressional/Political Affairs at the White House in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was Director of Executive Administration and Deputy Assistant Director for the Office of Personnel Management, 1984–

1986.

Mr. Dutcher received a bachelor of arts degree from Ohio State University. He was born February 18, 1951, in Columbus, OH, and currently resides in Washington, DC.





## Appendix A—Digest of Other White House Announcements

*The following list includes the President's public schedule and other items of general interest announced by the Office of the Press Secretary and not included elsewhere in this book.*

### July 2

In the afternoon, the President participated in a groundbreaking ceremony for the Camp David chapel.

### July 4

In the afternoon, the President returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD. Later, in a telephone conversation, Secretary of State George P. Shultz reported to the President on his recent trip to Central America.

### July 5

The President met at the White House with:

- the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
- Ambassador Max M. Kampelman and Elliott Abrams, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, to discuss Secretary of State George P. Shultz' recent trip to Central America.

In an Oval Office ceremony, the President received diplomatic credentials from Ambassadors Salv J. Stellini of Malta, Vitthya Vejajiva of Thailand, Mushobekwa Kalimba Wa Katana of Zaire, Danilo Jimenez of Costa Rica, Tong-Jin Park of the Republic of Korea, Damaso Obiang Ndong of Equatorial Guinea, and Theophile Nata of Benin.

### July 6

The President met at the White House with:

- Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
- Attorney General Edwin Meese III.

The President announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the Board of Trustees of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation. These are new positions.

*For terms of 6 years:*

Joan R. Challinor, of the District of Columbia. Since 1984 Mrs. Challinor has been a research associate for

the National Museum of American History at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC.

Betty Southard Murphy, of Virginia. Since 1980 Mrs. Murphy has been a partner with Baker and Hostetler in Washington, DC.

*To serve in an advisory capacity for a term of 4 years:*

Edward Moore Kennedy, of Massachusetts. Since 1962 Senator Kennedy has served as a United States Senator from Massachusetts.

*For a term of 2 years:*

Dorothy Wright Nelson, of California. Since 1979 Judge Nelson has been Circuit Judge for the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in Pasadena, CA.

*To serve in an advisory capacity for a term of 2 years:*

James R. Olin, of Virginia. Since 1983 Representative Olin has been a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives in Washington, DC.

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Reagan attended the opening-night performance of "Les Miserables" at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

### July 7

The President met at the White House with:

- the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
- the Vice President and members of his campaign staff, Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, and administration officials, to discuss campaign strategy.

In the afternoon, the President attended a farewell reception for Thomas C. Griscom, Assistant to the President for Communications and Planning.

In an Oval Office ceremony, the President received the Salvation Army's highest honor for charitable work, the Others Award, from Andrew S. Miller, national commander of the Salvation Army, and Col. Ernest A. Miller, director of the National Salvation Army Public Affairs Office.

In the evening, the President hosted a reception in the Residence for the Republican Party political action committee.

### July 8

The President met at the White House with:

## Appendix A / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988–89

- the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
- Rick Mears, Indianapolis 500 winner;
- 1988 Republican congressional candidates.

### July 9

The President announced that he will appoint the following individuals to be members of the President's Emergency Board No. 214, created by Executive Order 12644, effective July 10, 1988:

*Herbert L. Marx, Jr.*, of New York, who will serve as Chairman, is a labor-management arbitrator and mediator. He was born February 1, 1922.

*Daniel G. Collins*, of New York, is an attorney, labor-management arbitrator, and professor of law at New York University School of Law. He was born March 29, 1930.

*M. David Vaughn*, of Maryland, is an attorney and labor-management arbitrator. He was born March 4, 1944.

### July 11

The President met at the White House with:

- Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
- Republican State legislative candidates;
- chairmen and ranking members of the congressional agriculture committees, to discuss emergency drought relief.

### July 12

The President met at the White House with:

- Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
- the Republican congressional leadership, to discuss emergency drought relief;
- the Cabinet.

In the evening, the President hosted a dinner in the Residence for the Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation.

### July 13

The President met at the White House with:

- Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff of the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
- Prime Minister Eddie Fenech Adami of Malta;
- the Vice President, for lunch.

### July 15

The President met at the White House with:

- the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;

- Javier Perez de Cuellar de la Guerra, Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Commission on Agricultural Workers. These are new positions.

*Lloyd W. Aubrey, Jr.*, of California. Since 1985 Mr. Aubrey has been a California State labor commissioner in the division of labor standards enforcement in San Francisco, CA.

*Michael V. Durando*, of California. Since 1984 Mr. Durando has been president of the California Grape & Tree Fruit League in Fresno, CA.

*Philip L. Martin*, of California. Since 1985 Mr. Martin has been a professor of agricultural economics in the department of agriculture economics at the University of California at Davis.

*George Sorn*, of Florida. Since 1984 Mr. Sorn has been secretary, treasurer, executive vice president and general manager for the Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association in Orlando, FL.

The President announced the appointment of the following individuals to be members of the President's Emergency Board No. 215, created by Executive Order 12646:

*Herbert L. Marx, Jr.*, of New York, who will serve as Chairman, is a labor-management arbitrator and mediator. He was born February 1, 1922.

*Daniel G. Collins*, of New York, is an attorney, labor-management arbitrator and professor of law at New York University School of Law. He was born March 29, 1930.

*M. David Vaughn*, of Maryland, is an attorney and labor-management arbitrator. He was born March 4, 1944.

In the afternoon, the President hosted a luncheon for Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar in the Residence.

The President received the report of the Inter-agency Drought Policy Committee on drought conditions and the Federal response.

### July 17

In the morning, the President traveled to his ranch in Santa Barbara County, CA.

### July 24

In the morning, the President returned to Washington, DC, following his 7-day stay in California.

### July 25

The President met at the White House with:

- Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
- the Cabinet.

The President announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the National Science Board, National Sci-

ence Foundation, for terms expiring May 10, 1994:

*D. Allan Bromley*, of Connecticut. He would succeed Charles E. Hess. Since 1972 Dr. Bromley has been the Henry Ford II Professor of Physics at Yale University in New Haven, CT.

*Daniel C. Drucker*, of Florida. He would succeed William F. Miller. Since 1984 Dr. Drucker has been a graduate research professor at the University of Florida in Gainesville, FL.

The President transmitted to the Congress fiscal year 1988 appropriations language for the Departments of Defense-Military and Justice and fiscal year 1989 amendments to the request for appropriations for the legislative branch, the Departments of Commerce and Health and Human Services, and the Veterans Administration.

The fiscal year 1988 appropriations language changes would withdraw a previously requested increase in the general transfer authority of the Department of Defense-Military because required transfers are being accomplished within current authority. These changes would also transfer funds within the Department of Justice to relocate the U.S. Marshals Service, provide for the increased number of unsentenced U.S. prisoners, and reimburse the District of Columbia for the care of Federal detainees in St. Elizabeths Hospital.

A \$5 million reduction in fiscal year 1989 for the Department of Commerce reflects savings associated with the delayed deployment of the Patent and Trademark Office's automated patent system.

A \$605.4 million increase for the Department of Health and Human Services would provide for fiscal year 1989 and prefiscal year 1989 State foster care claims. This increase reflects increased State claims for administration and training expenses. This proposal includes a \$35.4 million reduction in adoptive assistance claims, which reflects a reestimate of anticipated claims. This is a mandatory program and does not affect the bipartisan budget agreement.

The fiscal year 1989 proposals for the Veterans Administration are technical in nature and stem primarily from three recently enacted public laws that expand a number of veterans' programs.

Included in the amendment proposals are fiscal year 1989 requests of the legislative branch totaling \$2.8 million.

These proposals are fully consistent with the bipartisan budget agreement.

#### *July 26*

The President met at the White House with:—Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;

—National Republican Senatorial Committee donors;

—Korean war veterans;

—Representative Bill Archer of Texas;

—William H. Webster, Director of Central Intelligence.

The President announced his intention to designate the following individuals to be Alternate Representatives of the United States of America to the 43d session of the General Assembly of the United Nations (September 20 to December 1988):

*Noel Gross*, of New Jersey. Since 1974 Mrs. Gross has been president of the Hudson Landing Corp. in Edgewater, NJ.

*Lester B. Korn*, of California. Since 1987 Mr. Korn has been a Representative of the United States of America on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in New York City.

*Hugh Montgomery*, of Virginia. Since 1985 Mr. Montgomery has been an Alternate United States Representative to the United Nations for Special Political Affairs at the Department of State in Washington, DC.

The President announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the Board of Trustees of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation:

#### *For a term of 4 years:*

*Delba Winthrop*, of Massachusetts. This is a new position. Since 1980 Ms. Winthrop has been a lecturer in extension and research association at Harvard University in Cambridge, MA.

#### *For a term of 6 years:*

*Frank H. Easterbrook*, of Illinois. This is a new position. Since 1985 Mr. Easterbrook has been a Circuit Judge for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in Chicago, IL.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individual to be a member of the President's Committee on the National Medal of Science for a term expiring December 31, 1990:

*Samuel F. Conti*, of Massachusetts. He would succeed Gopal S. Pal. Since 1980 Mr. Conti has been vice chancellor for research and dean of the graduate school at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Board of Foreign Scholarships for terms expiring September 22, 1991:

*Nelson V. Nee*, of California. He would succeed Charles Ritcheson. Since 1974 Mr. Nee has been vice president for international services and studies at the U.S. International University in San Diego, CA.

*James Robert Whelan*, of Virginia. This is a reappointment. Since 1986 Mr. Whelan has been an author and independent consultant in Arlington, VA.

## Appendix A / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988–89

The President announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the National Council on the Arts, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, for terms expiring September 3, 1994:

*Phyllis Curtin*, of Massachusetts. She would succeed Samuel Lipman. Since 1983 Ms. Curtin has been dean of the school of the arts at Boston University in Boston, MA.

*Mel Harris*, of California. He would succeed George L. Schaefer. Since 1985 Mr. Harris has been president of the television group at Paramount Pictures Corp. in Los Angeles, CA.

*Wendy W. Luers*, of New York. She would succeed Robert Stack. Since 1987 Mrs. Luers has been director of special projects for Human Rights Watch in New York City.

*Kevin Roche*, of Connecticut. He would succeed William Laurens Van Alen. Since 1961 Mr. Roche has been a member of Kevin Roche, John Dinkeloo & Associates, an architectural firm, in Hamden, CT.

*Jocelyn Levi Straus*, of Texas. She would succeed Celeste Holm. Since 1982 Mrs. Straus has been chairman of the San Antonio Performing Arts Association in San Antonio, TX.

### July 27

The President met at the White House with:—Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;—Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

### July 28

The President met at the White House with:—Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;—Members of Congress;—the Vice President, for lunch.

The President declared that a major disaster existed in Council Bluffs, IA, as a result of tornadoes, rains, and high winds that occurred July 15–16. He directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

### July 29

The President met at the White House with:—the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;—Franz Josef Strauss, chairman of the West German Christian Social Union;—Pakistani Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan;—Secretary of State George P. Shultz;—members of the Presidential Trust.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and

Judicial Salaries for the period of the 1989 fiscal year of the Federal Government:

*William M. Agee*, of Massachusetts. Since 1982 Mr. Agee has been chairman and chief executive officer of Semper Enterprises, Inc., in Osterville, MA.

*Lloyd N. Cutler*, of the District of Columbia. Upon appointment he will be designated Chairman. Since 1983 Mr. Cutler has been a partner with Wilmer, Cutler, and Pickering in Washington, DC.

*Preston R. Tisch*, of New York. Mr. Tisch is currently president and co-chief executive officer for Loews Corp. in New York, NY.

In the afternoon, the President left the White House for a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

### July 31

In the afternoon, the President returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

### August 1

The President met at the White House with:

- Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
- Cypriot President George Vassiliou, to discuss the U.N. negotiations on the unification of Cyprus;
- State legislative leaders, to discuss campaign strategy for the 1988 and 1990 State elections;
- the Domestic Policy Council, to consider proposed Canada-U.S. agreements on nitrogen oxide;
- Secretary of the Interior Donald Paul Hodel, to discuss the Secretary's visit to areas devastated by forest fires.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Intergovernmental Advisory Council on Education:

*For the remainder of the term expiring July 27, 1990:*

*Donald J. Devine*, of Maryland. He would succeed M. Joyce Van Schaack. Since 1985 Mr. Devine has been president of the Donald Devine Co. in Alexandria, VA.

*For terms expiring July 27, 1992:*

*C. Ronald Kimberling*, of California. He would succeed Selma S. Morrell. Mr. Kimberling is currently executive director of the Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation in Los Angeles, CA.

*Thelma M. Neff*, of Missouri. She would succeed George N. Smith. Since 1972 Mrs. Neff has been a teacher of learning-disabled students at Hickory Hills Middle School in Springfield, MO.

*Herb A. Sang*, of Florida. He would succeed Glenn Stratton Carew. Since 1976 Mr. Sang has been superintendent of schools for the Duval County public schools in Jacksonville, FL.

*August 2*

The President met at the White House with:

- Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
- the Republican congressional leadership, to discuss the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act;
- Judge Harry Leinenweber;
- U.S. Ambassadors Richard L. Williams (Mongolia), Charles Gargano (Trinidad and Tobago), Mary A. Ryan (Swaziland), Robert S. Barrett (Djibouti), and Jeffrey Davidow (Zambia), prior to their departure for their overseas posts.

In the afternoon, the President attended a reception in the Roosevelt Room for the Brady Foundation.

*August 3*

The President met at the White House with:

- Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
- members of Citizens for America, a national civic organization, for lunch.

*August 4*

The President met at the White House with:

- Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
- Secretary of Labor Ann D. McLaughlin and Secretary of Health and Human Services Otis R. Bowen, to discuss the Youth 2000 Initiative, a program promoting literacy and employment opportunities among high school graduates;
- Senator Paul S. Trible, Jr., of Virginia;
- defense advisers, to discuss the veto of the National Defense Authorization Act of 1989;
- the Low Income Opportunity Board staff.

The President announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the Board of Directors of the State Justice Institute for terms expiring July 17, 1991:

*Daniel John Meador*, of Virginia. This is a reappointment. Since 1970 Mr. Meador has been a James Monroe professor of law at the University of Virginia Law School in Charlottesville.

*Clement Clay Torbert, Jr.*, of Alabama. This is a reappointment. Since 1977 Mr. Torbert has been chief justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama in Montgomery, AL.

The President announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the Board of Directors of the U.S. Institute of Peace for terms expiring January 19, 1993.

*John Norton Moore*, of Virginia. This is a reappointment.

Since 1976 Mr. Moore has been the director of the Center for Oceans Law and Policy and a professor of law at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville.

*Dennis L. Bark*, of California. This is a reappointment.

Since 1980 Dr. Bark has been a senior fellow and coordinator for the national security affairs program at the Hoover Institution, Stanford University.

*Evron M. Kirkpatrick*, of Maryland. This is a reappointment. Since 1960 Dr. Kirkpatrick has been president of the Helen Dwight Reid Educational Foundation in Washington, DC.

*Allen Weinstein*, of the District of Columbia. This is a reappointment. Since 1985 Dr. Weinstein has been president of the Center for Democracy in Washington, DC.

*August 5*

The President met at the White House with Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

The President transmitted to the Congress the 23d annual report of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, covering calendar year 1987.

In the afternoon, the President attended a farewell reception in the Roosevelt Room for Attorney General Edwin Meese III.

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Reagan attended the rehearsal for "In Performance," one of a series of concerts televised by the Public Broadcasting Service, at the South Portico of the White House.

*August 6*

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Reagan hosted "In Performance," one of a series of concerts televised by the Public Broadcasting Service, at the South Portico of the White House.

*August 9*

The President met at the White House with:

- Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
- the Republican congressional leadership;
- Secretary of the Navy William L. Ball III, to discuss the Secretary's recent trip to the Persian Gulf;
- members of the Commission on Executive Exchange.

*August 10*

The President met at the White House with Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

The White House announced that President Reagan invited President François Mitterrand of France to make an official working visit to the

## Appendix A / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988–89

United States. President Mitterrand has accepted the invitation and will meet with President Reagan at the White House on September 29.

The President announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board:

*For a term of 2 years:*

**Stephen E. Bell**, of Virginia. He would succeed V. Shannon Clyne. Since 1986 Mr. Bell has been vice president of Solomon Brothers in Washington, DC.

*For a term of 3 years:*

**James H. Atkins**, of Arkansas. He would succeed Robert A.G. Monks. Since 1985 Mr. Atkins has been managing director for Marsh and McLennan of Arkansas, Inc., in Little Rock, AR.

### August 11

The President met at the White House with:

- the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
- the Vice President and Mrs. Bush, for lunch;
- Secretary of State George P. Shultz;
- members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to discuss the START negotiations.

The President today announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for terms expiring October 20, 1992:

**Charles A. Trabandt**, of Virginia. This is a reappointment. Since 1985 Mr. Trabandt has been a member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in Washington, DC.

**Jerry Jay Langdon**, of Texas. He would succeed Anthony G. Sousa. Since 1987 Mr. Langdon has been owner and president of Langdon & Associates Petroleum Consultants in Midland, TX.

The President today announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be Alternate Representatives of the United States of America to the 32d session (September 19–23) of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency:

**Bruce K. Chapman**, of Washington. Since 1985 Mr. Chapman has been a U.S. Representative to the Vienna Office of the United Nations and Deputy U.S. Representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, Austria.

**Richard T. Kennedy**, of the District of Columbia. Since 1984 Mr. Kennedy has been an Ambassador at Large and the U.S. Representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency at the Department of State in Washington, DC.

The President today announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council for the terms indicated.

*For terms of 1 year expiring October 6, 1988 (new positions) and for terms of 2 years expiring October 6, 1990 (reappointments):*

**John Bigelow**, of Idaho. Since 1982 Dr. Bigelow has been a professor of management at Boise State University in Idaho.

**Marc L. Holtzman**, of Pennsylvania. Since 1988 Mr. Holtzman has been president of Jewelcor Jewelers and Distributors, Inc., in Wilkes-Barre, PA.

**Maureen O'Hara**, of Florida. Since 1983 Ms. O'Hara has been executive director of the Center for Business and Industry for Miami Dade Community College in Miami, FL.

**Josephine K. Olsen**, of Maryland. Since 1986 Dr. Olsen has been vice president of Youth for Understanding in Washington, DC.

**Sue Wagner**, of Nevada. Since 1981 Senator Wagner has been a Special Assistant to the President at the Desert Research Institute in Reno, NV. She has been a Nevada State senator since 1975.

*For terms of 2 years expiring October 6, 1989 (new positions):*

**Peter L. Boynton**, of Virginia. Since 1985 Mr. Boynton has been director of management development services at the Academy for Educational Development in Washington, DC.

**Robert W. Hazlett**, of the District of Columbia. Since 1983 Mr. Hazlett has been president and owner of American Synthetic Surfaces, Inc., in Beltsville, MD.

**Creighton E. Mershon, Sr.**, of Kentucky. Since 1981 Mr. Mershon has been a general attorney for South Central Bell Telephone Co. in Louisville, KY.

**John J. Petillo**, of New Jersey. Since 1983 Monsignor Petillo has been chancellor of Seton Hall University in South Orange, NJ.

**Alice Roxana Thompson**, of Virginia. Since 1983 Mrs. Thompson has been director of information for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in Washington, DC.

**Colleen Toy White**, of California. Ms. White is currently chief assistant district attorney for Ventura County in Ventura, CA.

### August 12

The President met at the White House with:

- the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
- members of the National Council on the Humanities.

### August 17

In the evening, the President telephoned Senator Dan Quayle of Indiana to congratulate him on receiving the Republican Vice Presidential nomination and to wish him well on his upcoming campaign.

### August 18

The President telephoned the wife and mother of U.S. Ambassador Arnold Raphel, who was

killed in an airplane crash in Pakistan, to express condolences and sympathy on behalf of the Nation.

The White House announced that President Reagan sent messages of condolence to the wife and family of President Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan, who was killed in the same airplane crash that took the life of Ambassador Raphel. President Reagan also sent a message to acting President of Pakistan Ghulam Ishaq Khan reaffirming U.S. support for Pakistan and the peace and reconstruction of the region.

#### *August 26*

The President recess-appointed Robert Bigger Oakley, of Louisiana, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

#### *August 29*

The President recess-appointed the following individuals:

*John E. Higgins, Jr.*, to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board for a term of 5 years expiring December 16, 1992. He will succeed Donald L. Dotson.

*Wilford W. Johansen*, to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board for a term of 5 years expiring August 27, 1993. This is a reappointment.

#### *September 7*

The President met at the White House with:

- Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; M.B. Oglesby, Jr., Deputy Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
- the Republican congressional leadership, to discuss the upcoming legislative agenda and Senate races;
- Janusz Onyszkiewicz, press spokesman for the Polish labor movement Solidarity and adviser to Lech Walesa;
- Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

The President announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation.

*For a term expiring October 6, 1992:*

*John C. Duncan*, of New York. He will succeed Luis Guerrero Nogales. Mr. Duncan has been chairman of the Cyprus Minerals Co. in New York City since 1985.

*For a term expiring September 20, 1994:*

*Richard T. McCormack*. This is a reappointment. Ambassador McCormack has been a permanent Representative of the United States of America to the Organization of American States since 1985.

The President announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be Repre-

sentatives of the United States of America to the 43d session of the General Assembly of the United Nations (September 20 to December 1988):

*Rudy Boschwitz*. Since 1979 Senator Boschwitz has been a United States Senator from Minnesota.

*Christopher J. Dodd*. Since 1981 Senator Dodd has been a United States Senator from Connecticut.

#### *September 8*

The President met at the White House with:

- Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
- Secretary of Agriculture Richard Lyng, Secretary of the Interior Donald Paul Hodel, and Deputy Secretary of Defense William Howard Taft IV, to discuss the forest fires in the western States and the Secretaries' upcoming trip to that region.

In the afternoon, the President attended a farewell reception in the Roosevelt Room for T. Kenneth Cribb, Jr., Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs.

#### *September 9*

The President met at the White House with Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

#### *September 12*

The President met at the White House with:

- Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
- members of the White House staff, for the issues briefing luncheon;
- White House speechwriters and communications staff, to discuss upcoming public events;
- Secretary of State George P. Shultz;
- William H. Webster, Director of Central Intelligence.

The President announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund, the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund.

*For terms of 4 years:*

*Mary Falvey Fuller*, of California. This is a reappointment. Since 1981 Mrs. Fuller has been chairman of the board and president of Falvey Autos, Inc., in Troy, MI.

*Suzanne Denbo Jaffe*, of New York. This is a reappointment. Since 1985 Ms. Jaffe has been president of S.D.J. Associates, Inc., in New York City.

*September 13*

- The President met at the White House with:
- Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
  - the Republican congressional leadership, to discuss the upcoming legislative agenda;
  - President Hugh Desmond Hoyte of Guyana, to discuss bilateral relations and trade preferences under the Caribbean Basin Initiative;
  - Secretary of Agriculture Richard Lyng and Secretary of the Interior Donald P. Hodel, to discuss the forest fires in the western States following the Secretaries' trip to that region;
  - State legislative candidates.

In the afternoon, the President received the United Way annual report.

The President named a special delegation to attend the 1988 summer Olympic games in Seoul, South Korea, September 16 through October 2. The delegation will be led by Ambassador Vernon L. Walters, U.S. Representative to the United Nations.

*Edward Derwinski*, Under Secretary of State for Coordinating Security Assistance Programs.

*James Lilley*, U.S. Ambassador to Korea.

*Frank Murkowski*, United States Senator (R-AL).

*Donna DeVarona*, former Olympic gold medalist.

*Dr. Sammy Lee*, former Olympic gold medalist and U.S. Olympic diving coach.

*Roy Pfautch*, president of Civic Action, Inc.

*Gaylord Virden*, international attorney.

*Ronald Walker*, managing director of the Washington office of Korn-Ferry International.

The President appointed the following individuals to be members of Presidential Emergency Board No. 216, created by Executive Order 12650:

*Aavid Anderson*, of Wisconsin, who will serve as Chairman, is a labor-management arbitrator. He was born July 18, 1921.

*Thomas N. Rinaldo*, of New York, is an attorney and arbitrator. He was born November 18, 1942.

*Irving T. Bergman*, of New York, is an attorney and arbitrator. He was born May 30, 1910.

*September 14*

- The President met at the White House with:
- Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
  - U.S. Ambassadors, prior to their departure for their overseas posts.

*September 15*

- The President met at the White House with:
- Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
  - Secretary of Defense Frank C. Carlucci.

*September 16*

- The President met at the White House with:
- Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
  - Manfred Woerner, Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The White House announced that the President sent a letter to Prime Minister Edward Philip George Seaga of Jamaica, extending his sympathies to the people of Jamaica in light of the suffering and damage caused by Hurricane Gilbert.

The President appointed Attorney General Richard L. Thornburgh to be a member of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations for a term of 2 years. He would succeed Edwin Meese III.

In the afternoon, the President left the White House for a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

*September 17*

The President returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

*September 19*

- The President met at the White House with:
- Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
  - Boris Piadyshev, editor of *International Affairs*, a magazine published by the Soviet Foreign Ministry;
  - members of the Commission on Work Force Quality and Labor Market Efficiency, which was established by Secretary of Labor Ann McLaughlin;
  - Secretary of Education William J. Bennett;
  - White House fellows.

In an Oval Office ceremony, the President received diplomatic credentials from Ambassadors Moumouni Adamou Djermaoye of Niger, Kekoura Camara of Guinea, Absalom Vusani Mamba of Swaziland, Stephen T. Kapimpina Katenta-Apuli of Uganda, Hassan El Amin El Bashir of Sudan, Hussein Hammami of Jordan, Mohan Man Sainju of Nepal and Jorge Ramon Hernandez of Honduras.

In the afternoon, the President attended a farewell reception in the Roosevelt Room for Secretary of Education William J. Bennett.

*September 20*

The President met at the White House with Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

In an Oval Office ceremony, the President signed H.R. 4783, the Departments of Labor,



Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1989, which was assigned Public Law No. 100–436. Senators John C. Stennis, Mark O. Hatfield, Lawton Chiles, and Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., and Representatives Jamie L. Whitten, Silvio O. Conte, and William H. Natcher attended the ceremony.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board for terms of 2 years. These are reappointments.

*Anne Legendre Armstrong*, of Texas. From 1976 to 1977. Ambassador Armstrong was the United States Ambassador to Great Britain.

*William O. Baker*, of New Jersey. Since 1980 Dr. Baker has been chairman of the board (Ret.) for AT&T Bell Laboratories, Inc., in Murray Hill, NJ.

*W. Glenn Campbell*, of California. Since 1960 Dr. Campbell has been director of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace at Stanford University.

*Leo Cherne*, of New York. Mr. Cherne is currently executive director and founder of the Research Institute of America, Inc., in New York, NY.

*John S. Foster, Jr.*, of California. Since 1979 Dr. Foster has been vice president of science and technology for TRW, Inc., in Redondo Beach, CA.

*Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick*, of Maryland. Since 1985 Dr. Kirkpatrick has been senior fellow at the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research in Washington, DC.

*Henry A. Kissinger*, of New York. Since 1979 Dr. Kissinger has been chairman for Kissinger & Associates in New York City.

*William French Smith*, of California. Since 1985 Mr. Smith has been a partner with Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher in Los Angeles, CA.

*James Q. Wilson*, of Massachusetts. Since 1985 Dr. Wilson has been a Collins Professor of Management at the University of California, Los Angeles, Graduate School of Management.

#### *September 21*

The President met at the White House with:  
—M.B. Oglesby, Deputy Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—members of the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency;  
—members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff;  
—Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

#### *September 23*

The President announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the National Museum Services Board, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, for terms expiring December 6, 1993. These are reappointments.

*Richard J. Herczog*, of California. Since 1978 Mr. Herczog has been vice president and chief operating offi-

cer for the Greater Los Angeles Zoo Association in California.

*Pauline Crowe Naftzger*, of California. Mrs. Naftzger has been a rancher/investor in Beverly Hills, CA.

*George S. Rosborough, Jr.*, of Missouri. Since 1987 Mr. Rosborough has been president of Laumeier Sculpture Park in Clayton, MO.

In the afternoon, the President left the White House for a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

#### *September 25*

In the afternoon, the President returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

#### *September 26*

In the morning, the President traveled to New York City to address the 43d session of the United Nations General Assembly. Following his address, he met with United Nations officials in the Indonesian Lounge at the United Nations. Following the meeting, the President went to the U.S. Mission for a working luncheon with his senior advisers.

In the afternoon, the President went to the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, his residence during his stay in New York City. At the hotel, he met with:

—Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid and Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres;  
—President Robert G. Mugabe of Zimbabwe;  
—Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir Al Sabah, Amir of Kuwait;  
—members of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

In the evening, the President hosted a reception at the hotel in recognition of the 43d session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The President sent to the Congress the following fiscal year 1989 appropriations changes:

—\$2 million in transfer authority for the General Services Administration (GSA) to provide for an orderly Presidential transition in accordance with the Presidential Transition Act of 1963 and the Presidential Transitions Effectiveness Act of 1988. These funds would be transferred from another CSA program.  
—An appropriations language change that would permit the use of available funds for the construction of an office building on the campus of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in Bethesda, MD. The building would permit the consolidation of AIDS-related activities of NIH that are now housed in various off-campus locations. The proposal was recommended by the Presidential Commission on the Human Immunodeficiency Virus Epidemic.  
—To enable the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to implement

provisions of the recently enacted Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988, transfer authority is requested to provide \$8.1 million. This increase would be offset by reductions in other HUD programs.

- \$150 million in transfer authority for the Department of State for new international peacekeeping activities in such areas as Afghanistan, the Persian Gulf, and southern Africa. These funds would be transferred from the Department of Defense or foreign assistance.

*September 27*

In the morning, the President met at his hotel with:

- NATO and allied leaders;
- Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan of Pakistan;
- Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha of India.

In the afternoon, the President returned to Washington, DC.

*September 28*

- The President met at the White House with:
- Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
  - the Boys Club Youth of the Year;
  - representatives of historically black colleges.

In the morning, in an Oval Office ceremony, the President received the Alexander Graham Bell Medal.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Commission on Railroad Retirement Reform. These are new positions:

*Gregory W. Baise*, of Illinois. Mr. Baise is currently secretary of transportation for the State of Illinois in Springfield, IL.

*William H. Dempsey*, of Virginia. Since 1977 Mr. Dempsey has been president and chief executive officer of the Association of American Railroads in Washington, DC.

*September 29*

- The President met at the White House with:
- Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
  - President François Mitterrand of France.

The President declared that a major disaster existed in northern California as a result of wildfires that occurred September 11–24. He directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide funds to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Reagan hosted a dinner in the Residence for President Mitterrand and Mrs. Mitterrand.

*September 30*

The President traveled to Chicago, IL, where he met with the family of Chicago policewoman Irma Ruiz, who was killed in the line of duty on September 22. The President expressed his sympathy, praised Mrs. Ruiz' courage, and promised to maintain a strong law enforcement policy.

The White House announced that President Reagan has invited President Moussa Traoré of Mali, who is currently Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, to make a state visit to the United States. President Traoré has accepted the invitation and will meet with President Reagan at the White House on October 6.

*October 3*

The President met at the White House with:

- Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
- the Cabinet, for lunch, where he received a report on the economy from Beryl W. Sprinkel, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

In an Oval Office ceremony, the President signed S. 2789, the Dwight David Eisenhower Commemorative Coin Act of 1988, which was assigned Public Law No. 100–467.

In the evening, the President attended receptions for the National Republican Congressional Committee at the J.W. Marriott Hotel and Campaign America at the Sheraton Grand Hotel.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts for terms expiring September 1, 1998:

*Philip F. Anschutz*, of Colorado. He would succeed Marshall B. Coyne. Since 1965 Mr. Anschutz has been owner of the Anschutz Corp. in Denver, CO.

*Donald M. Koll*, of California. He would succeed Richmond Crinkley. Since 1980 Mr. Koll has been chairman and chief executive officer of the Koll Co. in Newport Beach, CA.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the President's Committee on the National Medal of Science.

*For terms expiring December 31, 1990:*

*Y.W. Kan*, of California. He would succeed John A. Nuetzel. Since 1983 Dr. Kan has been a Louis K. Diamond Professor of Hematology at the University of California in San Francisco.

*Rita Ricardo-Campbell*, of California. She would succeed Robert H. Cannon, Jr. Since 1968 Dr. Ricardo-Campbell has been a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace at Stanford University.

*For a term expiring December 31, 1991:*

*Carl O. Bostrom*, of Maryland. This is a reappointment. Since 1980 Dr. Bostrom has been head of the space department at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, MD.

*October 4*

The President met at the White House with:  
—Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—President João Bernardo Vieira of Guinea-Bissau;  
—Republican National Committee supporters, for lunch.

The White House announced that President Reagan sent a letter to President Roh Tae Woo, congratulating South Korea on successfully hosting the summer Olympic games, which were held in Seoul, September 16–October 2.

*October 5*

The President met at the White House with:  
—Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—President Joseph Momoh of Sierra Leone;  
—Larry W. Rivers, commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The President declared that a major disaster existed in the State of Texas as a result of Hurricane Gilbert and tornadoes that occurred September 15–17. He directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

The President appointed the following individuals to be members of the U.S. Bipartisan Commission on Comprehensive Health Care. These are new positions.

*John F. Cogan*, of California. Since 1983 Mr. Cogan has been a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace at Stanford University.

*James E. Davis*, of North Carolina. Since 1951 Dr. Davis has been president of the American Medical Association and a surgeon in private practice in Durham, NC.

*October 6*

The President met at the White House with:  
—Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—Secretary of Defense Frank C. Carlucci;  
—Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg.

*October 8*

In the afternoon, the President returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Advisory Committee for Trade Policy and Negotiations for terms of 2 years:

*Roger J. Baccigaluppi*, of California. This is a reappointment. Since 1975 Mr. Baccigaluppi has been president and chief executive officer of Blue Diamond Growers in Sacramento.

*Donald G. Fisher*, of California. He would succeed Mary Jo Jacobi. Since 1969 Mr. Fisher has been chairman and chief executive officer of The Gap, Inc., in San Bruno, CA.

*Allen E. Murray*, of New York. He would succeed John D. Macomber. Since 1986 Mr. Murray has been president and chief operating officer for Mobil Corp. in New York City.

*Rudolph A. Oswald*, of Maryland. He would succeed Owen Bieber. Since 1976 Mr. Oswald has been the director of the department of economic research for the AFL–CIO in Washington, DC.

*Harry Evans Sloan*, of California. He would succeed Richard J. Ferris. Since 1983 Mr. Sloan has been co-chairman of the board of New World Entertainment, Ltd., in Los Angeles.

*October 11*

The President met at the White House with:  
—Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—President Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia, to discuss the withdrawal of Vietnamese occupation forces, the role of the Khmer Rouge, and a U.N. presence in Cambodia;  
—the leadership of the Reserve Officers Association;  
—Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas F. Brady, to discuss the International Monetary Fund meeting in Berlin.

*October 13*

The President met at the White House with:  
—Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—Ukrainian-American religious leaders.

In an Oval Office ceremony, the President received the Mohandas Gandhi World Peace Award from Asian-Indian Americans.

In the afternoon, the President attended a farewell reception in the Roosevelt Room for James C. Miller III, Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

In the evening, the President telephoned Vice President George Bush to congratulate him following his participation in the second Presidential candidates debate.

*October 14*

The President met at the White House with:  
—Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—the leadership of the Congress of Independent Unions;

## Appendix A / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988–89

—Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

### October 17

The President met at the White House with Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

### October 18

The President met at the White House with:  
—Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—Michel Sabbah, the Latin patriarch of Jerusalem.

### October 19

The President traveled to Columbus, Bowling Green, and Cincinnati, OH. En route from Columbus, the President telephoned John W. Wolfe, publisher of the Columbus Dispatch, who was in the hospital recovering from a heart attack.

### October 20

The President met at the White House with:  
—Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—Bettino Craxi, former Prime Minister of Italy;  
—President Roh Tae Woo of the Republic of Korea, for lunch.

In an Oval Office ceremony, the President received the Herbert Hoover biography.

In the evening, the President attended the Kiwanis International dinner honoring Mrs. Reagan at the Omni Shoreham Hotel.

### October 21

After campaigning in Raleigh, NC, and Bowling Green, KY, the President traveled to Camp David, MD, for a weekend stay.

### October 23

In the afternoon, the President returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

### October 24

The President met at the White House with:  
—Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—representatives of the Vote America Foundation, an organization which promotes voter registration among young adults.

In the afternoon, in an Oval Office ceremony, the President signed S. 2748, the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act, which was assigned Public Law No. 100–526.

Later in the afternoon, the President participated in a commemorative tree-planting ceremony sponsored by the American Association of Nurserymen on the South Grounds of the White House.

The President announced the members of the Presidential delegation to the ceremonies marking the fifth anniversary of the liberation of Grenada. The delegation will be led by Secretary of the Navy William Lockhart Ball III.

*Diana Denman*, former Republican national committee-woman for the State of Texas.

*Richard H. Melton*, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for the Caribbean and Mexico.

*Vice Adm. Joseph Metcalf III*, USN (Ret.).

*Maj. Gen. Jack B. Farris*, Chief of Staff for the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command.

*Brig. Gen. Paul E. Landers*, Director of Manpower and Organization for the U.S. Air Force Headquarters.

### October 25

The President met at the White House with:  
—Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—President Lansana Conte of Guinea;  
—Senator Rudy Boschwitz of Minnesota.

In the afternoon, in an Oval Office ceremony, the President signed H.R. 4554, concerning land acquisitions for Antietam National Battlefield, which was assigned Public Law No. 100–528.

Later in the afternoon, the President attended a farewell reception in the Roosevelt Room for Gary L. Bauer, Assistant to the President for Policy Development.

### October 26

The President met at the White House with:  
—Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

### October 28

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Commission on Railroad Retirement Reform. These are new positions.

*Richard I. Kilroy*, of Maryland. Since 1986 Mr. Kilroy has been chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association in Rockville, MD.

*David F. Bradford*, of New Jersey. Since 1985 Dr. Bradford has been an associate dean of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University in Princeton, NJ.

### November 3

The President met at the White House with:

—Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

The President attended a fundraising luncheon at the J.W. Marriott Hotel for Senator Dave Durenberger of Minnesota.

*November 4*

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the President's Committee on the National Medal of Science for terms expiring December 31, 1991:

*Roland H. Carlson*, of Washington. This is a reappointment. From 1986 to 1988, Mr. Carlson has been a product development manager for the ballistic systems division at Boeing Aerospace Co. in Seattle, WA.

*Joseph Bordogna*, of Pennsylvania. He would succeed John D. Baldeschwieler. Since 1981 Dr. Bordogna has been dean of the school of engineering and applied science at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

*November 9*

The President met at the White House with:  
—Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

In the morning, the President met with the White House staff in the Rose Garden to thank them for their service and loyalty.

In an Oval Office ceremony later in the morning, the President presented the National Security Medal to Lt. Gen. William E. Odom, USA, Director of the National Security Agency/Central Security Service.

In the afternoon, in an Oval Office ceremony, the President received diplomatic credentials from Ambassadors Ibra Deguene Ka of Senegal, Velichko Velichkov of Bulgaria, Rodolfo Rohmoser of Guatemala, Abdelaziz Hamzaoui of Tunisia, Abdul Rachman Ramly of Indonesia, George Carew of Sierra Leone, Robert B. Mbaya of Malawi, and Jukka R. Valtasaari of Finland.

*November 10*

The President met at the White House with:  
—Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—the Cabinet;  
—William H. Webster, Director of Central Intelligence.

In an Oval Office ceremony, the President received the Beyond War Foundation Award.

*November 11*

In the afternoon, the President left the White House for a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

*November 13*

In the afternoon, the President returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

*November 14*

The President met at the White House with Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

*November 15*

The President met at the White House with Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

In an Oval Office ceremony, the President received the first issue of Constitution magazine from Warren E. Burger, Chairman of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, and representatives of the Foundation for the Commemoration of the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution.

*November 16*

The President met at the White House with:  
—Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—Teddy Kollek, mayor of Jerusalem.

In an Oval Office ceremony, the President received the report entitled "Partnerships in Education Study, America's Schools: Everybody's Business—a Report to the President," from Frederick J. Ryan, Jr., Assistant to the President, Director of Presidential Appointments and Scheduling, and Director of Private Sector Initiatives; Under Secretary of Education Linus Wright; and representatives of the Education Committee of the Presidential Board of Advisors on Private Sector Initiatives.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Presidential Emergency Board No. 217, created by Executive Order 12655, effective November 7, 1988:

*Thomas Gordon Steffen Christensen*, of New York. He will serve as Chairman. Professor Christensen is currently a labor-management arbitrator and professor of law at New York University School of Law. He was born October 27, 1923.

*Thomas Francis Carey*, of New York. Dr. Carey is currently a labor-management arbitrator. He was born November 10, 1926.

## Appendix A / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988–89

*Mark Leo Kahn*, of Detroit, Michigan. Dr. Kahn is currently a labor-management arbitrator. He was born December 16, 1921.

### November 17

The President met at the White House with:  
—the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—the Vice President, for lunch.

### November 18

The President met at the White House with:  
—Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—President Hussain Mohammad Ershad of Bangladesh;  
—Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

### November 21

In the morning, the President traveled to California for the Thanksgiving holiday.

### November 22

The President recess-appointed the following individuals, whose nominations were pending when the Senate adjourned on October 22:

*Jane A. Kenny*, to be Deputy Director of ACTION. She would succeed Henry M. Ventura.

*Law W. Cramer*, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Director General of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service. This is a new position.

*William P. Albrecht*, to be a Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission for the term expiring April 13, 1993. He would succeed William E. Seale.

*Lawrence L. Lamade*, to be General Counsel of the Department of the Navy. This is a new position.

*Patrick Pizzella*, to be Deputy Under Secretary for Management at the Department of Education. He would succeed Mary McNally Rose.

*Michelle Easton*, to be Deputy Under Secretary for Intergovernmental and Interagency Affairs at the Department of Education. She would succeed Peter R. Greer.

*Charles E.M. Kolb*, to be Deputy Under Secretary for Planning, Budget, and Evaluation at the Department of Education. He would succeed Bruce M. Carnes.

*Kenneth D. Whitehead*, to be Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education at the Department of Education. He would succeed C. Ronald Kimberling.

*John R. Berg*, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Conservation and Renewable Energy). He would succeed Donna R. Fitzpatrick.

*Francis S. Ruddy*, to be General Counsel of the Department of Energy. He would succeed J. Michael Farrell.

*Margot E. Machol*, to be a Federal Trade Commissioner for the term of 7 years from September 26, 1987. She would succeed Patricia Price Bailey.

*Larry K. Mellinger*, to be United States Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank for a

term of 3 years. He would succeed Jose Manuel Casanova.

*Becky Norton Dunlop*, to be Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife at the Department of the Interior. She would succeed William P. Horn.

*Janet J. McCoy*, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior. She would succeed Richard Thomas Montoya.

*Robert H. Gentile*, to be Director of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. He would succeed Jed Dean Christensen.

*David Courtland O'Neal*, to be Assistant Secretary of Labor for Mine Safety and Health. He would succeed David A. Zegeer.

*Francis J. Duggan*, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor. He would succeed William John Maroni.

*Jerry D. Blakemore*, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor. He would succeed David M. Demarest.

*Jill Houghton Emery*, to be Director of the Women's Bureau at the Department of Labor. She would succeed Shirley Dennis.

*J. Blakeley Hall*, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation for a term expiring July 13, 1989. He would succeed Leanne Bernstein.

*Samuel W. Bogley*, to be a member of the Merit Systems Protection Board for the term of 7 years expiring March 1, 1995. He would succeed Dennis M. Devaney.

*Dennis M. Devaney*, to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board for the remainder of the term expiring December 16, 1989. He would succeed Marshall B. Babson.

*Linda Lugenia Arey*, to be a member of the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission for the term expiring April 27, 1993. She would succeed John R. Wall.

*Thomas J. Simon*, to be a member of the Railroad Retirement Board for the term of 5 years from August 29, 1987. He would succeed Robert A. Gielow.

*Mary L. Schapiro*, to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 5, 1989. She would succeed Aulana L. Peters.

*Sonia Landau*, to be Coordinator for International Communications and Information Policy, with the rank of Ambassador. She would succeed Diana Lady Dougan.

*Keith Lapham Brown*, to be Ambassador to Denmark. He would succeed Terence A. Todman.

*John Randolph Hubbard*, to be Ambassador to India. He would succeed John Gunther Dean.

*William Andreas Brown*, to be Ambassador to Israel. He would succeed Thomas R. Pickering.

*Richard Wood Boehm*, to be Ambassador to the Sultanate of Oman. He would succeed George Cranwell Montgomery.

*Gregory S. Dole*, to be an Assistant Secretary of Transportation. He would succeed Matthew V. Scocozza.

*Henry E. Hockeimer*, to be an Associate Director of the United States Information Agency. He would succeed Woodward Kingman.

### November 23

The President declared that a major disaster existed in areas of Arkansas struck by tornadoes

in November. He directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

*November 27*

In the afternoon, the President returned to the White House from California.

*November 28*

The President met at the White House with the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

In an Oval Office ceremony, the President received the official 1988 Christmas Seals of the American Lung Association from Tom and Dick Smothers, cochairs of the national Christmas Seal campaign.

The President designated the following individuals as members of the Presidential delegation to the inauguration of the President of Mexico on December 1. The delegation will be led by Secretary of State George Shultz. Upon his departure, the delegation will be led by Charles J. Pilliod, Jr., U.S. Ambassador to Mexico.

*Phillip D. Brady*, Deputy Counsel to the President.

*John D. Negroponte*, Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

*Pamela J. Turner*, Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs (Senate).

*John A. Bohn, Jr.*, Chairman of the Export-Import Bank.

*Elliott Abrams*, Assistant Secretary of State.

*Alan C. Nelson*, Commissioner for Immigration and Naturalization.

*Narendra N. Gunaji*, Commissioner of the United States section of the International Boundary and Water Commission.

*Selwa Roosevelt*, Chief of Protocol at the Department of State.

*John E. (Jeb) Bush*, son of President-elect Bush.

*Columba Bush*, daughter-in-law of President-elect Bush.

*Nancy Landon Kassebaum*, United States Senator from Kansas.

*John McCain*, United States Senator from Arizona.

*Mickey Edwards*, United States Representative from Oklahoma.

*Robert J. Lagomarsino*, United States Representative from California.

*Solomon P. Ortiz*, United States Representative from Texas.

*Edward Brennan*, chief executive officer for Sears.

*Edward Malloy*, president of Notre Dame University.

*November 29*

The President met at the White House with the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Reagan hosted the "Art in Embassies" reception in the

Residence for supporters of the program that purchases art for display in U.S. Embassies abroad.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board for terms expiring December 3, 1991:

*Robert C. Brostrom*, of Virginia. This is a reappointment. Since 1985 Mr. Brostrom has been an engineering analyst for C&P Telephone Co. in Fairfax, VA.

*Susan A. Castle*, of Arizona. She would succeed Richard Chavez. Since September 1986 Ms. Castle has been an account executive/industry consultant for AT&T in Phoenix, AZ.

*Howard E. Stone, Sr.*, of Maryland. He would succeed Lane A. Carson. Since 1979 Mr. Stone has been founder and executive director of Self Help for Hard of Hearing People, Inc., in Bethesda, MD.

*November 30*

The President met at the White House with: —the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;

—Ricardo Bofill, founder of the Cuban Human Rights Committee;

—representatives of the U.S. Savings Bonds Volunteer Committee;

—Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Reagan hosted the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library dinner in the Residence.

*December 1*

The President met at the White House with: —the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;

—members of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board;

—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno of Japan;

—the Vice President, for lunch;

—administration officials, to discuss the mid-term review of the Uruguay round of multi-lateral trade negotiations.

In the morning, in an Oval Office ceremony, the President received a Hanukkah menorah from representatives of the American Friends of Lubavitch, an organization that encourages adherence to the laws and customs of Hasidic Judaism.

The White House announced that the President sent a letter to Benazir Bhutto congratulating her on her appointment as Prime Minister of Pakistan.

## *Appendix A / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988–89*

### *December 2*

The President met at the White House with:  
—the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—philanthropist David Rockefeller;  
—members of the Advisory Committee on the Arts;  
—Pan American Airlines press charter flight attendants, to thank them for their service.

The President designated the following individuals as members of the Presidential delegation to the 25th anniversary celebration of Kenya's independence on December 12. The delegation will be led by Maureen Reagan.

*Dennis Revell*, president, Revell Communications.

*Leonard Robinson*, president, African Development Foundation.

*Ann Heuer*, chairwoman, District of Columbia Republican Party.

*Evelyn Teegen*, Republican national committeewoman, Minnesota.

*C. Payne Lucas*, director, Africare.

*Ken Brown*, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of African Affairs.

The President declared that a major disaster existed in areas of North Carolina struck by tornadoes on November 28. He directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

In the afternoon, the President left the White House for a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

### *December 4*

In the afternoon, the President returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

### *December 5*

The President met at the White House with:  
—the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

In the evening, the President attended a reception in the House Chamber at the U.S. Capitol hosted by Members of the House of Representatives.

### *December 6*

The President met at the White House with:  
—the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;

—Craig A. Nalen, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation;  
—administration officials, to discuss the upcoming meeting with Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev;  
—representatives of the Alzheimer's Association;  
—officers of the Air Force Association.

### *December 7*

The President met at the White House with the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

In the morning, President Reagan traveled to Governor's Island in New York, NY, for a meeting and luncheon with the Vice President and Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Following the luncheon, they went to Liberty Village to view New York Harbor. President Reagan then returned to Washington, DC.

### *December 8*

The President met at the White House with:  
—the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—the Vice President, for lunch;  
—the executive committee of the National Association of Manufacturers.

### *December 9*

The President met at the White House with the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

In the late afternoon, the President and Mrs. Reagan went to Camp David, MD, for a weekend stay.

### *December 10*

The White House announced that the tissue removed Friday afternoon from President Reagan's colon for biopsy was benign. The pathological diagnosis of the specimen, taken from the transverse colon, showed the tissue to be a benign adenomatous polyp. No further examinations or tests are required. The President is in excellent health.

### *December 11*

In the afternoon, the President returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

The President and Mrs. Reagan attended the taping of NBC's "A Christmas in Washington" at



the National Building Museum. While at the museum, they placed gifts under the Christmas tree for Children's Hospital.

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Reagan visited the Soviet Embassy to express their sympathy for the victims of the earthquake in Armenia.

#### *December 12*

The President met at the White House with:  
—the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—M. Alan Woods, Administrator of the Agency for International Development, to review the disaster-relief efforts for Soviet Armenia.

In an Oval Office ceremony, the President received a report from representatives of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Reagan hosted the congressional Christmas ball in the Residence.

#### *December 13*

The President met at the White House with:  
—the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—William H. Webster, Director of Central Intelligence.

#### *December 14*

The President met at the White House with:  
—the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—Presidential advisers on private sector initiatives;  
—the Vice President, for lunch;  
—Secretary of State George P. Shultz;  
—Lloyd N. Cutler, Chairman of the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries.

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Reagan hosted a Christmas party in the Residence for members of the press corps.

#### *December 15*

The President met at the White House with:  
—the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—national officers of the Future Farmers of America.

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Reagan hosted a Christmas party in the Residence for members of the press corps.

#### *December 16*

The President met at the White House with:  
—the Vice President, Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

The White House announced that the Aggregate Report on Personnel for fiscal year 1988 was transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate.

#### *December 19*

The President met at the White House with:  
—the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—Russian Orthodox Church leaders.

In the morning, the President attended a reception in the Indian Treaty Room of the Old Executive Office Building for Citizens Against Government Waste.

In the evening, the President hosted a Christmas party in the Residence for the members of the White House staff.

#### *December 20*

The President met at the White House with the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

In the evening, the President hosted a Christmas party in the Residence for members of the White House senior staff.

#### *December 21*

The President met at the White House with:  
—the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—the Cabinet;  
—Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

#### *December 22*

The President met at the White House with:  
—the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—President Eric Arturo Henríquez Delvalle of Panama;

## Appendix A / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988–89

—U.S. Ambassadors Richard W. Boehm (Oman), William A. Brown (Israel), Leonard Spearman (Rwanda), and Daniel Terra (Ambassador at Large for Cultural Affairs), prior to their departure for their overseas posts; —the Vice President, for lunch.

In the afternoon, the President hosted a Christmas party in the Residence.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council for terms expiring January 15, 1994:

*Michael H. Moskow*, of Illinois. Since 1986 Mr. Moskow has been vice president of strategy and business development for Premark International, Inc., in Deerfield, IL.

*Sanford C. Sigoloff*, of California. He would succeed Ingeborg G. Mukasch. Since 1982 Mr. Sigoloff has been chairman, president, and chief executive officer of Wickes Cos., Inc., in Santa Monica, CA.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the National Commission on Superconductivity. These are new positions.

*Ernest Ambler*, of Virginia. Since 1978 Dr. Ambler has been director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology at the Department of Commerce in Gaithersburg, MD.

*Michael R. Darby*, of Texas. Since 1986 Dr. Darby has been Assistant Secretary (Economic Policy) at the Department of the Treasury in Washington, DC.

*Ralph Edward Gomory*, of New York. Since 1986 Dr. Gomory has been senior vice president for science and technology for the IBM Corp. in Armonk, NY.

*David W. McCall*, of New Jersey. Since 1973 Dr. McCall has been director of the chemical research lab for AT&T Bell Laboratories in Murray Hill, NJ.

*Thomas G. Moore*, of California. Since 1985 Dr. Moore has been a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers in Washington, DC.

*Richard S. Nicholson*, of Virginia. Since 1985 Dr. Nicholson has been assistant director for mathematical and physical sciences at the National Science Foundation in Washington, DC.

*Martin M. Sokoloski*, of Maryland. Since 1979 Dr. Sokoloski has been manager for sensor and communications technology at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration headquarters in Washington, DC.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Advisory Committee of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. These are new positions.

*Louis William Barnett*, of California. Since 1982 Mr. Barnett has served as the political director of Citizens for the Republic in Santa Monica, CA.

*William C. Cassell*, of Ohio. Since 1980 Mr. Cassell has been the president of Heidelberg College in Tiffin, OH.

*Gloria S. Hom*, of California. Since 1979 Ms. Hom has been the chairperson of the economic department at Mission College in Santa Clara, CA.

*Mary Jane Martinez*, of Florida. Since 1986 Ms. Martinez has served as the first lady of Florida in Tallahassee, FL.

*James C. Roberts*, of Virginia. Since 1984 Mr. Roberts has served as the president of the American Studies Center in Washington, DC.

*Eileen C. Schouweiler*, of Nevada. Since 1980 Ms. Schouweiler has served as a Republican national committeewoman for the State of Nevada in Reno, NV.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Federal Service Impasses Panel for terms expiring January 10, 1994:

*Roy M. Brewer*, of California. He will serve as Chairman and member. This is a reappointment. Since 1977 Mr. Brewer has been a consultant with the International Sound Technician Union in Studio City, CA.

*Susan S. Robfogel*, of New York. This is a reappointment. Since 1985 Mrs. Robfogel has been a partner with Nixon, Hargrave, Devans & Doyle in Rochester, NY.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the National Advisory Committee on Semiconductors. These are new positions.

*John A. Armstrong*, of New York. Since 1987 Dr. Armstrong has been vice president and director of research for the IBM Corp. in Yorktown Heights, NY.

*Jerry R. Junkins*, of Texas. Since 1988 Mr. Junkins has been chairman, president, and chief executive officer of Texas Instruments, Inc., in Dallas, TX.

*C.E. Sporck*, of California. Since 1967 Mr. Sporck has been president, chief executive officer, and director of the National Semiconductor Corp. in Santa Clara, CA.

*James G. Treybig*, of California. Since 1974 Mr. Treybig has been president and chief executive officer for Tandem Computers, Inc., in Cupertino, CA.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the National Commission on Child and Youth Deaths. These are new positions.

*Mary K. Deyampert*, of North Carolina. Since 1987 Ms. Deyampert has been director of the division of social services for the State of North Carolina.

*Edward D. DiPrete*, of Rhode Island. Since 1984 Governor DiPrete has served as Governor of the State of Rhode Island.

*Stanley C. Grant*, of Kansas. Since 1987 Mr. Grant has served as the secretary of health and environment for the State of Kansas.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the President's Commission on Catastrophic Nuclear Accidents:

*Steve C. Griffith, Jr.*, of North Carolina. Upon appointment he will be designated Chairperson. Since 1975

## *Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988–89 / Appendix A*

Mr. Griffith has served as senior vice president and general counsel at Duke Power Co. in Charlotte, NC. *Gerald Gene Fain*, of Virginia. Since 1988 Mr. Fain has been an independent consultant for government relations and energy in Alexandria, VA.

*S.R. Foley Jr.*, of Maryland. Since 1988 Mr. Foley has been the principal of the Quest Group in Washington, DC.

*Theodore J. Garrish*, of Michigan. Since 1987 Mr. Garrish has been an Assistant Secretary for Nuclear Energy at the Department of Energy in Washington, DC.

*William F. Kennedy*, of Connecticut. Since 1983 Mr. Kennedy has been a lawyer with Hunton & Williams in Washington, DC.

*Raymond W. Stahl*, of Connecticut. Mr. Stahl was with the Travelers Insurance Co. until he retired this year.

The President made the following recess appointments:

*Michael Ussery*, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Kingdom of Morocco.

*John C. Duncan*, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation for a term expiring October 6, 1992. He would succeed Louis Guerrero Nogales.

*George Tyron Harding IV*, to be a member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences for the remainder of the term expiring May 1, 1989. He would succeed Francis Carter Coleman.

*Chandler L. van Orman*, to be Administrator of the Economic Regulatory Administration. He would succeed Marshall A. Staunton.

*Patricia Mayes Hines*, to be Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement, Department of Education. She would succeed Chester Evans Finn, Jr.

*Philip Lawrence Christenson*, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development. He would succeed Julia Chang Bloch.

*William G. Goetz*, to be a member of the National Advisory Council on Educational Research and Improvement for a term expiring September 30, 1990. He would succeed Onalee McGraw.

The following-named persons to be members of the National Advisory Council on Educational Research and Improvement for terms expiring September 30, 1991:

*Donald M. Clark*, who would succeed Donald Barr.

*Carl M. Kuttler, Jr.*, who would succeed Joan M. Gubbins.

*F. Clifton White*, to be a member of the Advisory Board for Radio Broadcasting to Cuba for a term of 2 years. This is a new position.

*Arch Madsen*, to be a member of the Board for International Broadcasting for the remainder of the term expiring May 20, 1989. He would succeed Lilla Burt Cummings Tower.

*John F. Cogan*, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget. He would succeed Joseph Robert Wright, Jr.

The following-named persons to be members of the Boards of Trustees of the Federal Hospital

Insurance Trust Fund, the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund, and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund for terms of 4 years:

*Mary Falvey Fuller*, reappointment.

*Suzanne Denbo Jaffe*, reappointment.

*George James Benston*, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation. This is a new position.

*Kathleen Day Koch*, to be General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority for a term of 5 years. She would succeed Dennis M. Devaney.

*Delba Winthrop*, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation for a term of 4 years. This is a new position.

The following-named persons to be members of the Board of Trustees of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation for terms of 6 years:

*Lance Banning*, new position.

*Joan R. Challinor*, new position.

*Elinor H. Swaim*, to be a member of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science for the remainder of the term expiring July 19, 1989. She would succeed Patricia Barbour.

The following-named persons to be members of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science for terms expiring July 19, 1993:

*Wanda L. Forbes*, reappointment.

*Margaret Phelan*, reappointment.

*Charles E. Reid*. He would succeed Bessie Boehm Moore.

*Ewen M. Wilson*, an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the National Consumer Cooperative Bank for a term of 3 years. He would succeed Robert L. Thompson.

The following-named persons to be members of the National Council on Disability for the remainder of the terms expiring September 17, 1989:

*John A. Gannon*. He would succeed Harry J. Sutcliffe.

*George H. Oberle, Jr.* He would succeed Carolyn L. Vash.

*Margaret Chase Hager*, to be a member of the National Council on Disability for a term expiring September 17, 1990. She would succeed John S. Erthein.

*Earl Roger Mandle*, to be a member of the National Council on the Arts for a term expiring September 3, 1994. He would succeed Raymond J. Learsy.

The following-named persons to be members of the National Council on the Humanities for terms expiring January 26, 1994:

*Gary L. McDowell*. He would succeed Rita Ricardo-Campbell.

*Jeanne J. Smoot*. She would succeed Ellis Sandoz.

## Appendix A / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988–89

The following-named persons to be members of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for terms expiring May 10, 1994:

*Arden L. Bement, Jr.* He would succeed Robert F. Gilkeson.

*D. Allan Bromley.* He would succeed Charles E. Hess.

*Clarence J. Brown,* to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation for a term expiring December 17, 1990. He would succeed Richard F. Hohlt.

*Frederick N. Khedouri,* to be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation for a term expiring December 31, 1990. He would succeed David F. Goldberg.

The following-named persons to be members of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council for terms of one year expiring October 6, 1989. These are new positions.

*Peter L. Boynton.*

*Robert W. Hazlett.*

*Creighton E. Mershon, Sr.*

*John J. Petillo.*

*Alice Roxana Thompson.*

*Colleen Toy White.*

The following-named persons to be members of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council for terms of 2 years expiring October 6, 1990. These are new positions.

*John Bigelow.*

*Marc L. Holtzman.*

*Maureen O'Hara.*

*Josephine K. Olsen.*

*Gary Dale Robinson.*

*Sue Wagner.*

The President also announced his intention to nominate the above individuals to these positions when the Senate convenes on January 3, 1989.

### December 23

The President and Mrs. Reagan traveled to their ranch in Santa Barbara County, CA.

### December 29

The President and Mrs. Reagan traveled from Los Angeles, CA, to the home of Walter and Leonore Annenberg in Palm Springs, where they stayed until January 2.

### January 3

In the morning, the President received a telephone call from the congressional leadership. He thanked them, welcomed them back, and extended best wishes to the newly elected Members of the 101st Congress.

The President transmitted the following reports to the Congress:

—the ninth annual report of the Department of Energy for calendar year 1987;

—the sixth biennial National Urban Policy Report;

—the 18th annual report on hazardous materials transportation for calendar year 1987;

—the 17th annual report of the President on Federal Advisory Committees for fiscal year 1988;

—a report on the activities of the U.S. Government in the United Nations and its affiliated agencies during calendar year 1987;

—the 29th annual report on the Trade Agreements Program, 1988;

—the 18th annual report of the Department of Transportation for fiscal year 1984.

### January 5

In the afternoon, the President returned to Washington, DC, following his stay in California.

### January 6

The President met at the White House with the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations for terms of 2 years:

*James J. Snyder,* of New York. He would succeed Philip B. Elfstrom. Since 1988 Mr. Snyder has been president of the National Association of Counties in Washington, DC.

*Sandra R. Smoley,* of California. This is a reappointment. Since 1972 Ms. Smoley has been a supervisor (3rd District) on the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors in California.

*Karen Spencer,* of Virginia. She would succeed Andrew H. Card, Jr. Since 1988 Ms. Spencer has been Deputy Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs at the White House in Washington, DC.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council for terms expiring January 15, 1994:

*William E. Brock III,* of Tennessee. He would succeed Steven A. Ludsin. Senator Brock is currently president of William Brock Associates in Washington, DC.

*Arie L. Kopelman,* of New York. He would succeed Bernard S. Raskas. Since 1985 Mr. Kopelman has been president and chief operating officer for Chanel, Inc., in New York City.

*Benjamin Meed,* of New York. This is a reappointment. Since 1983 Mr. Meed has been president of the American Gathering of Jewish Holocaust Survivors in New York City.

*Edward H. Rosen,* of Pennsylvania. This is a reappointment. Since 1985 Mr. Rosen has been chairman of Raymond Rosen and Co. in Conshohocken, PA.

*January 8*

In the afternoon, the President returned to the White House following elective hand surgery at Walter Reed Army Medical Center on January 7.

*January 9*

The President met at the White House with:  
—the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—members of the Presidential Foundation staff.

In the afternoon, the President visited the Japanese Embassy to express his sympathy to the Japanese people on the death of Emperor Hirohito and to sign the condolence book on behalf of the American people.

*January 10*

The President met at the White House with:  
—the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—President José Simon Azcona Hoyo of Honduras.

In the afternoon, the President attended a luncheon at the Washington Hotel with members of the “Hangtown Fry,” an organization of individuals who worked for the President when he was Governor of California.

In the evening, the President hosted a dinner in the Residence for members of the Cabinet and their spouses.

The President received the final report of the President’s Interagency Drought Policy Committee entitled “The Drought of 1988.”

The President received the annual report of the Council of Economic Advisers.

*January 11*

The President met at the White House with:  
—the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—economic advisers;  
—Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

In an Oval Office ceremony, the President received the report of the Export Now Advisory Committee.

*January 12*

The President met at the White House with:  
—the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;

—the Vice President, for lunch.

In the evening, the President hosted a dinner in the Residence for the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Foundation.

*January 13*

The President met at the White House with:  
—the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—representatives of the Laymen’s National Bible Association.

In the afternoon, the President traveled to New York, NY, to attend the Knights of Malta dinner.

The President declared that a major disaster existed in the State of Illinois as a result of severe storms and tornadoes which began on January 7. He directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide funds to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of Presidential Emergency Board No. 218, created by Executive Order 12664, effective January 7, 1989:

*Robert Julius Ables*, of Virginia. He will serve as Chairman. Mr. Ables is currently an attorney with Robert J. Ables Law Office in Washington, DC.

*Herbert Fishgold*, of Virginia. Mr. Fishgold is currently a labor-management arbitrator in Washington, DC.

*Robert Edward Peterson*, of New York. Mr. Peterson is currently a labor-management arbitrator in New York.

*January 14*

In the afternoon, the President left the White House for a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

*January 15*

In the afternoon, the President returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

*January 17*

The President met at the White House with the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

In an Oval Office ceremony, the President received the Timmie Award from representatives of the Touchdown Club in recognition of his inspirational leadership and extraordinary contributions to the United States.

The White House announced that Frank Cavanaugh, the first Executive Director of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, received the President’s Award for Distinguished

## Appendix A / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988–89

Federal Civilian Service from Constance Horner, Director of the Office of Personnel Management.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the National Commission on Superconductivity. These are new positions.

*Praveen Chaudhari*, of New York. Since 1982 Mr. Chaudhari has been a vice president of science at the T.J. Watson Center of the IBM Corp. in Yorktown Heights, NY.

*William M. Fairbank*, of California. From 1984 to 1988, Dr. Fairbank has been a professor of physics at Stanford University in Stanford, CA.

*Donna R. Fitzpatrick*, of the District of Columbia. Since 1988 Miss Fitzpatrick has been Under Secretary at the Department of Energy in Washington, DC.

*Theodore H. Geballe*, of California. Since 1968 Dr. Geballe has been a professor of applied physics at the department of applied physics at Stanford University in Stanford, CA.

*George A. Keyworth II*, of the District of Columbia. Dr. Keyworth is currently director of research for the Hudson Institute in Indianapolis, IN.

*Alan Schriesheim*, of Illinois. Since 1984 Dr. Schriesheim has been director of the Argonne National Laboratory in Argonne, IL.

*Arthur W. Sleight*, of Pennsylvania. Since 1982 Dr. Sleight has been research manager for E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. of the Du Pont Experimental Station in Wilmington, DE.

*Edward Teller*, of California. Since 1975 Dr. Teller has been a university professor emeritus at the University of California, and a consultant at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

### January 18

The President met at the White House with: —the Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; —Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

The White House announced that the President would maintain an office in the Fox Plaza building in the Century City section of Los Angeles, CA, beginning on January 20. Serving on the President's staff will be:

*Frederick J. Ryan, Jr.*, Chief of Staff. Mr. Ryan currently serves as Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Appointments and Scheduling and Director of the Office of Private Sector Initiatives. He worked on the 1980 Reagan Presidential campaign and joined the White House staff in February 1982. Mr. Ryan is an attorney from Los Angeles, CA.

*Kathleen Osborne*, Executive Assistant to President Reagan. Ms. Osborne currently serves as Assistant to the President and Personal Secretary to the President. Ms. Osborne served on Governor and Mrs. Reagan's staff in Sacramento and joined the White House staff in October 1981. She is from Sacramento, CA.

*Mark Weinberg*, Director of Public Affairs. Mr. Weinberg currently serves as Special Assistant to the President and Assistant Press Secretary. He worked on the

1980 Reagan Presidential campaign and joined the White House staff in January 1981. He is from Cleveland, OH.

*Alexandra Warfield*, Director of Scheduling and Planning. Ms. Warfield currently serves as Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of Presidential Appointments and Scheduling. She joined the White House staff in January 1986 and is from Alexandria, VA.

In addition, there will be clerical and administrative staff support in the office.

The mailing address for President Reagan's office will be:

11000 Wilshire Boulevard  
Los Angeles, California 90024

In the afternoon, the President awarded the Presidential Citizens Medal to the following individuals in the Residence:

*David Abshire*  
*Richard Armitage*  
*Arnold O. Beckman*  
*James Scott Brady*  
*William F. Buckley, Jr.*  
*Chester A. Crocker*  
*Arthur B. Culvahouse, Jr.*  
*Kenneth M. Duberstein*  
*Edwin J. Feulner, Jr.*  
*Max M. Fisher*  
*Malcolm S. Forbes*  
*Donald R. Fortier* (posthumously)  
*Dorothy I. Height*  
*John S. Herrington*  
*Charlton Heston*  
*Donald Paul Hodel*  
*Herman Kahn* (posthumously)  
*Max M. Kampelman*  
*Russell Kirk*  
*John O. Marsh, Jr.*  
*Ann McLaughlin*  
*Samuel R. Pierce, Jr.*  
*Colin L. Powell*  
*Arnold Lewis Raphel* (posthumously)  
*Rozanne L. Ridgway*  
*Edward L. Rowny*  
*Stuart K. Spencer*  
*William H. Taft, IV*  
*Edward Teller*  
*Richard H. Truly*  
*Armando Valladares*  
*Vernon A. Walters*  
*John C. Whitehead*  
*Charles Z. Wick*  
*Joseph R. Wright, Jr.*

The President appointed the following individuals to be members of the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board. These are new positions.

*For a term of 4 years expiring April 19, 1992:*

*Don U. Deere*, of Florida. Upon appointment he will be designated Chairman. Dr. Deere is currently an international consultant and an adjunct professor of civil engineering and geology at the University of Florida.

*Clarence R. Allen*, of California. Since 1964 Dr. Allen has been a professor of geology and geophysics for the seismological laboratory at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, CA.

*John E. Cantlon*, of Michigan. Since 1975 Dr. Cantlon has been vice president for research and graduate studies and dean of the graduate school at Michigan State University in East Lansing, MI.

*Melvin W. Carter*, of Georgia. Dr. Carter is professor emeritus at the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta, GA.

*Donald Langmuir*, of Colorado. Since 1978 Dr. Langmuir has been a professor of geochemistry in the department of chemistry and geochemistry at the Colorado School of Mines in Golden, CO.

*For a term of 2 years expiring April 19, 1990:*

*D. Warner North*, of California. Since 1977 Dr. North has been a consultant with Decision Focus, Inc., in Los Altos, CA.

*Dennis L. Price*, of Virginia. Since 1983 Dr. Price has been a professor in the department of industrial engineering and operations research and director of safety projects office for Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Blacksburg, VA.

*Ellis D. Verink*, of Florida. Since 1986 Dr. Verink has been a professor of metallurgy in the materials science and engineering department of the University of Florida in Gainesville, FL.

The President appointed the following individuals to be members of the President's Commission on Catastrophic Nuclear Accidents:

*Kenneth R. Feinberg*, of Maryland. This is a new position. Since 1980 Mr. Feinberg has been an attorney with Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays and Hunter in Washington, DC.

*Norman C. Rasmussen*, of Massachusetts. This is a new position. Since 1956 Dr. Rasmussen has been a McAfee professor of engineering and a professor of nuclear engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, MA.

The President appointed the following individuals to be members of the Federal Council on Aging for terms of 3 years:

*June Allyson*, of California. She would succeed Edna Bonn Russell. Since 1944 Ms. Allyson has been an actress with the Jerico Group in Los Angeles, CA.

*Norman E. Wymbs*, of Florida. He would succeed Albert Lee Smith, Jr. Mr. Wymbs is currently an independent businessman in Boca Raton, FL.

*Ingrid Azvedo*, of California. She will be redesignated Chairperson. Mrs. Azvedo has been involved in various civic, community, and political organizations.

The President appointed the following individuals to be members of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council for terms expiring January 15, 1994:

*Marshall Erzalow*, of California. He would succeed Aloysius A. Mazewski. Since 1972 Mr. Erzalow has been

president of Marshall S. Erzalow & Associates in Reseda, CA.

*Hadassah Rosensaft*, of Massachusetts. This is a reappointment. Mrs. Rosensaft and her family were detained in Nazi concentration camps during World War II, where many of her family members perished. She served on the President's Commission on the Holocaust, 1978-1979.

The President appointed the following individuals to be members of the National Commission on Superconductivity. These are new positions.

*H. Kent Bowen*, of Massachusetts. Since 1981 Dr. Bowen has been a Ford professor of engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, MA, and is currently codirector of MIT's Joint Sloan School of Management and Engineering Research Education Program.

*John B. Goodenough*, of Texas. Since 1986 Dr. Goodenough has been a professor of engineering at the University of Texas in Austin.

*K. Theodore Hartwig, Jr.*, of Texas. Since 1986 Dr. Hartwig has been associate professor in the department of mechanical engineering at Texas A&M University in College Station, TX.

*Siegfried S. Hecker*, of New Mexico. Since 1986 Dr. Hecker has been director of the Los Alamos National Laboratory in Los Alamos, NM.

*Stephen J. Markman*, of Virginia. Since 1985 Mr. Markman has been Assistant Attorney General in the Office of Legal Policy at the Department of Justice.

*Irving Shain*, of Connecticut. Since 1987 Dr. Shain has been vice president and chief scientist of the Olin Corp. in Stamford, CT.

The President appointed the following individuals to be members of the National Advisory Committee on Semiconductors:

*Norman R. Augustine*, of Maryland. This is a new position. Since 1988 Mr. Augustine has been chairman and chief executive officer for Martin Marietta Corp. in Bethesda, MD.

*Robert W. Galvin*, of Illinois. This is a new position. Mr. Galvin is currently chairman of the Board of Motorola, Inc., in Chicago, IL.

The President appointed the following individuals to be members of the National Afro-American History and Culture Commission for terms expiring January 18, 1993. These are reappointments.

*Theophilus W. Mungen, Jr.*, of Washington. Since 1988 Mr. Mungen has been a center standard officer of the job corps program of MTC Corp., Inc., in Sedro Woolley, WA.

*Lucy Phelps Patterson*, of Texas. Since 1988 Mrs. Patterson has been president and chief executive officer for Educational Transformation, Inc., in Colleyville, TX.

#### *January 19*

The President met at the White House with:  
—The Vice President; Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President; and Colin L.

*Appendix A / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988–89*

Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;  
—White House telephone operators.

In an Oval Office ceremony, the President presented the Presidential Citizens Medal to Vernon Walters.

In the afternoon, the President hosted a luncheon in the Residence for recipients of the Medal of Freedom.

The President appointed the following individuals to be members of the National Advisory Council on Indian Education for terms expiring September 29, 1991:

*Jim Shore*, of Florida. This is a reappointment. Since 1982 Mr. Shore has been general counsel for the Seminole Tribe of Florida.

*Darius K. St. Paul*, of Washington. He would succeed Robert Youngdeer. Since 1988 Mr. St. Paul has been superintendent for the Paschal Sherman Indian School in Omak, WA.



## Appendix B—Nominations Submitted to the Senate

*The following list does not include promotions of members of the Uniformed Services, nominations to the Service Academies, or nominations of Foreign Service officers.*

### *Submitted July 6*

Charles A. Gillespie, Jr.,  
of California, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Chile.

William H. Twaddell,  
of Rhode Island, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Marvin J. Garbis,  
of Maryland, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland, vice Joseph H. Young, retired.

Elizabeth Anne Moler,  
of Virginia, to be a member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for a term expiring October 20, 1991, vice Charles G. Stalon, term expired.

Charles G. Stalon,  
of Illinois, to be a member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for the remainder of the term expiring October 20, 1989, vice C.M. Naeve, resigned.

Noreen C. Thomas,  
of Washington, to be a member of the National Advisory Council on Educational Research and Improvement for a term expiring September 30, 1991 (reappointment).

Robert S. Muller,  
of Michigan, to be a member of the National Council on the Handicapped for a term expiring September 17, 1991 (reappointment).

James G. Stearns,  
of Nevada, to be a Director of the Securities

Investor Protection Corporation for a term expiring December 31, 1991 (reappointment).

### *Submitted July 8*

Salvatore R. Martoche,  
of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice Francis Anthony Keating II.

B. Kent Burton,  
of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere, vice James Curtis Mack II, resigned.

Richard C. Houseworth,  
of Arizona, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for a term of 4 years, expiring January 20, 1991, vice Richard W. Heldridge, resigned.

The following-named persons to be members of the Board of Trustees of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation for terms of 6 years (new positions):

Joan R. Challinor, of the District of Columbia.  
Betty Southard Murphy, of Virginia.

Brenda Premo,  
of California, to be a member of the National Council on the Handicapped for a term expiring September 17, 1991 (reappointment).

Don E. Newquist,  
of Texas, to be a member of the United States International Trade Commission for a term expiring December 16, 1997 (reappointment).

### *Withdrawn July 8*

Salvatore R. Martoche,  
of New York, to be a member of the National Mediation Board for the term expiring July 1, 1991, vice Helen M. Witt, term expiring, which was sent to the Senate on April 20, 1988.

### *Submitted July 11*

John O. Colvin,  
of Virginia, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court for a term expiring 15 years after he takes office, vice Samuel B. Sterrett, retired.

*Appendix B / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988–89*

*Submitted July 13*

Wilford W. Johansen,  
of California, to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board for the term of 5 years expiring August 27, 1993 (reappointment).

*Submitted July 25*

Richard L. Thornburgh,  
of Pennsylvania, to be Attorney General.

Milton L. Lohr,  
of California, to be Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition (new position).

Robert Leon Jordan,  
of Tennessee, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee, vice Robert L. Taylor, retired.

Mildred M. Edwards,  
of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of 15 years, vice Frank E. Schwelb, elevated.

Vernon A. Walters,  
of Florida, to be a Representative of the United States of America to the 43d Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Joseph F. Salgado,  
of California, to be the Representative of the United States of America to the 32d Session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Carol C. Adelman,  
of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development, vice Charles W. Greenleaf, Jr., resigned.

Jose A. Costa, Jr.,  
of Florida, to be a member of the Advisory Board for Radio Broadcasting to Cuba for a term expiring October 27, 1990, vice Jose Luis Rodriguez, term expired.

Robert H. Mattson,  
of Oregon, to be a member of the National Advisory Council on Educational Research and Improvement for a term expiring September 30, 1991 (reappointment).

Donald Kagan,  
of Connecticut, to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 1994, vice Gertrude Himmelfarb, term expired.

The following-named persons to be members of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for terms expiring May 10, 1994:

D. Allan Bromley, of Connecticut, vice Charles E. Hess, term expired.

Daniel C. Drucker, of Florida, vice William F. Miller, term expired.

*Withdrawn July 26*

Robert Roberto, Jr.,  
of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York, vice Henry Bramwell, retired, which was sent to the Senate on November 24, 1987.

*Submitted July 27*

Thomas M. Boyd,  
of Virginia, to be an Assistant Attorney General, vice John R. Bolton, reassigned.

Douglas W. Kmiec,  
of Indiana, to be an Assistant Attorney General, vice Charles J. Cooper.

Noreen T. Skagen,  
of Washington, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Washington for the term of 4 years, vice Eugene M. Corr, term expired.

Renald P. Morani,  
of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Veterans Administration, vice Frank Saburo Sato, resigned.

Marjorie B. Kampelman,  
of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Advisory Board for Radio Broadcasting to Cuba for a term expiring December 20, 1991 (reappointment).

Sam E. Keith, Jr.,  
of Texas, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation for a term of 4 years (new position).

Delba Winthrop,  
of Massachusetts, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation for a term of 4 years (new position).

The following-named persons to be members of the National Council on the Arts for terms expiring September 3, 1994:

Phyllis Curtin, of Massachusetts, vice Samuel Lipman, term expiring.

Mel Harris, of California, vice George L. Schaefer, term expiring.

Wendy W. Luers, of New York, vice Robert Stack, term expiring.

Kevin Roche, of Connecticut, vice William Laurens Van Alen, term expiring.

Jocelyn Levi Straus, of Texas, vice Celeste Holm, term expiring.

The following-named persons to be Representative and Alternative Representatives of the United States of America to the 43d Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations:

*Representative:*

Pearl Bailey, of Arizona.

*Alternative Representatives:*

Noel Gross, of New Jersey.

Lester B. Korn, of California.

Hugh Montgomery, of Virginia.

*Submitted July 28*

D. Brooks Smith, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, vice Carol Los Mansmann, elevated.

*Submitted August 1*

James E. Goodby, of New Hampshire, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Greece.

Sonia Landau, of New York, to be Coordinator for International Communications and Information Policy, with the rank of Ambassador, vice Diana Lady Dougan, resigned.

*Submitted August 2*

Roberts T. Jones, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor, vice Roger Dale Semerad, resigned.

Lawrence J. Jensen, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, vice Francis S. Blake.

Marvin Hamlisch, of New York, to be a member of the National Council on the Arts, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, for a term expiring September 3, 1994, vice Allen Drury, term expiring.

*Submitted August 3*

Jay C. Waldman, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, vice Daniel H. Huyett III, retired.

Clair W. Burgener, of California, to be a member of the Board for International Broadcasting for a term expiring April 28, 1991 (reappointment).

Donald M. Clark, of New York, to be a member of the National Advisory Council on Educational Research and Improvement for a term expiring September 30, 1991, vice Donald Barr, term expiring.

*Submitted August 5*

John David Davenport, of Oklahoma, to be a member of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board for a term of 3 years (reappointment).

Sam Epstein Angel, of Arkansas, to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission for a term of 9 years (reappointment).

Edwin J. Feulner, Jr., of Virginia, to be a member of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy for a term expiring July 1, 1991 (reappointment).

*Submitted August 9*

Lando W. Zech, of Virginia, to be an Alternate Representative of the United States of America to the 32d Session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Victor Blanco, of California, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation for a term expiring September 20, 1994 (reappointment).

Frederick N. Khedouri, of the District of Columbia, to be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation for a term expiring December 31, 1990, vice David F. Goldberg, term expired.

The following-named persons to be members of the Board of Directors of the State Justice Institute for terms expiring September 17, 1991:

Daniel John Meador, of Virginia (reappointment).

Clement Clay Torbert, Jr., of Alabama (reappointment).

## *Appendix B / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988–89*

The following-named persons to be members of the Board of Directors of the United States Institute of Peace for terms expiring January 19, 1993:

John Norton Moore, of Virginia (reappointment).  
Dennis L. Bark, of California (reappointment).  
Evron M. Kirkpatrick, of Maryland (reappointment).  
Allen Weinstein, of the District of Columbia (reappointment).

### *Submitted August 10*

Thomas C. Griscom,  
of Tennessee, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Communications Satellite Corporation until the date of the annual meeting of the Corporation in 1991, vice Neal B. Freeman, term expired.

Evan Griffith Galbraith,  
of Connecticut, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation for a term expiring December 17, 1990 (reappointment).

Thomas J. Healey,  
of New Jersey, to be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation for a term expiring December 31, 1991 (reappointment).

Henry E. Hockeimer,  
of Michigan, to be an Associate Director of the United States Information Agency, vice Woodward Kingman, resigned.

Bert H. Mackie,  
of Oklahoma, to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service for the term expiring December 8, 1997, vice J.H. Taylor McConnell, term expiring.

Nicholas F. Brady,  
of New Jersey, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

Lauro F. Cavazos,  
of Texas, to be Secretary of Education.

Michael Novak,  
of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board of International Broadcasting for a term expiring April 28, 1991 (reappointment).

J. Blakeley Hall,  
of Texas, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation for a term expiring July 13, 1989, vice Leanne Bernstein, term expired.

The following-named persons to be members of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board for the terms indicated:

### *For a term of 2 years:*

Stephen E. Bell, of Virginia, vice V. Shannon Clyne, term expired.

### *For a term of 3 years:*

James H. Atkins, of Arkansas, vice Robert A.G. Monks, term expired.

### *Submitted August 11*

The following-named persons to be Alternate Representatives of the United States of America to the 32d Session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency:

Bruce K. Chapman, of Washington.  
Richard T. Kennedy, of the District of Columbia.

Guy G. Hurlbutt,  
of Idaho, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, vice J. Blaine Anderson, deceased.

J. Joseph Lydon,  
of Massachusetts, to be a member of the Federal Labor Relations Authority for a term of 5 years expiring July 1, 1990, vice Henry Bowen Frazier III, resigned.

Elinor H. Swaim,  
of North Carolina, to be a member of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science for the remainder of the term expiring July 19, 1989, vice Patricia Barbour, resigned.

Jeanne J. Smoot,  
of North Carolina, to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, for a term expiring January 26, 1994, vice Ellis Sandoz, term expired.

Arnold L. Steinberg,  
of California, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the National Institute of Building Sciences for a term expiring September 7, 1991 (reappointment).

Arden L. Bement, Jr.,  
of Ohio, to be a member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 1994, vice Robert F. Gilkeson, term expired.

James R. Curtiss,  
of Maryland, to be a member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for a term of 5 years ex-

piring June 30, 1993, vice Frederick M. Bernthal, resigned.

John F. Daffron, Jr., of Virginia, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the State Justice Institute for a term expiring September 17, 1991 (reappointment).

The following-named persons to be members of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council for the terms indicated:

*For terms of 1 year expiring October 6, 1988 (new positions):*

John Bigelow, of Idaho.  
Marc L. Holtzman, of Pennsylvania.  
Maureen O'Hara, of Florida.  
Josephine K. Olsen, of Maryland.  
Sue Wagner, of Nevada.

*For terms of 2 years expiring October 6, 1990 (reappointments):*

John Bigelow, of Idaho.  
Marc L. Holtzman, of Pennsylvania.  
Maureen O'Hara, of Florida.  
Josephine K. Olsen, of Maryland.  
Sue Wagner, of Nevada.

*For terms of 2 years expiring October 6, 1989 (new positions):*

Peter L. Boynton, of Virginia.  
Robert W. Hazlett, of the District of Columbia.  
Creighton E. Mershon, Sr., of Kentucky.  
John J. Petillo, of New Jersey.  
Alice Roxana Thompson, of Virginia.  
Colleen Toy White, of California.

#### *Submitted September 7*

Robert Bigger Oakley, of Louisiana, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career-Minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

Patricia Mary Byrne, of Ohio, to be an Alternate Representative of the United States of America to the 43d Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Francis S. Ruddy, of Texas, to be General Counsel of the Department of Energy, vice J. Michael Farrell, resigned.

#### *Submitted September 8*

John Randolph Hubbard, of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to India.

The following-named persons to be Representatives and an Alternate Representative of the United States of America to the 43d Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations:

#### *Representatives:*

Rudy Boschwitz, United States Senator from the State of Minnesota  
Christopher J. Dodd, United States Senator from the State of Connecticut.

#### *Alternate Representative:*

Arthur Schneier, of New York.

Nicholas F. Brady, of New Jersey, to be United States Governor of the International Monetary Fund for a term of 5 years; United States Governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a term of 5 years; United States Governor of the Inter-American Development Bank for a term of 5 years; United States Governor of the African Development Bank for a term of 5 years; United States Governor of the Asian Development Bank; and United States Governor of the African Development Fund.

Karen R. Keesling, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, vice Tidal W. McCoy, resigned.

Janet J. McCoy, of Oregon, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior, vice Richard Thomas Montoya, resigned.

Mary T. Goedde, of Ohio, to be an Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services, vice Ronald F. Docksai, resigned.

Kenneth Blankenship, of North Carolina, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development for a term of years prescribed by Public Law 99-498 of October 17, 1986 (new position).

The following-named persons to be members of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation for the terms indicated:

*For a term expiring October 6, 1992:*

John C. Duncan, of New York, vice Luis Guerrero Nogales, term expired.

*For a term expiring September 20, 1994:*

Richard Thomas McCormack, of Pennsylvania (reappointment).

*Appendix B / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988–89*

Samuel W. Bogley,  
of Maryland, to be a member of the Merit Systems Protection Board for the term of 7 years expiring March 1, 1995, vice Dennis M. Devaney, resigned.

Dianne E. Ingels,  
of Colorado, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the National Institute of Building Sciences for a term expiring September 7, 1991 (reappointment).

Gary Dale Robinson,  
of Washington, to be a member of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council for a term of 1 year expiring October 6, 1988 (new position).

Gary Dale Robinson,  
of Washington, to be a member of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council for a term of 2 years expiring October 6, 1990 (reappointment).

*Submitted September 14*

Herman Agoyo,  
of New Mexico, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development for a term of years prescribed by Public Law 99–498 of October 17, 1986 (new position).

*Submitted September 16*

Ferdinand F. Fernandez,  
of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, vice Warren J. Ferguson, retired.

John Condayan,  
of Virginia, to be Director of the Office of Foreign Missions, Department of State, with the rank of Ambassador, vice James Edward Nolan, Jr.

*Withdrawn September 16*

Bernard H. Siegan,  
of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, vice Warren J. Ferguson, retired, which was sent to the Senate on February 2, 1987.

*Submitted September 20*

Malcolm M.B. Sterrett,  
of Maryland, to be General Counsel of the Department of Health and Human Services, vice Ronald E. Robertson, resigned.

*Submitted September 22*

Richard Wood Boehm,  
of the District of Columbia, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Sultanate of Oman.

Clyde O. Glaister,  
of Virginia, to be Comptroller of the Department of Defense (new position—P.L. 99–433).

Thomas A. Thompson,  
of Montana, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development for a term of years prescribed by Public Law 99–498 of October 17, 1986 (new position).

Clarence J. Brown,  
of Ohio, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation for a term expiring December 17, 1990, vice Richard F. Hohlt.

*Submitted September 26*

Lew W. Cramer,  
of California, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Director General of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service (new position—P.L. 100–418).

*Submitted September 27*

Patrick Pizzella,  
of Virginia, to be Deputy Under Secretary for Management, Department of Education, vice Mary McNally Rose, resigned.

Carl M. Kuttler, Jr.,  
of Florida, to be a member of the National Advisory Council on Educational Research and Improvement for a term expiring September 30, 1991, vice Joan M. Gubbins, term expiring.

John A. Gannon,  
of Ohio, to be a member of the National Council on the Handicapped for the remainder of the term expiring September 17, 1989, vice Harry J. Sutcliffe, deceased.

The following-named persons to be members of the National Museum Services Board, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, for terms expiring December 6, 1993:

Richard J. Herczog, of California (reappointment).

Pauline Crowe Naftzger, of California (reappointment).

George S. Rosborough, Jr., of Missouri (reappointment).

*Withdrawn September 27*

John Alderson, of Virginia, to be Administrator of General Services, vice Terence C. Golden, resigned, which nomination was sent to the Senate on May 25, 1988.

*Submitted September 29*

Arthur Albert Brennan, of Massachusetts, to be a member of the National Mediation Board for the term expiring July 1, 1991, vice Helen M. Witt, resigned.

John D. Crawford, of Illinois, to be a member of the Railroad Retirement Board for the term of 5 years from August 29, 1988 (reappointment).

Miguel Rios, Jr., of New Mexico, to be a member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 1994, vice Norman C. Rasmussen, term expired.

*Submitted September 30*

Michelle Easton, of Virginia, to be Deputy Under Secretary for Intergovernmental and Interagency Affairs, Department of Education, vice Peter R. Greer, resigned.

Charles E.M. Kolb, of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Under Secretary for Planning, Budget and Evaluation, Department of Education, vice Bruce M. Carnes, resigned.

Louis B. Susman, of Missouri, to be a member of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy for a term expiring April 6, 1991, vice Herbert M. Schmertz, resigned.

*Submitted October 4*

Herbert Stuart Okun, of New York, to be a Representative of the United States of America to the 43d Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Francis J. Duggan, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor, vice William John Maroni.

W. Scott Thompson, of Virginia, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the U.S. Institute of Peace for a term expiring January 19, 1993 (reappointment).

The following-named persons to be members of the National Labor Relations Board for the terms indicated, to which positions they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

*For the term of 5 years expiring December 16, 1992:*

John E. Higgins, Jr., of Maryland, vice Donald L. Dotson, term expired.

*For the term of 5 years expiring August 27, 1993:*

Wilford W. Johansen, of California (reappointment).

*Submitted October 5*

Charles H. Dallara, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice Alfred Hugh Kingon.

Edith E. Holiday, of Georgia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice Margaret DeBardeleben Tutwiler, resigned.

Robert H. Gentile, of Ohio, to be Director of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, vice Jed Dean Christensen, resigned.

Stanley J. Glod, of Virginia, to be Chairman of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission for the term expiring September 30, 1991 (reappointment).

Lance Banning, of Kentucky, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation for a term of 6 years (new position).

Gerald Edward Galloway, Jr., to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission, under the provision of section 2 of an act of Congress approved June 28, 1879 (21 Stat. 37; 33 United States Code 642), vice Jerome Bernard Hilmes.

Julia Chang Bloch, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council for a term of 2 years expiring October 6, 1990 (new position).

## *Appendix B / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988–89*

### *Submitted October 11*

Gregory S. Dole,  
of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of  
Transportation, vice Matthew V. Scocozza, re-  
signed.

Harold K. Phillips,  
of California, to be a member of the Board of  
Directors of the Inter-American Foundation for a  
term expiring September 20, 1994 (reappoint-  
ment).

### *Submitted October 13*

Jerry D. Blakemore,  
of Illinois, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor,  
vice David F. Demarest, resigned.

Jill Houghton Emery,  
of New York, to be Director of the Women's  
Bureau, Department of Labor, vice Shirley  
Dennis, resigned.

William P. Albrecht,  
of Iowa, to be a Commissioner of the Commodity  
Futures Trading Commission for the term expir-  
ing April 13, 1993, vice William E. Seale, re-  
signed.

George Tryon Harding IV,  
of Ohio, to be a member of the Board of Regents  
of the Uniformed Services University of the  
Health Sciences for the remainder of the term  
expiring May 1, 1989, vice Francis Carter Cole-  
man, deceased.

Kenneth D. Whitehead,  
of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary for Postsec-  
ondary Education, Department of Education,  
vice C. Ronald Kimberling, resigned.

John Train,  
of New York, to be a member of the Board of  
Directors of the African Development Founda-  
tion for a term expiring September 22, 1993, vice  
Charles G. Well, term expired.

### *Submitted October 14*

Dennis M. Devaney,  
of Maryland, to be a member of the National  
Labor Relations Board for the remainder of the  
term expiring December 16, 1989, vice Marshall  
B. Babson, resigned.

### *Submitted October 21*

Lawrence L. Lamade,  
of Maryland, to be General Counsel of the De-  
partment of the Navy (new position).

John R. Berg,  
of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of  
Energy (Conservation and Renewable Energy),  
vice Donna R. Fitzpatrick.

Philip Lawrence Christenson,  
of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator of  
the Agency for International Development, vice  
Julia Chang Bloch, resigned.

Margot E. Machol,  
of the District of Columbia, to be a member of  
the Federal Trade Commission for the term of 7  
years from September 26, 1987, vice Patricia  
Price Bailey, resigned.

Linda Lugenia Arey,  
of Virginia, to be a member of the Occupational  
Safety and Health Review Commission for the  
term expiring April 27, 1993, vice John R. Wall,  
term expired.

### *Withdrawn October 21*

Susan E. Phillips,  
of Virginia, to be a member of the Federal Trade  
Commission for the term of 7 years from Septem-  
ber 26, 1987, vice Patricia Price Bailey, term  
expired, which was sent to the Senate on Decem-  
ber 4, 1987.

### *Submitted January 3*

Michael W. Farrell,  
of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate  
Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Ap-  
peals for the term of 15 years, vice William  
Cornet Pryor, retired.

The following-named persons to be members of  
the National Labor Relations Board for the terms  
indicated, to which positions they were appoint-  
ed during the recess of the Senate from August  
11, 1988, to September 7, 1988:

*For the term of 5 years, expiring December 16,  
1992:*

John E. Higgins, Jr., of Maryland, vice Donald  
L. Dotson, term expired.

*For the term of 5 years expiring August 27, 1993:*

Wilford W. Johansen, of California (reappoint-  
ment).

Joseph Robert Wright, Jr.,  
of Oklahoma, to be Director of the Office of  
Management and Budget, vice James C. Miller  
III, resigned.

Jane A. Kenny,  
of Virginia, to be Deputy Director of ACTION,  
vice Henry M. Ventura, resigned.



*Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988–89 / Appendix B*

Lew W. Cramer,  
of California, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Director General of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service (new position—P.L. 100–418).

William P. Albrecht,  
of Iowa, to be a Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission for the term expiring April 13, 1993, vice William E. Seale, resigned.

Lawrence L. Lamade,  
of Maryland, to be General Counsel of the Department of the Navy (new position).

Patrick Pizzella,  
of Virginia, to be Deputy Under Secretary for Management, Department of Education, vice Mary McNally Rose, resigned.

Michelle Easton,  
of Virginia, to be Deputy Under Secretary for Intergovernmental and Interagency Affairs, Department of Education, vice Peter R. Greer, resigned.

Charles E.M. Kolb,  
of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Under Secretary for Planning, Budget and Evaluation, Department of Education, vice Bruce M. Carnes, resigned.

Kenneth D. Whitehead,  
of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education, Department of Education, vice C. Ronald Kimberling, resigned.

John R. Berg,  
of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Conservation and Renewable Energy), vice Donna R. Fitzpatrick.

Francis S. Ruddy,  
of Texas, to be General Counsel of the Department of Energy, vice J. Michael Farrell, resigned.

Margot E. Machol,  
of the District of Columbia, to be a Federal Trade Commissioner for the term of 7 years from September 26, 1987, vice Patricia Price Bailey, resigned.

Larry K. Mellinger,  
of California, to be United States Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank for a term of 3 years, vice Jose Manuel Casanova, resigned.

Becky Norton Dunlop,  
of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Fish and Wildlife, Department of the Interior, vice William P. Horn, resigned.

Janet J. McCoy,  
of Oregon, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior, vice Richard Thomas Montoya, resigned.

Robert H. Gentile,  
of Ohio, to be Director of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, vice Jed Dean Christensen, resigned.

David Courtland O'Neal,  
of Illinois, to be Assistant Secretary of Labor for Mine Safety and Health, vice David A. Zegeer, resigned.

Francis J. Duggan,  
of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor, vice William John Maroni.

Jerry D. Blakemore,  
of Illinois, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor, vice David F. Demarest, resigned.

Jill Houghton Emery,  
of New York, to be Director of the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, vice Shirley Dennis, resigned.

J. Blakeley Hall,  
of Texas, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation for a term expiring July 13, 1989, vice Leaanne Bernstein, term expired.

Samuel W. Bogley,  
of Maryland, to be a member of the Merit Systems Protection Board for the term of 7 years expiring March 1, 1995, vice Dennis M. Devaney, resigned.

Dennis M. Devaney,  
of Maryland, to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board for the remainder of the term expiring December 16, 1989, vice Marshall B. Babson, resigned.

Linda Lugenia Arey,  
of Virginia, to be a member of the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission for the term expiring April 27, 1993, vice John R. Wall, term expired.

Thomas J. Simon,  
of Virginia, to be a member of the Railroad Retirement Board for the term of 5 years from August 29, 1987, vice Robert A. Gielow, term expired.

*Appendix B / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988–89*

Mary L. Schapiro,  
of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 5, 1989, vice Aulana L. Peters, resigned.

Sonia Landau,  
of New York, to be Coordinator for International Communications and Information Policy, with the rank of Ambassador, vice Diana Lady Dougan, resigned.

Keith Lapham Brown,  
of Colorado, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Denmark.

John Randolph Hubbard,  
of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to India.

William Andreas Brown,  
of New Hampshire, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Israel.

Richard Wood Boehm,  
of the District of Columbia, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Sultanate of Oman.

Gregory S. Dole,  
of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of Transportation, vice Matthew V. Scocozza, resigned.

Henry E. Hockeimer,  
of Michigan, to be an Associate Director of the United States Information Agency, vice Woodward Kingman, resigned.

Michael Ussery,  
of South Carolina, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Kingdom of Morocco.

John C. Duncan,  
of New York, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation for a term expiring October 6, 1992, vice Louis Guerrero Nogales, term expired.

George Tryon Harding IV,  
of Ohio, to be a member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences for the remainder of the term expiring May 1, 1989, vice Francis Carter Coleman, deceased.

Chandler L. van Orman,  
of Maryland, to be Administrator of the Economic Regulatory Administration, vice Marshall A. Staunton, resigned.

Patricia Mayes Hines,  
of South Carolina, to be Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement, Department of Education, vice Chester Evans Finn, Jr., resigned.

William G. Goetz,  
of North Dakota, to be a member of the National Advisory Council on Educational Research and Improvement for a term expiring September 30, 1990, vice Onalee McGraw, term expired.

The following-named persons to be members of the National Advisory Council on Educational Research and Improvement for terms expiring September 30, 1991:

Donald M. Clark, of New York, vice Donald Barr, term expired.

Carl M. Kuttler, Jr., of Florida, vice Joan M. Gubbins, term expired.

F. Clifton White,  
of Connecticut, to be a member of the Advisory Board for Radio Broadcasting to Cuba for a term of 2 years (new position).

Arch Madsen,  
of Utah, to be a member of the Board for International Broadcasting for the remainder of the term expiring May 20, 1989, vice Lilla Burt Cummings Tower.

John F. Cogan,  
of California, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget, vice Joseph Robert Wright, Jr.

The following-named persons to be members of the Boards of Trustees of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund; the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund; and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund for terms of 4 years:

Mary Falvey Fuller, of California (reappointment).

Suzanne Denbo Jaffe, of New York (reappointment).

George James Benston,  
of New York, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (new position).

Kathleen Day Koch, of Virginia, to be General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority for a term of 5 years, vice Dennis M. Devaney.

Delba Winthrop, of Massachusetts, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation for a term of 4 years (new position).

The following-named persons to be members of the Board of Trustees of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation for terms of 6 years:

Lance Banning, of Kentucky (new position).  
Joan R. Challinor, of the District of Columbia (new position).

Elinor H. Swaim, of North Carolina, to be a member of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science for the remainder of the term expiring July 19, 1989, vice Patricia Barbour, resigned.

The following-named persons to be members of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science for terms expiring July 19, 1993:

Wanda L. Forbes, of South Carolina (reappointment).  
Margaret Phelan, of Kansas (reappointment).  
Charles E. Reid, of New Jersey, vice Bessie Boehm Moore, term expired.

Ewen M. Wilson, an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the National Consumer Cooperative Bank for a term of 3 years, vice Robert L. Thompson.

The following-named persons to be members of the National Council on Disability for the remainder of the terms expiring September 17, 1989:

John A. Gannon, of Ohio, vice Harry J. Sutcliffe, deceased.  
George H. Oberle, Jr., of Oklahoma, vice Carolyn L. Vash, resigned.

Margaret Chase Hager, of Virginia, to be a member of the National Council on Disability for a term expiring September 17, 1990, vice John S. Erthein, term expired.

Earl Roger Mandle, of Ohio, to be a member of the National Council on the Arts for a term expiring September 3, 1994, vice Raymond J. Learsy, term expired.

The following-named persons to be members of the National Council on the Humanities for terms expiring January 26, 1994:

Gary L. McDowell, of Louisiana, vice Rita Riccardo-Campbell, term expired.  
Jeanne J. Smoot, of North Carolina, vice Ellis Sandoz, term expired.

The following-named persons to be members of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for terms expiring May 10, 1994:

Arden L. Bement, Jr., of Ohio, vice Robert F. Gilkeson, term expired.  
D. Allan Bromley, of Connecticut, vice Charles E. Hess, term expired.

Clarence J. Brown, of Ohio, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation for a term expiring December 17, 1990, vice Richard F. Hohlt, term expired.

Frederick N. Khedouri, of the District of Columbia, to be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation for a term expiring December 31, 1990, vice David F. Goldberg, term expired.

Philip Lawrence Christenson, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development, vice Julia Chang Bloch, resigned.

The following-named persons to be members of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council for terms of 1 year expiring October 6, 1989 (new positions):

Peter L. Boynton, of Virginia.  
Robert W. Hazlett, of the District of Columbia.  
Creighton E. Mershon, Sr., of Kentucky.  
John J. Petillo, of New Jersey.  
Alice Roxana Thompson, of Virginia.  
Colleen Toy White, of California.

The following-named persons to be members of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council for terms of 2 years expiring October 6, 1990 (new positions):

John Bigelow, of Idaho.  
Marc L. Holtzman, of Pennsylvania.  
Maureen O'Hara, of Florida.  
Josephine K. Olsen, of Maryland.  
Gary Dale Robinson, of Washington.  
Sue Wagner, of Nevada.



## Appendix C—Checklist of White House Press Releases

*The following list contains releases of the Office of the Press Secretary which are not included in this book.*

*Released July 5*

Announcement:  
Nomination of Marvin J. Garbis to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland

*Released July 8*

Transcript:  
Press briefing on the Nation's employment rate—by Secretary of Labor Ann D. McLaughlin

*Released July 11*

Announcement:  
Nomination of John O. Colvin to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court

*Released July 14*

Fact sheet:  
Drought relief

*Released July 15*

Fact sheet:  
National Medals of Science and Technology

*Released July 21*

Transcript:  
Interview of Kenneth M. Duberstein, Chief of Staff to the President, by the press

*Released July 25*

Announcement:  
Nomination of Mildred M. Edwards to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court for the District of Columbia

Announcement:  
Nomination of Robert Leon Jordan to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee

Fact sheet:  
Canada-U.S. free trade agreement

*Released July 26*

Fact sheet:  
Protecting and enhancing public lands

*Released July 27*

Announcement:  
Nomination of Noreen T. Skagen to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Washington

*Released July 28*

Advance text:  
Remarks to the Student Congress on Evangelism

Announcement:  
Nomination of D. Brooks Smith to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Transcript:  
Press briefing on the midsession review of the 1989 Federal budget—by James C. Miller III, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and Beryl W. Sprinkel, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers

*Released July 29*

Advance text:  
Remarks at the annual meeting of the National League of POW/MIA Families

*Released August 1*

Advance text:  
Remarks at a fundraising reception for Senator William V. Roth, Jr., of Delaware

*Released August 2*

Fact sheet:  
Implementing recommendations of the Presidential Commission on the Human Immunodeficiency Virus Epidemic

Fact sheet:  
1988 Presidential Distinguished Rank Awards

Announcement:  
Nomination of Jay C. Waldman to be U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania

*Appendix C / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988–89*

**Transcript:**

Press briefing on the human immunodeficiency virus epidemic action plan—by Marlin Fitzwater, Assistant to the President for Press Relations, and Donald Ian Macdonald, Special Assistant to the President for Drug Abuse Policy

*Released August 3*

**Announcement:**

The President's trip to Cincinnati, OH, on August 8

*Released August 8*

**Advance text:**

Remarks to the employees of U.S. Precision Lens, Inc., in Cincinnati, OH

**Advance text:**

Remarks at the annual meeting of the National Governors' Association in Cincinnati, OH

*Released August 10*

**Transcript:**

Press briefing on the visit of Prime Minister Thorsteinn Palsson of Iceland—by Rozanne L. Ridgway, Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs

*Released August 11*

**Announcement:**

Nomination of Guy G. Hurlbutt to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit

*Released August 14*

**Advance text:**

Remarks at the welcoming rally at the Republican National Convention in New Orleans, LA

*Released August 15*

**Advance text:**

Remarks at the Republican National Convention in New Orleans, LA

*Released August 23*

**Advance text:**

Remarks on signing the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 in Long Beach, CA

**Fact sheet:**

Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988

**Advance text:**

Remarks at a campaign fundraising luncheon for Senator Pete Wilson in Irvine, CA

*Released August 26*

**Announcement:**

President's annual hearing examination

*Released August 27*

**Advance text:**

Remarks at a fundraiser for Representative Robert J. Lagomarsino in Santa Barbara, CA

*Released September 6*

**Advance text:**

Remarks at the dedication of the C.J. and Marie Gray Center for the Communications Arts at Hastings College in Nebraska

**Advance text:**

Remarks at the national convention of the American Legion in Louisville, KY

*Released September 9*

**Fact sheet:**

Judicial emergency in the Federal courts

**Fact sheet:**

Youth 2000 program

**Advance text:**

Remarks to the Federalist Society for Law and Public Policy Studies

*Released September 13*

**Fact sheet:**

Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988

*Released September 14*

**Advance text:**

Remarks at a Republican Party campaign fundraiser in St. Louis, MO

*Released September 15*

**Announcement:**

Eighth annual President's Volunteer Action Awards

**Announcement:**

Nomination of Ferdinand F. Fernandez to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Ninth District

*Released September 16*

**Transcript:**

Press briefing on the President's visit with Secretary General Manfred Woerner of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization—by Rozanne L. Ridgway, Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs

*Released September 21*

Transcript:

Press briefing on the President's upcoming visit to the United Nations and meetings with foreign leaders—by Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

*Released September 22*

Advance text:

Remarks at a Republican Party rally in Waco, TX

Advance text:

Remarks at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, TX

*Released September 23*

Advance text:

Remarks at a Republican Party fundraising dinner in Houston, TX

Advance text:

Remarks at a Republican Party fundraising brunch in Boca Raton, FL

Transcript:

Press briefing on the President's meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze—by Secretary of State George P. Shultz

*Released September 26*

Advance text:

Address before the 43d session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, NY

Fact sheet:

President Reagan's address to the 43d session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, NY

Transcript:

Press briefing on the President's meeting with Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid and Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres in New York, NY—by Richard W. Murphy, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs

Transcript:

Press briefing on President Reagan's meeting with President Robert G. Mugabe of Zimbabwe in New York, NY—by Kenneth Brown, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs

Transcript:

Press briefing on the President's meeting with members of the Gulf Cooperation Council in New York, NY—by Richard W. Murphy, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs

*Released September 27*

Transcript:

Press briefing on the President's meeting with NATO and allied leaders in New York, NY—by Rozanne L. Ridgway, Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs

Transcript:

Press briefing on the President's visit to the United Nations in New York, NY—by Secretary of State George P. Shultz

Announcement:

The President's meeting with representatives of community service organizations in Macomb County, MI, and his attendance of a Republican Party fundraising dinner in Detroit, MI

*Released September 28*

Transcript:

Press briefing on the Nation's economy—by Beryl W. Sprinkel, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers

Fact sheet:

The President's veto of the Textile Apparel and Footwear Trade Act of 1988

*Released September 29*

Transcript:

Press briefing on President Reagan's meeting with President François Mitterrand of France—by Rozanne L. Ridgway, Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs

*Released September 30*

Advance text:

Remarks at a luncheon with community leaders in Chicago, IL

Advance text:

Remarks at a Republican Party fundraiser in Chicago, IL

*Released October 1*

Advance text:

Remarks at Georgetown University's bicentennial convocation

*Released October 4*

Advance text:

Remarks at the Republican Governors Club dinner

*Appendix C / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988–89*

*Released October 6*

Transcript:  
Press briefing on President Reagan's meeting with President Moussa Traoré of Mali—by Kenneth Brown, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs

*Released October 7*

Advance text:  
Remarks to high school students and citizens in Sterling Heights, MI

Advance text:  
Remarks at a business leaders luncheon in Sterling Heights, MI

*Released October 11*

Advance text:  
Remarks at a Republican Party fundraising reception

*Released October 12*

Advance text:  
Remarks to area high school students and faculty in Upper Darby, PA

Advance text:  
Remarks at a Columbus Day dinner in West Orange, NJ

*Released October 13*

Fact sheet:  
Family Support Act of 1988

*Released October 17*

Fact sheet:  
Presidential Medal of Freedom

*Released October 19*

Advance text:  
Remarks at a Republican campaign rally in Columbus, OH

Advance text:  
Remarks at a Republican campaign rally in Bowling Green, OH

Advance text:  
Remarks at a fundraising dinner for senatorial candidate George Voinovich in Cincinnati, OH

*Released October 20*

Transcript:  
Press briefing on President Reagan's meeting with President Roh Tae Woo of the Republic of

Korea—by Gaston J. Sigur, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs

*Released October 21*

Advance text:  
Remarks at a Republican campaign rally in Raleigh, NC

Advance text:  
Remarks at a Republican campaign rally in Bowling Green, KY

Announcement:  
Remarks at the National Defense University

*Released October 24*

Announcement:  
The President's trip to Little Rock, AR; Springfield, MO; San Diego, CA; and Los Angeles, CA

*Released October 25*

Fact sheet:  
Department of Veterans Affairs

*Released October 26*

Announcement:  
Recipients of the 1988 Presidential Awards for Excellence in Science and Mathematics Teaching

Announcement:  
The President's trip to California, Nevada, and Wisconsin

*Released October 27*

Announcement:  
Presentation of the 1988 Humanitarian Award to the President and the Museum of Tolerance Award to Mrs. Reagan by the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles, CA

Advance text:  
Remarks at a Republican campaign rally in San Diego, CA

Announcement:  
The President's trip to Cleveland, OH

*Released October 28*

Advance text:  
Remarks at a World Affairs Council luncheon in Los Angeles, CA

*Released October 30*

Advance text:  
Remarks at the Simon Wiesenthal Center awards presentation ceremony in Los Angeles, CA



Fact sheet:  
Simon Wiesenthal Humanitarian Award ceremony

*Released November 1*

Advance text:  
Remarks at a Republican campaign rally in Fullerton, CA

Advance text:  
Remarks at a Republican campaign rally in San Bernardino, CA

Advance text:  
Remarks at a campaign rally for Senator Chic Hecht in Reno, NV

*Released November 2*

Advance text:  
Remarks at a fundraising brunch for senatorial candidate Susan Engeleiter in Milwaukee, WI

Advance text:  
Remarks at a Republican campaign rally in Berea, OH

*Released November 4*

Advance text:  
Remarks on signing the Genocide Convention Implementation Act of 1987 (the Proxmire Act) in Chicago, IL

Fact sheet:  
Genocide Convention Implementation Act of 1987 (the Proxmire Act)

Advance text:  
Remarks upon arrival in Palos Hills, IL

Advance text:  
Remarks at a Republican campaign rally in Palos Hills, IL

Advance text:  
Remarks at a Republican campaign rally in Voorhees, NJ

*Released November 5*

Advance text:  
Remarks at a Republican campaign rally in Mount Clements, MI

Advance text:  
Remarks at a Republican campaign rally in Mesquite, TX

*Released November 14*

Fact sheet:  
Remarks to area junior high school students

*Released November 15*

Transcript:  
Press briefing on the President's meeting with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany—by Rozanne L. Ridgway, Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs

*Released November 16*

Announcement:  
The President's participation in groundbreaking ceremonies for the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library in Simi Valley, CA, on November 21

Transcript:  
Press briefing on the President's meeting with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of the United Kingdom—by Rozanne L. Ridgway, Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs

Fact sheet:  
The President's meeting with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of the United Kingdom

Announcement:  
The President's attendance of a dinner honoring Charles Z. Wick, Director of the U.S. Information Agency, at the Organization of American States building on November 17

*Released November 17*

Advance text:  
Remarks to the National Chamber Foundation

Fact sheet:  
Remarks to the National Chamber Foundation

*Released November 18*

Fact sheet:  
Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988

*Released November 21*

Advance text:  
Remarks at the groundbreaking ceremony for the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Center for Public Affairs in Simi Valley, CA

*Released November 28*

Fact sheet:  
Antifriction bearings: Section 232 national security import investigation

*Appendix C / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988–89*

*Released November 29*

Advance text:  
Remarks at a dinner hosted by Republican Members of the Senate

*Released December 1*

Advance text:  
Remarks at a dinner honoring Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York

*Released December 2*

Transcript:  
Press briefing on the upcoming meeting with Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev in New York, NY—by Colin L. Powell, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

*Released December 7*

Transcript:  
Informal exchange between Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and reporters following a meeting with President Reagan and the Vice President on Governor's Island in New York, NY (two releases)

Transcript:  
Press briefing on the meeting with Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev on Governor's Island in New York, NY—by Secretary of State George P. Shultz

*Released December 8*

Announcement:  
President and Mrs. Reagan's attendance of the taping of NBC's "A Christmas in Washington" at the National Building Museum on the evening of December 11

Announcement:  
President and Mrs. Reagan's medical examinations at Bethesda Naval Medical Center on December 9

*Released December 16*

Advance text:  
Remarks at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville

*Released January 3*

Announcement:  
Nomination of Michael W. Farrell to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals

Statement:

The President's elective hand surgery at Walter Reed Army Medical Center on January 7—by Col. John E. Sutton, Jr., Physician to the President

*Released January 4*

Fact sheet:  
Nancy Reagan Drug Abuse Center benefit dinner

*Released January 9*

Transcript:  
Press briefing on the fiscal year 1990 budget—by Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas F. Brady; Beryl W. Sprinkel, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers; and Joseph R. Wright, Director of the Office of Management and Budget

Fact sheet:  
Fiscal year 1990 budget

*Released January 10*

Transcript:  
Press briefing on the fiscal year 1990 budget—by Beryl W. Sprinkel, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers

*Released January 11*

Advance text:  
Farewell Address to the Nation

*Released January 17*

Announcement:  
Presentation of the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service to Frank Cavanaugh, the first Executive Director of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board

Announcement:  
Presentation of the Presidential Citizens Medal to Senators Robert Dole of Kansas and Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, and Representative Robert H. Michel of Illinois on January 18

Announcement:  
Recipients of the Presidential Citizens Medal on January 18

Announcement:  
Presentation of the Medal of Freedom to Ambassador Michael Mansfield and Secretary of State George P. Shultz on January 19

*Released January 18*

Transcript:

Press briefing on the annual management  
report—by Joseph R. Wright, Director of the  
Office of Management and Budget



## *Appendix D—Acts Approved by the President*

### *Approved July 6*

H.R. 4162 / Public Law 100–362  
To make the International Organizations Immunities Act applicable to the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States

### *Approved July 7*

S.J. Res. 304 / Public Law 100–363  
Designating July 2, 1988, as “National Literacy Day”

### *Approved July 11*

H.R. 4731 / Public Law 100–364  
WIN Demonstration Program Extension Act of 1988

### *Approved July 13*

S. 1856 / Public Law 100–365  
National Historical Publications and Records Commission Amendments of 1988

S. 2188 / Public Law 100–366  
To amend section 307 of the Federal Employees’ Retirement System Act of 1986

### *Approved July 15*

H.R. 4288 / Public Law 100–367  
To designate the Federal Building located at the corner of Locust Street and West Cumberland Avenue in Knoxville, Tennessee, as the “John J. Duncan Federal Building”

### *Approved July 18*

H.R. 3893 / Public Law 100–368  
To amend the provisions of the Toxic Substances Control Act relating to asbestos in the Nation’s schools by providing adequate time for local educational agencies to submit asbestos management plans to State Governors and to begin implementation of those plans

H.R. 4639 / Public Law 100–369  
To amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to prevent abuses in the Supplemental Loans for Students program under part B of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for other purposes

### *Approved July 19*

H.R. 4229 / Public Law 100–370  
To amend title 10, United States Code, to codify in that title certain defense-related permanent freestanding provisions of law

H.R. 4567 / Public Law 100–371  
Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1989

S. 623 / Public Law 100–372  
Independent Safety Board Act Amendments of 1988

S. 2203 / Public Law 100–373  
To extend the expiration date of title II of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act

S. 2248 / Public Law 100–374  
To designate the United States Courthouse located at 156 Federal Street in Portland, Maine, as the “Edward Thaxter Gignoux United States Courthouse”

### *Approved July 26*

S.J. Res. 318 / Public Law 100–375  
To designate the week of July 25–31, 1988, as the “National Week of Recognition and Remembrance for Those Who Served in the Korean War”

### *Approved August 1*

H.J. Res. 569 / Public Law 100–376  
Designating July 24 through 30, 1988, as “Lyme Disease Awareness Week”

S.J. Res. 338 / Public Law 100–377  
To designate August 1, 1988 as “Helsinki Human Rights Day”

H.R. 3251 / Public Law 100–378  
Bicentennial of the United States Congress Commemorative Coin Act

### *Approved August 4*

S. 2527 / Public Law 100–379  
Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act

*Appendix D / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988*

S.J. Res. 356 / Public Law 100-380

To provide for the extension of a temporary prohibition of strikes or lockout with respect to the Chicago and Northwestern Transportation Company labor-management dispute

*Approved August 8*

H.R. 2615 / Public Law 100-381

To provide that certain lands shall be in trust for the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California

H.J. Res. 90 / Public Law 100-382

To authorize and request the President to call and conduct a White House Conference on Library and Information Services to be held not earlier than September 1, 1989, and not later than September 30, 1991, and for other purposes

*Approved August 10*

H.R. 442 / Public Law 100-383

To implement recommendations of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians

H.R. 3811 / Public Law 100-384

To designate the Federal building located at 50 Spring Street, Southwest, Atlanta, Georgia, as the "Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Building"

H.J. Res. 475 / Public Law 100-385

To designate October 1988 as "Polish American Heritage Month"

S. 2385 / Public Law 100-386

Community and Migrant Health Centers Amendments of 1988

*Approved August 11*

H.R. 5015 / Public Law 100-387

Disaster Assistance Act of 1988

H.R. 4726 / Public Law 100-388

To designate the United States Post Office Building located at 700 Main Street in Danville, Virginia, as the "Dan Daniel Post Office Building"

S.J. Res. 40 / Public Law 100-389

To give special recognition to the birth and achievements of Aldo Leopold

S.J. Res. 248 / Public Law 100-390

To designate the week of October 2, 1988, through October 8, 1988, as "Mental Illness Awareness Week"

S.J. Res. 263 / Public Law 100-391

To designate the period commencing November 13, 1988, and ending November 19, 1988, as "Geography Awareness Week"

S.J. Res. 273 / Public Law 100-392

Designating October 6, 1988, as "German-American Day"

*Approved August 14*

H.R. 5026 / Public Law 100-393

Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1988

*Approved August 16*

H.R. 2213 / Public Law 100-394

Hearing Aid Compatibility Act of 1988

H.R. 2629 / Public Law 100-395

To amend the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 to clarify the conveyance and ownership of submerged lands by Alaska Natives, Native Corporations and the State of Alaska

S.J. Res. 294 / Public Law 100-396

Designating August 9, 1988, as "National Neighborhood Crime Watch Day"

S.J. Res. 350 / Public Law 100-397

Designating Labor Day Weekend, September 3-5, 1988, as "National Drive for Life Weekend"

*Approved August 17*

H.R. 3932 / Public Law 100-398

Presidential Transitions Effectiveness Act

H.R. 3980 / Public Law 100-399

Agricultural Credit Technical Corrections Act of 1988

H.J. Res. 138 / Public Law 100-400

To authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating the third Sunday of August 1988 as "National Senior Citizens Day"

H.J. Res. 140 / Public Law 100-401

Designating August 12, 1988, as "National Civil Rights Day"

S. 2200 / Public Law 100-402

To amend Public Law 90-498 to provide for the designation of National Hispanic Heritage Month

S. 892 / Private Law 100-16

To remove the right of reversion to the United States in lands owned by the Shriners Hospitals for Crippled Children on lands formerly owned by the United States in Salt Lake County, Utah

*Approved August 19*

H.R. 4676 / Public Law 100-403

To amend the Temporary Child Care for Handicapped Children and Crisis Nurseries Act of 1986

to extend through the fiscal year 1989 the authorities contained in such Act

H.R. 4800 / Public Law 100-404

Department of Housing and Urban Development—Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1989

H.J. Res. 525 / Public Law 100-405

To designate the month of November 1988 as “National Hospice Month”

S. 1979 / Public Law 100-406

To establish the Grays Harbor National Wildlife Refuge

S. 2561 / Public Law 100-407

Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals With Disabilities Act of 1988

*Approved August 20*

H.R. 1414 / Public Law 100-408

Price-Anderson Amendments Act of 1988

H.R. 1860 / Public Law 100-409

Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988

*Approved August 22*

H.R. 3431 / Public Law 100-410

To release a reversionary interest of the United States in a certain parcel of land located in Bay County, Florida

H.R. 3617 / Public Law 100-411

To settle certain land claims of the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana against the United States, to authorize the use and distribution of the settlement funds, and for other purposes

H.R. 3880 / Public Law 100-412

To extend the authorization of the Upper Delaware Citizens Advisory Council for an additional ten years

H.R. 4458 / Public Law 100-413

Parimutuel Licensing Simplification Act of 1988

H.R. 4694 / Public Law 100-414

To amend the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act to increase the statutory ceilings on license fees

H.R. 4754 / Public Law 100-415

To amend the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation Act of 1972 to authorize appropriations for implementation of the development plan for Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol and the White House, and for other purposes

H.R. 5141 / Public Law 100-416

To delay temporarily certain regulations relating to sea turtle conservation

H.J. Res. 417 / Public Law 100-417

Designating May 1989 as “Neurofibromatosis Awareness Month”

*Approved August 23*

H.R. 4848 / Public Law 100-418

Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988

*Approved September 8*

H.R. 2370 / Public Law 100-419

Economic Development Plan for the Northwestern Band of the Shoshoni Nation Act

H.R. 3679 / Public Law 100-420

Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians Act

H.R. 3960 / Public Law 100-421

To authorize the establishment of the Charles Pinckney National Historic Site in the State of South Carolina, and for other purposes

H.J. Res. 539 / Public Law 100-422

Designating the week beginning September 18, 1988, as “Emergency Medical Services Week”

H.J. Res. 583 / Public Law 100-423

Designating the week beginning September 11, 1988, as “National Outpatient Ambulatory Surgery Week”

*Approved September 9*

H.R. 1841 / Public Law 100-424

Commercial Fishing Industry Vessel Safety Act of 1988

H.R. 4143 / Public Law 100-425

To establish a reservation for the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, and for other purposes

H.R. 4318 / Public Law 100-426

General Accounting Office Personnel Amendments Act of 1988

H.R. 5174 / Public Law 100-427

To make clarifying, corrective, and conforming amendments to laws relating to Indian education, and for other purposes

S. 2641 / Public Law 100-428

Temporary Emergency Wildfire Suppression Act

S.J. Res. 374 / Public Law 100-429

To provide for a settlement of the labor-management dispute between the Chicago and North

*Appendix D / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988*

Western Transportation Company and the  
United Transportation Union

*Approved September 13*

H.R. 1158 / Public Law 100-430  
Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988

*Approved September 15*

H.J. Res. 453 / Public Law 100-431  
Designating September 16, 1988, as "National  
POW/MIA Recognition Day"

S.J. Res. 295 / Public Law 100-432  
To provide for the designation of September 15,  
1988, as "National D.A.R.E. Day"

*Approved September 16*

H.R. 1939 / Public Law 100-433  
Constitution Heritage Act of 1988

S.J. Res. 328 / Public Law 100-434  
To designate the day of September 14, 1988, as  
"National Medical Research Day"

*Approved September 19*

S. 2560 / Public Law 100-435  
Hunger Prevention Act of 1988

*Approved September 20*

H.R. 4783 / Public Law 100-436  
Departments of Labor, Health and Human Ser-  
vices, and Education, and Related Agencies Ap-  
propriations Act, 1989

H.R. 1270 / Public Law 100-437  
To award a congressional medal to Mrs. Jesse  
Owens, and for other purposes

H.R. 5143 / Public Law 100-438  
District of Columbia Revenue Bond Act of 1988

*Approved September 22*

H.R. 2701 / Public Law 100-439  
To amend the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 to  
remove certain contract duration and right of  
first refusal requirements.

H.R. 4775 / Public Law 100-440  
Treasury, Postal Service and General Govern-  
ment Appropriations Act, 1989

S. 52 / Public Law 100-441  
Continental Scientific Drilling and Exploration  
Act

S. 1360 / Public Law 100-442  
To amend the Indian Financing Act of 1974, and  
for other purposes

S. 1889 / Public Law 100-443  
Geothermal Steam Act Amendments of 1988

*Approved September 26*

H.J. Res. 518 / Public Law 100-444  
Designating the week of September 25, 1988, as  
"Religious Freedom Week"

S.J. Res. 290 / Public Law 100-445  
To designate the period commencing September  
25, 1988, and ending on October 1, 1988, as "Na-  
tional Historically Black Colleges Week"

*Approved September 27*

H.R. 4867 / Public Law 100-446  
Making appropriations for the Department of the  
Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year  
ending September 30, 1989, and for other pur-  
poses

H.R. 4586 / Public Law 100-447  
Making appropriations for military construction  
for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year  
ending September 30, 1989, and for other pur-  
poses

*Approved September 28*

H.R. 2342 / Public Law 100-448  
Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1988

H.R. 5090 / Public Law 100-449  
United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement Im-  
plementation Act of 1988

S.J. Res. 332 / Public Law 100-450  
To designate the week of September 23-30,  
1988, as "National American Indian Heritage  
Week"

S.J. Res. 336 / Public Law 100-451  
Designating October 16, 1988, as "World Food  
Day"

*Approved September 29*

H.J. Res. 600 / Public Law 100-452  
To commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the  
passage of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic  
Act

H.R. 4387 / Public Law 100-453  
Intelligence Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989

H.J. Res. 665 / Public Law 100-454  
Authorizing the hand enrollment of appropria-  
tions bills for fiscal year 1989 and authorizing the  
subsequent, post-enactment preparation of print-  
ed enrollments of those bills.



S.J. Res. 329 / Public Law 100-455  
To designate October 24 through October 30, 1988, as "Drug Free America Week"

H.R. 4481 / Public Law 100-456  
National Defense Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989

H.R. 439 / Private Law 100-17  
For the relief of Thomas Wilson

*Approved September 30*

H.R. 4794 / Public Law 100-457  
Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1989

*Approved October 1*

H.R. 4587 / Public Law 100-458  
Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1989

H.R. 4782 / Public Law 100-459  
Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1989

H.R. 4784 / Public Law 100-460  
Rural Development, Agriculture, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1989

H.R. 4637 / Public Law 100-461  
Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1989

H.R. 4776 / Public Law 100-462  
District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 1989

H.R. 4781 / Public Law 100-463  
Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1989

*Approved October 3*

H.R. 517 / Public Law 100-464  
To designate Soldier Creek Diversion Unit in Topeka, Kansas, as the "Lewis M. Paramore Diversion Unit"

H.R. 2046 / Public Law 100-465  
Rio Grande Pollution Correction Act of 1987

H.J. Res. 580 / Public Law 100-466  
To designate the month of September 1988 as "National Sewing Month"

S. 2789 / Public Law 100-467  
Dwight David Eisenhower Commemorative Coin Act of 1988

S.J. Res. 169 / Public Law 100-468  
Designating October 2, 1988, as a national day of recognition for Mohandas K. Gandhi

S.J. Res. 333 / Public Law 100-469  
To designate the week of October 9, 1988, through October 15, 1988, as "National Job Skills Week"

S. 425 / Private Law 100-18  
For the relief of Sukhjot Kuldip Singh Saund

*Approved October 4*

S. 1544 / Public Law 100-470  
National Trails System Improvements Act of 1988

S. 2846 / Public Law 100-471  
To provide for the awarding of grants for the purchase of drugs used in the treatment of AIDS

*Approved October 5*

H.R. 1223 / Public Law 100-472  
Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act Amendments of 1988

*Approved October 6*

H.R. 2858 / Public Law 100-473  
Regulatory Fairness Act

H.R. 2884 / Public Law 100-474  
Uniform Regulatory Jurisdiction Act of 1988

H.R. 2952 / Public Law 100-475  
To increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for acquisition at the Women's Rights National Historical Park

H.R. 4419 / Public Law 100-476  
To authorize appropriations for activities under the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974

S. 1945 / Public Law 100-477  
To amend the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, relating to the lease of certain lands from the Isleta Indian Tribe for a seismological laboratory

*Approved October 7*

H.R. 1467 / Public Law 100-478  
To authorize appropriations to carry out the Endangered Species Act of 1973 during fiscal years 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, and 1992, and for other purposes

H.R. 4457 / Public Law 100-479  
To create a national park at Natchez, Mississippi

*Appendix D / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988*

S. 1934 / Public Law 100-480  
Judiciary Office Building Development Act

*Approved October 11*

H.R. 4998 / Public Law 100-481  
To amend the Food Stamp Act of 1977 to make technical corrections in the Family Independence Demonstration Project

S.J. Res. 317 / Public Law 100-482  
Commemorating the bicentennial of the French Revolution and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen

*Approved October 12*

H.R. 3977 / Public Law 100-483  
Mining and Mineral Resources Research Institute Amendments of 1988

*Approved October 13*

S.J. Res. 364 / Public Law 100-484  
To designate the week of October 2 through October 8, 1988, as "National Paralysis Awareness Week"

H.R. 1720 / Public Law 100-485  
Family Support Act of 1988

S. 1165 / Public Law 100-486  
To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the development and operation of a visitor and environmental education center in the Pinelands National Reserve, in the State of New Jersey

*Approved October 14*

H.R. 1596 / Public Law 100-487  
To amend title 28, United States Code, to create two divisions in the Judicial District of Maryland

H.R. 4028 / Public Law 100-488  
To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange certain National Forest System lands in the Targhee National Forest

H.R. 4188 / Public Law 100-489  
To designate the United States courthouse located at 445 Broadway in Albany, New York, as the "James T. Foley United States Courthouse"

H.R. 4267 / Public Law 100-490  
To authorize additional appropriations for the WEB Rural Water Development Project, South Dakota, authorize the use of Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin electric power by the Lower Brule Sioux Indian Tribe, and to rename certain facilities of the Central Valley Project, California

H.R. 4276 / Public Law 100-491  
To designate the United States Post Office Building located at 1105 Moss Street in Lafayette, Louisiana, as the "James Domengeaux Post Office Building"

H.R. 4433 / Public Law 100-492  
To designate the United States Post Office Building in Jeannette, Pennsylvania, as the "John Dent Post Office Building"

H.J. Res. 576 / Public Law 100-493  
Designating February 19 through 25, 1989, as "National Visiting Nurse Associations Week"

S. 1518 / Public Law 100-494  
Alternative Motor Fuels Act of 1988

*Approved October 17*

H.R. 4857 / Public Law 100-495  
To amend the Job Training Partnership Act to make a technical change

S. 328 / Public Law 100-496  
Prompt Payment Act Amendments of 1988

S. 555 / Public Law 100-497  
Indian Gaming Regulatory Act

*Approved October 18*

H.R. 2835 / Public Law 100-498  
To direct the Secretary of Agriculture to release certain restrictions on a parcel of land located in Henderson, Tennessee

H.R. 4354 / Public Law 100-499  
Winding Stair Mountain National Recreation and Wilderness Area Act

H.R. 4365 / Public Law 100-500  
To designate the Sunderland National Salmon Station located in Sunderland, Massachusetts, as the "Richard Cronin National Salmon Station"

H.R. 5291 / Public Law 100-501  
To provide the Secretary of the Air Force with authority to convey certain land

H.J. Res. 602 / Public Law 100-502  
In support of the restoration of a free and independent Cambodia, the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces, and the protection of the Cambodian people from a return to power by the genocidal Khmer Rouge

S. 496 / Public Law 100-503  
Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act of 1988

*Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988 / Appendix D*

S. 908 / Public Law 100-504  
Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988

S. 495 / Public Law 100-505  
Abandoned Infants Assistance Act of 1988

S. 1626 / Public Law 100-506  
To keep secure the rights of intellectual property licensors and licensees which come under the protection of title 11 of the United States Code, the bankruptcy code

S. 2800 / Public Law 100-507  
To amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 with respect to the Office of the Nuclear Waste Negotiator and the Monitored Retrievable Storage Commission

H.R. 2032 / Private Law 100-21  
To authorize the conveyance of the vessel, Lane Victory

*Approved October 20*

H.R. 5186 / Public Law 100-508  
To designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 109 South Highland, Jackson, Tennessee, as the "Ed Jones Federal Building and United States Courthouse"

S. 2393 / Public Law 100-509  
Protection and Advocacy for Mentally Ill Individuals Amendments Act of 1988

H.R. 2985 / Public Law 100-510  
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 850 Newark Turnpike in Kearny, New Jersey, as the "Dominick V. Daniels Postal Facility"

H.R. 3029 / Public Law 100-511  
To designate the new Post Office Building in Gretna, Louisiana, as the "William W. Pares, Jr., Post Office Building"

H.R. 4102 / Public Law 100-512  
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Water Rights Settlement Act of 1988

H.R. 4529 / Public Law 100-513  
Extending permission for the President's Commission on White House Fellows to accept certain donations

H.J. Res. 488 / Public Law 100-514  
Designating November 6-12, 1988, as "National Women Veterans Recognition Week"

S. 2057 / Public Law 100-515  
To provide for the establishment of the Coastal Heritage Trail Route in the State of New Jersey, and for other purposes

*Approved October 24*

H.R. 2772 / Public Law 100-516  
To authorize construction of the Mni Wiconi Rural Water Supply Project, and for other purposes

H.R. 3235 / Public Law 100-517  
Health Maintenance Organization Amendments of 1988

H.R. 4345 / Public Law 100-518  
United States Grain Standards Act Amendments of 1988

H.R. 4417 / Public Law 100-519  
To authorize appropriations to the Secretary of Commerce for the programs of the National Bureau of Standards for fiscal year 1989, and for other purposes

H.R. 4724 / Public Law 100-520  
To direct the Secretary of Agriculture to release a reversionary interest of the United States in certain land located in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi

H.R. 2399 / Public Law 100-521  
Forest Ecosystems and Atmospheric Pollution Research Act of 1988

H.R. 5423 / Public Law 100-522  
To authorize continued storage of water at Abiquiu Dam in New Mexico

S. 1911 / Public Law 100-523  
To amend title 5, United States Code, to allow all forest fire fighting employees to be paid overtime without limitation while serving on forest fire emergencies

S. 2018 / Public Law 100-524  
Congaree Swamp National Monument Expansion and Wilderness Act

S. 2479 / Public Law 100-525  
Immigration Technical Corrections Act of 1988

S. 2749 / Public Law 100-526  
Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act

*Approved October 25*

H.R. 3471 / Public Law 100-527  
Department of Veterans Affairs Act

H.R. 4554 / Public Law 100-528  
To remove certain restrictions on land acquisitions for Antietam National Battlefield

## *Appendix D / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988*

H.R. 5059 / Public Law 100-529

To quiet title and possession with respect to a certain private land claim in Sumter County, Alabama

H.J. Res. 648 / Public Law 100-530

To encourage increased international cooperation to protect biological diversity

S. 836 / Public Law 100-531

To amend the Department of Energy Organization Act to authorize protective force personnel who guard the strategic petroleum reserve or its storage and related facilities to carry firearms while discharging their official duties and in certain instances to make arrests without warrant; to establish the offense of trespass on property of the strategic petroleum reserve, and for other purposes

S. 659 / Public Law 100-532

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Amendments of 1988

H.R. 5050 / Public Law 100-533

Women's Business Ownership Act of 1988

H.R. 1864 / Private Law 100-22

For the relief of Helen Lannier

S. 391 / Private Law 100-23

For the relief of Hyong Cha Kim Kay

*Approved October 26*

H.R. 900 / Public Law 100-534

West Virginia National Interest River Conservation Act of 1987

*Approved October 28*

H.R. 990 / Public Law 100-535

Imperial Valley College Barker Museum Land Transfer Act of 1988

H.R. 4209 / Public Law 100-536

To authorize appropriations to carry out title I of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 during fiscal years 1989, 1990, and 1991

H.R. 4375 / Public Law 100-537

Michigan Public Lands Improvement Act of 1988

H.R. 4410 / Public Law 100-538

To designate the Federal Building at Spring and High Streets in Columbus, Ohio, as the "John W. Bricker Federal Building"

H.R. 4480 / Public Law 100-539

To change the name of the Pacific Tropical Botanical Garden, a federally chartered organiza-

tion, to the National Tropical Botanical Garden, and for other purposes

H.R. 4557 / Public Law 100-540

To amend title 46, United States Code, to require alerting and locating equipment on manned uninspected vessels, to provide for exemption of uninspected vessels from certain requirements of that title, and to increase penalties for violations of certain uninspected vessel requirements

H.R. 4777 / Public Law 100-541

To modify the boundary of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park, and for other purposes

H.R. 4992 / Public Law 100-542

Telecommunications Accessibility Enhancement Act of 1988

H.R. 5007 / Public Law 100-543

To designate the United States Courthouse at 620 Southwest Main Street, Portland, Oregon, as the "Gus J. Solomon United States Courthouse"

H.R. 5066 / Public Law 100-544

To add additional land to the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Reservation in Arizona, and for other purposes

H.R. 5052 / Public Law 100-545

To amend title 31 of the United States Code to provide for a transfer of control of the General Accounting Office Building and to improve the administration of the General Accounting Office

H.R. 5325 / Public Law 100-546

Federal Crop Insurance Commission Act of 1988

H.R. 5395 / Public Law 100-547

Sipsey Wild and Scenic River and Alabama Addition Act of 1988

H.J. Res. 629 / Public Law 100-548

Designating October 22, 1988, as "National Chester F. Carlson Recognition Day"

H.J. Res. 644 / Public Law 100-549

Granting the consent of Congress to the compact entered into between the State of North Carolina and the State of South Carolina establishing the Lake Wylie Marine Commission

S. 59 / Public Law 100-550

National Forest and Public Lands of Nevada Enhancement Act of 1988

S. 744 / Public Law 100-551

To amend the Toxic Substances Control Act to assist States in responding to the threat to human health posed by exposure to radon

S. 1704 / Public Law 100-552

To authorize the establishment of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center in the State of Montana and for other purposes

S. 1727 / Public Law 100-553

National Deafness and Other Communication Disorders Act of 1988

S. 1914 / Public Law 100-554

To designate a segment of the Wildcat River in the State of New Hampshire as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes

S. 1985 / Public Law 100-555

To improve the protection and management of archeological resources on Federal land

S. 1986 / Public Law 100-556

To require that plastic ring carrier devices be degradable, and for other purposes

S. 2148 / Public Law 100-557

To amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, and for other purposes

S. 2436 / Public Law 100-558

To reauthorize the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Advisory Commission

S. 2545 / Public Law 100-559

To redesignate Salinas National Monument in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes

H.R. 945 / Private Law 100-24

For the relief of Allen H. Platnick

H.R. 1275 / Private Law 100-25

For the relief of Joyce G. McFarland

H.R. 1385 / Private Law 100-26

For the relief of Travis D. Jackson

H.R. 1826 / Private Law 100-27

For the relief of Natasha Susan Middelmann, Samantha Abigail Middelmann, Naomi Katrina Orloff Middelmann, and Hannah Emil Middelmann

H.R. 3347 / Private Law 100-28

For the relief of Bibianne Cyr

H.R. 4642 / Private Law 100-29

To provide for the reinstatement of the canceled entry of William A. Wright to certain lands in Lamar County, Alabama

*Approved October 31*

H.R. 775 / Public Law 100-560

To provide for the establishment of the Poverty Point National Monument, and for other purposes

H.R. 2266 / Public Law 100-561

Pipeline Safety Reauthorization Act of 1988

H.R. 2628 / Public Law 100-562

Imported Vehicle Safety Compliance Act of 1988

H.R. 3408 / Public Law 100-563

To authorize additional appropriations for the Central Utah Project, to implement a settlement with the Strawberry Water Users, to expand the John Muir Historic Site, to prohibit the expansion of any reservoir within the boundaries of Yosemite National Park, and for other purposes

H.R. 3559 / Public Law 100-564

To authorize and direct the acquisition of lands for Canaveral National Seashore, and for other purposes

H.R. 3685 / Public Law 100-565

To amend title 31, United States Code, to increase from \$25,000 to \$40,000 the maximum amount that the United States may pay in settlement of a claim against the United States made by a member of the uniformed services or by an officer or employee of the Government

H.R. 3757 / Public Law 100-566

Federal Employees Leave Sharing Act of 1988

H.R. 4182 / Public Law 100-567

Zuni-Cibola National Historical Park Establishment Act of 1988

H.R. 4262 / Public Law 100-568

Berne Convention Implementation Act of 1988

H.R. 4416 / Public Law 100-569

To extend the authorization of appropriations for titles V and VI of the Library Services and Construction Act through fiscal year 1989

H.R. 4418 / Public Law 100-570

National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 1988

H.R. 4818 / Public Law 100-571

To establish the National Park of American Samoa

H.R. 4939 / Public Law 100-572

Lead Contamination Control Act of 1988

*Appendix D / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988*

H.R. 5001 / Public Law 100-573  
To establish the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area Citizen Advisory Commission

H.R. 5199 / Public Law 100-574  
To make nonmailable any plant, fruit, vegetable, or other matter, the movement of which in interstate commerce has been prohibited or restricted by the Secretary of Agriculture in order to prevent the dissemination of dangerous plant diseases or pests, and for other purposes

H.R. 5318 / Public Law 100-575  
Egg Research and Consumer Information Act Amendments of 1988

H.R. 5389 / Public Law 100-576  
Bangladesh Disaster Assistance Act of 1988

H.R. 5442 / Public Law 100-577  
Asbestos Information Act of 1988

H.R. 5471 / Public Law 100-578  
Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988

S. 136 / Public Law 100-579  
Native Hawaiian Health Care Act of 1988

S. 2723 / Public Law 100-580  
Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Act

H.R. 525 / Private Law 100-30  
For the relief of John M. Gill

H.R. 3414 / Private Law 100-31  
For the relief of Meenakshiben P. Patel

*Approved November 1*

H.R. 2677 / Public Law 100-581  
To establish procedures for review of tribal constitutions and bylaws or amendments thereto pursuant to the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 987)

H.R. 3515 / Public Law 100-582  
Medical Waste Tracking Act of 1988

*Approved November 3*

H.R. 515 / Public Law 100-583  
Fair Credit and Charge Card Disclosure Act of 1988

H.R. 2472 / Public Law 100-584  
To provide authorization of appropriations for activities of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration

H.R. 2642 / Public Law 100-585  
Colorado Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement Act of 1988

H.R. 2806 / Public Law 100-586  
To amend the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, to permit temporary use for military purposes of public lands in Alaska managed by the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, and for other purposes

H.R. 4064 / Public Law 100-587  
To amend title 28 of the United States Code to authorize the appointment of additional bankruptcy judges

H.R. 4068 / Public Law 100-588  
To amend the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 to strengthen the enforcement provisions of that Act, and for other purposes

H.R. 4124 / Public Law 100-589  
To authorize appropriations to carry out the Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act for fiscal years 1989 through 1991, and for other purposes

H.R. 4174 / Public Law 100-590  
Small Business Administration Reauthorization and Amendment Act of 1988

H.R. 4686 / Public Law 100-591  
Aviation Safety Research Act of 1988

H.J. Res. 446 / Public Law 100-592  
Designating October 30 through November 5, 1988, as "National Jukebox Week"

H.J. Res. 572 / Public Law 100-593  
Designating November 28 through December 2, 1988, as "Vocational-Technical Education Week"

S. 1048 / Public Law 100-594  
Federal Communications Commission Authorization Act of 1988

S. 1476 / Public Law 100-595  
To designate the Federal Records Center Extension Building 109 under construction in Overland, Missouri, as the "Charles F. Prevedel Federal Building"

S. 1827 / Public Law 100-596  
To designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 300 Booth Street in Reno, Nevada, as the "C. Clifton Young Federal Building and United States Courthouse"

S. 1863 / Public Law 100-597  
To amend the bankruptcy law to provide for special revenue bonds, and for other purposes

S. 2344 / Public Law 100-598  
To reauthorize the Office of Government Ethics, and for other purposes

S. 2835 / Public Law 100-599

To designate the United States Post Office and Courthouse located at 151 West Street in Rutland, Vermont, as the "Robert T. Stafford United States Courthouse and Post Office"

S.J. Res. 280 / Public Law 100-600

To designate the week of November 27, 1988 through December 3, 1988 as "National Home Care Week"

S.J. Res. 302 / Public Law 100-601

To designate October 1988 as "National Down Syndrome Month"

S.J. Res. 324 / Public Law 100-602

To designate February 1989 as "America Loves Its Kids Month"

S.J. Res. 335 / Public Law 100-603

To designate the last full week of October, October 23 through October 29, 1988, as "National Adult Immunization Awareness Week"

S.J. Res. 381 / Public Law 100-604

To designate October 30, 1988, as "Fire Safety at Home Day—Change Your Clock, Change Your Battery"

*Approved November 4*

H.R. 3614 / Public Law 100-605

To authorize a study of the Hanford Reach of the Columbia River, and for other purposes

S. 1851 / Public Law 100-606

Genocide Convention Implementation Act of 1987 (the Proxmire Act)

S. 2889 / Public Law 100-607

Health Omnibus Programs Extension of 1988

*Approved November 5*

H.R. 1473 / Public Law 100-608

To designate the building which will house the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas in Lufkin, Texas, as the "Ward R. Burke United States Courthouse"

H.R. 2756 / Public Law 100-609

Granting the consent and approval of Congress to the addition of the State of Ohio as a party to the Middle Atlantic Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact

H.R. 4517 / Public Law 100-610

Outer Continental Shelf Operators Indemnification Clarification Act of 1988

H.R. 4574 / Public Law 100-611

To amend title 5, United States Code, with respect to certain programs under which awards

may be made to Federal employees for superior accomplishments or cost savings disclosures, and for other purposes

H.R. 5104 / Public Law 100-612

Federal Property Management Improvement Act of 1988

H.R. 5552 / Public Law 100-613

To provide that the Consumer Product Safety Commission amend its regulations regarding lawn darts

H.J. Res. 438 / Public Law 100-614

Designating November 4, 1988, as "National Teacher Appreciation Day"

S. 1382 / Public Law 100-615

Federal Energy Management Improvement Act of 1988

S. 1991 / Public Law 100-616

Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action Amendments Act of 1988

S. 2201 / Public Law 100-617

To extend for an additional 8-year period certain provisions of title 17, United States Code, relating to the rental of sound recordings, and for other purposes

S. 2361 / Public Law 100-618

Video Privacy Protection Act of 1988

S.J. Res. 2885 / Public Law 100-619

To amend the Hunger Prevention Act of 1988 to make a technical correction

S.J. Res. 261 / Public Law 100-620

Designating the month of November 1988 as "National Alzheimer's Disease Month"

S.J. Res. 272 / Public Law 100-621

To designate November, 1988, as "National Diabetes Month"

S.J. Res. 306 / Public Law 100-622

Designating the day of August 7, 1989, as "National Lighthouse Day"

S.J. Res. 319 / Public Law 100-623

To designate the period commencing November 6, 1988, and ending November 12, 1988, as "National Disabled Americans Week"

S.J. Res. 378 / Public Law 100-624

Designating the week of October 2 through 8, 1988, as "National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act Week"

## *Appendix D / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988*

### *Approved November 7*

H.R. 3146 / Public Law 100-625  
Charity Games Advertising Clarification Act of 1988

H.R. 4118 / Public Law 100-626  
Public Telecommunications Act of 1988

H.R. 4210 / Public Law 100-627  
To authorize appropriations to carry out titles II and III of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, to establish the National Oceans Policy Commission, and for other purposes

H.R. 4352 / Public Law 100-628  
Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Amendments Act of 1988

H.R. 4919 / Public Law 100-629  
To approve the governing international fishery agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and for other purposes

H.R. 5334 / Public Law 100-630  
Handicapped Programs Technical Amendments Act of 1988

H.J. Res. 573 / Public Law 100-631  
To designate the week beginning November 13, 1988, as "National Craniofacial Awareness Week"

H.J. Res. 654 / Public Law 100-632  
Designating November 4 through 10, 1988, as the "Week of Remembrance of Kristallnacht"

S. 850 / Public Law 100-633  
To amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate a segment of the Rio Chama River in New Mexico as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System

S.J. Res. 301 / Public Law 100-634  
Designating January 20, 1989, as "National Skiing Day"

S.J. Res. 342 / Public Law 100-635  
To designate the week of November 28 through December 5, 1988, as "National Book Week"

S. 2637 / Private Law 100-35  
For the relief of Gillian Lesley Sackler

### *Approved November 8*

H.R. 4211 / Public Law 100-636  
To reauthorize the National Ocean Pollution Planning Act of 1978 for fiscal years 1989 and 1990, and for other purposes

S. 2496 / Public Law 100-637  
To provide for the leasing of certain real property to the American National Red Cross, District of Columbia Chapter, for the construction and maintenance of certain buildings and improvements

S. 2752 / Public Law 100-638  
To declare that certain lands be held in trust for the Quinault Indian Nation, and for other purposes

S. 1919 / Private Law 100-36  
For the relief of Michael Wilding

### *Approved November 9*

H.R. 593 / Public Law 100-639  
To request the President to award a gold medal on behalf of Congress to Andrew Wyeth, and to provide for the production of bronze duplicates of such medal for sale to the public

H.R. 1149 / Public Law 100-640  
To amend the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act with respect to admiralty jurisdiction

H.R. 3327 / Public Law 100-641  
To designate the Federal building located at 324 West Market Street in Greensboro, North Carolina, as the "L. Richardson Preyer, Jr. Federal Building and United States Courthouse and Post Office"

H.R. 4236 / Public Law 100-642  
To amend the Act of June 6, 1900, to increase the number of trustees of the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association

H.J. Res. 137 / Public Law 100-643  
Designating the month of May, 1989, as "National Asparagus Month"

H.J. Res. 604 / Public Law 100-644  
Designating February 5 through 11, 1989, as "National Burn Awareness Week"

H.J. Res. 626 / Public Law 100-645  
Designating September 13, 1989, as "Uncle Sam Day"

H.J. Res. 677 / Public Law 100-646  
Changing the date for the counting of the Electoral vote by Congress to January 4, 1989

H.R. 1388 / Private Law 100-37  
For the relief of David Butler, Aldo Cirone, Richard Denisi, Warren Fallon, Charles Hotton, Harold Johnson, Jean Lavocis, Vincent Maloney, Austin Mortense, Kurt Clofsson, and John Jenks



H.R. 2109 / Private Law 100-38  
For the relief of Rosa Pratts

H.R. 2461 / Private Law 100-39  
For the relief of Milera Mesin and Bozena Mesin

H.R. 2511 / Private Law 100-40  
For the relief of Tarek Mohamad Mahmoud

H.R. 3238 / Private Law 100-41  
For the relief of Maria Linda Sy Gonzalez

H.R. 3917 / Private Law 100-42  
For the relief of Rajari Lal

*Approved November 10*

H.R. 4333 / Public Law 100-647  
Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988

H.R. 4362 / Public Law 100-648  
Recreation and Public Purposes Amendment Act of 1988

H.R. 4445 / Public Law 100-649  
Undetectable Firearms Act of 1988

H.R. 4879 / Public Law 100-650  
Management Interlocks Revision Act of 1988

H.J. Res. 649 / Public Law 100-651  
Designating November 12, 1988, as "National Firefighters Day"

S.J. Res. 395 / Public Law 100-652  
To designate January 4, 1989, as "National Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service Centennial Day"

H.R. 441 / Private Law 100-43  
For the relief of the heirs of Master Sergeant Nathaniel Scott, United States Army, retired, deceased

H.R. 610 / Private Law 100-44  
For the relief of Calvin L. Graham

H.R. 712 / Private Law 100-45  
For the relief of Lawrence K. Lunt

H.R. 1418 / Private Law 100-46  
For the relief of Rick Hangartner, Russell Stewart, and David Walden

H.R. 2802 / Private Law 100-47  
For the relief of Fleurette Seidman

*Approved November 14*

H.R. 4030 / Public Law 100-653  
To reauthorize and amend certain wildlife laws, and for other purposes

H.R. 5102 / Public Law 100-654  
Federal Employees Health Benefits Amendments Act of 1988

S.J. Res. 192 / Public Law 100-655  
To designate the month of October 1988, as "National AIDS Awareness and Prevention Month"

*Approved November 15*

H.R. 1807 / Public Law 100-656  
Business Opportunity Development Reform Act of 1988

H.R. 4399 / Public Law 100-657  
Commercial Space Launch Act Amendments of 1988

H.R. 5115 / Public Law 100-658  
Immigration Amendments of 1988

S. 1630 / Public Law 100-659  
Retirement and Survivors' Annuities for Bankruptcy Judges and Magistrates Act of 1988

S. 2042 / Public Law 100-660  
To authorize the Vietnam Women's Memorial Project, Inc., to establish a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia or its environs to honor women of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in the Republic of Vietnam during the Vietnam era

S.J. Res. 314 / Public Law 100-661  
Designating October 1988 as "Pregnancy and Infant Loss Awareness Month"

S.J. Res. 315 / Public Law 100-662  
Designating 1989 as "Year of the Young Reader"

S.J. Res. 340 / Public Law 100-663  
Designating November 27 through December 3, 1988, as "National Sir Winston Churchill Recognition Week"

S.J. Res. 386 / Public Law 100-664  
To designate the week of June 18 through June 24, 1989, as "National Grasslands Week"

*Approved November 16*

S. 253 / Public Law 100-665  
To convey Forest Service land to Flagstaff, Arizona

S. 1236 / Public Law 100-666  
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Amendments of 1988

S. 1883 / Public Law 100-667  
To amend the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the registration and protection of trade-marks

*Appendix D / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988*

used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes"

S. 2165 / Public Law 100-668  
Washington Park Wilderness Act of 1988

S. 2204 / Public Law 100-669  
To implement the Inter-American Convention on International Commercial Arbitration

S. 2843 / Public Law 100-670  
Generic Animal Drug and Patent Term Restoration Act

S.J. Res. 303 / Public Law 100-671  
To designate the month of October 1988 as "National Lupus Awareness Month"

S.J. Res. 325 / Public Law 100-672  
Designating the third week in May 1989 as "National Tourism Week"

S. 1842 / Private Law 100-48  
For the relief of Mr. Wilhelm Jahn Schlechter, Mrs. Monica Pino Schlechter, Ingrid Daniela Schlechter, and Arturo David Schlechter

*Approved November 17*

H.R. 5280 / Public Law 100-673  
Bicentennial of the United States Congress Commemorative Coin Act

H.R. 5315 / Public Law 100-674  
Congressional Award Act Amendments of 1988

S. 795 / Public Law 100-675  
To provide for the settlement of water rights claims of the La Jolla, Rincon, San Pasqual, Pauma, and Pala Bands of Mission Indians in San Diego County, California, to authorize the lining of the All American Canal, and for other purposes

S. 2100 / Public Law 100-676  
Water Resources Development Act of 1988

S. 2102 / Public Law 100-677  
To prohibit the licensing of certain facilities on portions of the Salmon and Snake Rivers in Idaho, and for other purposes

S. 2186 / Public Law 100-678  
Public Buildings Amendments of 1988

S. 2215 / Public Law 100-679  
Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act Amendments of 1988

S. 2470 / Public Law 100-680  
Steel and Aluminum Energy Conservation and Technology Competitiveness Act of 1988

S.J. Res. 327 / Public Law 100-681  
Commemorating January 28, 1989, as a "National Day of Excellence" in honor of the crew of the space shuttle Challenger

S.J. Res. 332 / Public Law 100-682  
To designate the period commencing December 11, 1988, and ending December 17, 1988, as "National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Week"

S.J. Res. 352 / Public Law 100-683  
Designating September 24, 1989, as "United States Marshals Bicentennial Day"

S.J. Res. 365 / Public Law 100-684  
To designate January 28, 1989, as "National Challenger Center Day" to honor the crew of the space shuttle Challenger

S. 2209 / Public Law 100-685  
National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989

*Approved November 18*

H.J. Res. 650 / Public Law 100-686  
Designating April 1989 as "Actors' Fund of America Appreciation Month"

S. 11 / Public Law 100-687  
To amend title 38, United States Code, to establish certain procedures for the adjudication of claims for benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration; to apply the provisions of section 553 of title 5, United States Code, to rulemaking procedures of the Veterans' Administration; to establish a Court of Veterans' Appeals and to provide for judicial review of certain final decisions of the Board of Veterans' Appeals; to provide for the payment of reasonable fees to attorneys for rendering legal representation to individuals claiming benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration; to increase the rates of compensation payable to veterans with service-connected disabilities; and to make various improvements in veterans' health, rehabilitation, and memorial affairs programs; and for other purposes

S. 2030 / Public Law 100-688  
To amend the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 to provide for termination of ocean dumping of sewage sludge and industrial waste, and for other purposes

S. 2049 / Public Law 100-689  
Veterans' Benefits and Programs Improvement Act of 1988

H.R. 5210 / Public Law 100-690  
Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988

H.R. 1975 / Public Law 100-691  
Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988

H.R. 3957 / Public Law 100-692  
Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal National  
Heritage Corridor Act of 1988

H.R. 4039 / Public Law 100-693  
To declare that certain lands in the State of California which form a part of the right-of-way granted by the United States to the Central Pacific Railway Company have been abandoned, and for other purposes

H.R. 4612 / Public Law 100-694  
Federal Employees Liability Reform and Tort Compensation Act of 1988

H.R. 4847 / Public Law 100-695  
To amend the Federal Hazardous Substances Act to require the labeling of chronically hazardous art materials, and for other purposes

S. 2840 / Public Law 100-696  
Arizona-Idaho Conservation Act of 1988

*Approved November 19*

H.R. 3048 / Public Law 100-697  
National Superconductivity and Competitiveness Act of 1988

H.R. 3313 / Public Law 100-698  
To establish in the Department of the Interior the Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission, and for other purposes

H.R. 3680 / Public Law 100-699  
Omnibus Public Lands and National Forests Adjustments Act of 1988

H.R. 3911 / Public Law 100-700  
Major Fraud Act of 1988

H.R. 4212 / Public Law 100-701  
To amend the joint resolution of April 27, 1962, to permit the Secretary of the Interior to establish the former home of Alexander Hamilton as a national memorial at its present location in New York, New York

H.R. 4807 / Public Law 100-702  
Judicial Improvements and Access to Justice Act

H.R. 4972 / Public Law 100-703  
To authorize appropriations for the Patent and Trademark Office in the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes

H.R. 5133 / Public Law 100-704  
Insider Trading and Securities Fraud Enforcement Act of 1988

H.R. 5287 / Public Law 100-705  
Panama Canal Commission Compensation Fund Act of 1988

H.J. Res. 564 / Public Law 100-706  
Designating the first week of April 1989 as "National Earthquake Awareness Week"

*Approved November 23*

H.R. 2707 / Public Law 100-707  
To amend the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 to provide for more effective assistance in response to major disasters and emergencies, and for other purposes

H.R. 2839 / Public Law 100-708  
To correct historical and geographical oversights in the establishment and development of the Utah component of the Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, to unify the land base of the Goshute Reservation, to simplify the boundaries of the Goshute Reservation, and for other purposes

H.R. 3011 / Public Law 100-709  
Home Equity Loan Consumer Protection Act of 1988

H.R. 3105 / Public Law 100-710  
To revise, consolidate, and enact certain laws related to shipping definitions and maritime commercial instruments and liens as subtitle III of title 46, United States Code, "Shipping", and for other purposes

H.R. 4189 / Public Law 100-711  
Marine Mammal Protection Act Amendments of 1988

H.R. 5232 / Public Law 100-712  
Southwestern Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact Consent Act

H.R. 5261 / Public Law 100-713  
Indian Health Care Amendments of 1988



## Subject Index to Book II

- ABC News—1648  
ABM. *See* Nuclear weapons  
ACLU. *See* Civil Liberties Union, American  
AIA. *See* Architects, American Institute of  
AID. *See* Development Cooperation Agency, U.S. International  
AIDS. *See* Health and medical care  
AIDS Awareness and Prevention Month, National—1415  
AIDS commission. *See* Human Immunodeficiency Virus Epidemic, Presidential Commission on the  
Abortion—992, 1062, 1203, 1260, 1340, 1341, 1618, 1734  
Academy. *See other part of subject*  
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome. *See* Health and medical care  
ACTION—1158  
Adlai Stevenson High School—1299  
Administration. *See other part of subject*  
Administrative Conference of the U.S.—1741  
Adoption Week, National—1557  
Adult Day Care Center Week, National—1136  
Adult Education, National Advisory Council on—927  
Adult Immunization Awareness Week, National—1400  
Advisory. *See other part of subject*  
Aeronautics and Space Administration, National—1091, 1199, 1332, 1547, 1630  
Afghanistan  
  Afghan Resistance Alliance—1487  
  Islamic Union of Mujahidin—947, 1487, 1610, 1656  
  Soviet occupation—922, 1110, 1222, 1445, 1487, 1586, 1592, 1610, 1634, 1656, 1665  
Africa  
  *See also specific country*  
  Administration policies—1622  
African Development Bank—1130  
African Development Foundation—1317  
African Development Fund—1130  
African Unity, Organization of—1293, 1295  
Aged. *See specific subject*  
Agency. *See other part of subject*  
Aging, Federal Council on—1761  
Agricultural Policy, National Commission on—966  
Agricultural Workers, Commission on—1181, 1337  
Agriculture  
  Administration policies—960, 981  
  Citrus products—1645  
  Dairy products—1554, 1573  
  Drought emergency. *See* Disaster assistance  
  Agriculture—Continued  
    Free market policies—951, 1523, 1709  
    Government's role—951, 995, 1523  
    Grain—1391  
    President's views—951, 955, 994, 1056  
    Price supports and subsidies—995, 1623, 1698  
    Productivity—1561  
    Rural development—1697  
    Soil and water conservation. *See* Conservation  
    Trade prospects report. *See* Commerce, international  
    Water management—960, 961  
Agriculture, Department of  
  Drought emergency, role—981  
  Farmers Home Administration—1139, 1140  
  Forest Service—1272  
  Secretary—950–953, 958, 960, 961, 980, 994, 1026, 1039, 1055, 1139, 1151, 1391, 1480, 1523, 1535, 1658, 1697, 1754, 1755  
  Soil and water conservation program, report—1754  
  Wildfire protection, role—1698  
Air Force, Department of the  
  *See also* Armed Forces, U.S.  
  Air Force Academy, U.S.—1716, 1757  
  Assistant Secretary—1125  
Air Force Academy, U.S. *See* Air Force, Department of the  
Alabama, Governor—1330  
Alaska  
  Arctic National Wildlife Refuge—1676  
  Governor—1346  
  Guard, National—1345  
  Mineral resources report—1679  
  Oil exports to Canada. *See* Energy  
  Whale rescue effort. *See* Conservation, wildlife preservation  
All Saints High School—1339  
Alliance. *See other part of subject*  
Alternative Motor Fuels Act of 1988—1334  
Alzheimer's Disease Month, National—1466  
Ambassadors. *See specific country*  
America Loves Its Kids Month—1726  
American. *See other part of subject*  
Amtrak. *See* Railroad Passenger Corporation, National  
Angola  
  Cuban role—1044, 1110, 1222, 1586, 1622, 1634, 1649  
  External Relations Minister—1649  
  Internal situation—947, 1043, 1110, 1222, 1586, 1622  
Angola, National Union for the Total Independence of—947, 1110, 1622

*Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988-89*

- Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988—1530, 1569  
Anti-Semitism. *See* Human rights  
Antiballistic missiles. *See* Nuclear weapons  
Antifriction bearing industry. *See* Bearing industry  
Apartheid. *See* South Africa  
Archbishop Carroll High School—1339  
Architects, American Institute of—1529  
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board—1729  
Archives and Records Administration, National—1547, 1565, 1710, 1748  
Arctic Research Commission—1053  
Arizona-Idaho Conservation Act of 1988—1559  
Arkansas  
    Buffalo National River Park—1316  
    Governor—1330  
    President's visit—1394  
    Republican Party event—1394  
Arkansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Compact Commission—1455  
Armed Forces, U.S.  
    *See also specific military department*; Defense and national security  
    Guard, National. *See specific State*  
    Pay—1122, 1205, 1684  
    POW's/MIA's—997  
    President's views—1122, 1254, 1367, 1381, 1437, 1448, 1449, 1451, 1477, 1498, 1608, 1640, 1694, 1723  
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, U.S.—1042, 1516  
Arms and munitions  
    *See also* Iran arms and *contra* aid controversy; Nuclear weapons  
    Chemical weapons—1215, 1224, 1369, 1404, 1408, 1507, 1634, 1648, 1751  
    Conventional forces and weapons—1122, 1124, 1216, 1367, 1404, 1407, 1591, 1607, 1609, 1612, 1614, 1634  
    Gun control. *See* Law enforcement and crime  
    High technology weapons, proliferation—1215, 1224  
    Kuwait, arms sales—929, 942, 943  
    Middle East, U.S. arms sales—1410  
    Strategic defense programs. *See* Nuclear weapons  
Army, Department of the  
    *See also* Armed Forces, U.S.  
    Corps of Engineers—950, 953, 961, 980  
    Forces Command—1579  
    Military Academy, U.S.—1717, 1728  
Arts, National Council on the. *See* Arts and the Humanities, National Foundation on the  
Arts, National Endowment for the. *See* Arts and the Humanities, National Foundation on the  
Arts, National Medal of—996, 1044  
Arts, President's views—1526, 1587  
Arts and the Humanities, National Foundation on the  
    Arts, National Council on the—997, 1007, 1044, 1138  
    Arts, National Endowment for the—997, 1044  
Arts and the Humanities National Foundation on the—Continued  
    Humanities, National Council on the—966, 1061  
Arts and the Humanities, President's Committee on the—1526  
Asia-Pacific region. *See specific country*  
Asian Development Bank—1130  
Association. *See other part of subject*  
Association Executives, American Society of—1247  
Atomic Energy Agency, International—975, 1024, 1209  
Attorney General. *See* Justice, Department of  
Automobile industry—1334  
Aviation  
    Air traffic control—1697  
    Pan American plane crash in Scotland—1651, 1652, 1663-1665  
Aviation Administration, Federal. *See* Transportation, Department of  
Award. *See other part of subject*  
Bahrain, trade with U.S.—1562  
Baldwin-Wallace College—1435  
Bank. *See other part of subject*  
Barriers compliance board. *See* Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board  
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation—986  
Baylor University—1194  
Bearing industry—1574  
Berlin—1062, 1294, 1507  
Bermuda, trade with U.S.—1562  
Berne Convention Implementation Act of 1988—1417  
Bill of Rights day. *See* Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week  
Bipartisan. *See other part of subject*  
Black colleges week. *See* Historically Black Colleges Week, National  
Blacks. *See specific subject*  
Board. *See other part of subject*  
Bolivia, terrorism—1042, 1067  
Book Week, National—1570  
Boys Nation—973  
Brazil  
    Pharmaceutical patent protection. *See* Patents, copyrights, and trademarks  
    Trade with U.S.—970, 1360  
Broadcasting. *See* Communications  
Broadcasting, Board for International—1053  
Brotherhood. *See other part of subject*  
Brunei Darussalam, trade with U.S.—1562  
Budget, Federal  
    *See also specific agency*  
    Administration policies—1694  
    Credit programs, impact—1701, 1709  
    Deferrals—1000, 1259, 1260, 1577  
    Deficit—1077, 1082, 1107, 1112, 1147, 1183, 1188, 1205, 1219, 1257, 1258, 1324, 1337-1339, 1349, 1354, 1356, 1386, 1412, 1417,

Budget, Federal—Continued

Deficit—Continued

1434, 1438, 1440, 1504, 1606, 1608, 1619–1621, 1623, 1640, 1643, 1665, 1689, 1694, 1700, 1702, 1708, 1709, 1721

Fiscal year 1988—1161, 1224, 1228

Fiscal year 1989—969, 1013, 1017, 1029, 1030, 1034, 1065, 1091, 1107, 1147, 1161, 1177, 1183, 1188, 1197, 1204, 1208, 1224, 1228, 1230, 1235, 1245, 1249, 1259, 1260, 1262, 1277, 1311, 1337–1339, 1412, 1479

Fiscal year 1990—1029, 1030, 1162, 1230, 1479, 1606, 1644, 1660, 1665, 1681, 1688, 1692, 1693, 1702, 1740

Grant programs, impact—1486

Line-item veto—1083, 1188, 1257, 1324, 1338, 1356, 1386, 1504, 1621, 1623, 1644, 1700, 1709, 1714

Reform of process—1234, 1644, 1700, 1709

Rescissions—1691, 1700, 1709

Building Sciences, National Institute of—1060, 1133

Bulgaria, property negotiations, Chief of U.S. team, rank of Ambassador—1211

Bureau. *See other part of subject*

Burn Awareness Week, National—1605

Business, National Alliance of—1142

Business-Government Relations Council—1623

Business and industry

*See also specific industry*

Capital gains tax. *See Taxation, tax reform*

Drug abuse prevention—1037

Enterprise zones. *See Enterprise zones*

Free enterprise system—1502, 1621

Government's role—1009, 1513, 1709

President's views—1037, 1277

Privatization—1694, 1699, 1740

Productivity and competitiveness—922, 1023, 1035, 1040, 1082, 1095, 1118, 1145, 1169, 1231, 1499, 1521, 1522, 1561, 1617, 1623, 1677, 1697, 1708

Small and minority business—922, 1038, 1096, 1134, 1277, 1417, 1439, 1521, 1617, 1677

Space, commercial development. *See Space program*

Voluntarism, support. *See Voluntarism*

Windfall profits tax. *See Taxation, tax reform*

"C" Flag Awards—1245

CSCE. *See Security and Cooperation in Europe, Conference on*

Cabinet

*See also specific position*

Domestic Policy Council—1139, 1140, 1379

Economic Policy Council—1141, 1631

Meeting with President—1714

California

Governor—1103, 1403, 1420, 1424, 1470, 1471, 1475, 1679

Long Beach harbor commissioners board—1095

President's visits—1092, 1095, 1097, 1101, 1106, 1111, 1400, 1403, 1412, 1413, 1420,

California—Continued

President's visits—Continued

1424, 1470, 1475, 1565, 1572, 1573, 1665, 1679

Republican Party events—1097, 1101, 1106, 1111, 1400, 1420, 1424, 1470, 1475

Southern California Mission Indians, Federal land transfer—1439

California State University, Fullerton—1420

Cambodia

Democracy and freedom—1344

Vietnamese role—947, 998, 1222, 1344, 1586, 1634

Canada

Ambassador—1232

Economic summit. *See Toronto Economic Summit*

Elections—1566, 1571

Prime Minister—920, 977, 978, 1232, 1566, 1571, 1669

Relations with U.S.—977, 980, 1233, 1566, 1668, 1669

Space program cooperation with U.S. *See Space program*

Trade with U.S.—977, 978, 1232, 1260, 1524, 1566, 1617, 1623, 1624, 1666–1669, 1674, 1675

Wildfire protection, assistance to U.S. *See Disaster assistance*

Cancer Panel, President's—966

Capital punishment. *See Law enforcement and crime*

Capitalism, President's views—1706

Capitol Preservation Commission, U.S.—1559

Capitol Steps—1182

Captive Nations Week—946, 948

Caribbean region. *See specific country*

Carlson day. *See Chester F. Carlson Recognition Day, National*

Catastrophic Nuclear Accidents, President's Commission on—1552, 1727, 1738, 1761

Census Bureau. *See Commerce, Department of*

Centennial. *See other part of subject*

Center. *See other part of subject*

Central America

*See also specific country*

Democracy and freedom—967, 1002, 1019, 1111, 1176, 1177, 1204, 1223, 1333, 1407, 1597, 1609

Nicaraguan conflict—1002, 1019, 1110, 1177, 1223, 1609

Relations with U.S.—1177

Central Intelligence Agency—1250

Challenger Center Day, National—1725

*Challenger. See Space program, shuttle*

Chamber of Commerce, U.S.—1521

Chamber Foundation, National—1521

Chambers of commerce, State and local. *See specific State*

Charitable contributions—1041, 1246, 1247, 1734

Chase Manhattan Bank—1598

Cheese. *See Agriculture, dairy products*

*Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988-89*

- Chemical weapons. *See* Arms and munitions  
Chemical Weapons Use, Conference on—1369  
Cherokee Nation—1615  
Chester F. Carlson Recognition Day, National—1372  
Chicago Mercantile Exchange—1255  
Child Health Day—1248  
Children, National Commission on—1006, 1026  
Children and youth  
    *See also specific subject*  
    Administration policies—1143, 1466  
    Child abduction, convention—1058  
    Family tax credits. *See* Taxation  
    International cooperation—1731  
    President's views—973, 991, 1142, 1159, 1267, 1300, 1319, 1321, 1332, 1340, 1458, 1731  
    Voluntarism. *See* Voluntarism  
China  
    Ambassador to U.S.—1624  
    Property negotiations, Chief of U.S. team, rank of Ambassador—1211  
    Relations with U.S.—1624  
China-Burma-India Veterans Appreciation Day, National—1493  
Choice in Education, White House Workshop on—1703  
Christmas—1630, 1644, 1655  
Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission—1270  
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Museum of Church History and Art—1529  
Churchill week. *See* Sir Winston Churchill Recognition Week, National  
Citizens Medal, Presidential—1743  
Citizenship Day and Constitution Week—1126  
Citrus products. *See* Agriculture  
Civil Liberties Union, American—1258  
Civil rights  
    *See also specific subject*  
    President's views—1114, 1156  
Civil Rights, Commission on—1043, 1073  
Civil Rights Day, National—1069  
Climate change. *See* Environment  
Coal. *See* Energy  
Coast Guard, U.S. *See* Transportation, Department of  
Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1988—1244  
Colleges and universities. *See specific institution; Education*  
Columbus Day—1269, 1271  
Combined Federal Campaign. *See* Government agencies and employees  
Commerce, Department of  
    Antifiction bearing imports, investigation—1574  
    Assistant Secretary—927, 1210  
    Census Bureau—1486  
    Military-related export data, confidentiality—1059  
    Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National—1684  
    Petroleum imports, investigation—1674, 1675  
Commerce, Department of—Continued  
    Secretary—963, 1269, 1274, 1277, 1346, 1351, 1355, 1500, 1536, 1574, 1631, 1647, 1658-1660, 1669, 1673-1675  
    Standards and Technology, National Institute of—1500  
    Trade Administration, International—1667  
Commerce, international  
    *See also specific country or subject*  
    Administration policies—1522, 1572, 1658, 1663  
    Agricultural trade prospects, report—1174  
    Free and fair trade—977, 978, 1072, 1096, 1231, 1232, 1260, 1280, 1502, 1508, 1522, 1524, 1571, 1617, 1623, 1669, 1707, 1708  
    General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)—971, 979, 1096, 1233, 1418, 1521, 1522, 1566, 1572, 1617, 1623, 1708  
    Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)—1562, 1625, 1757  
    Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the U.S. (HTS)—1361, 1554, 1555, 1562, 1625, 1646, 1647  
    President's views—1231, 1572  
    Protectionism—1145, 1231, 1261, 1280, 1522, 1572  
    Tariff Schedules of the U.S. (TSUS)—1360, 1554, 1555, 1562, 1573, 1646, 1647  
    Trade deficit—1164, 1169, 1183  
Commission. *See other part of subject*  
Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service Centennial Day, National—1653  
Committee. *See other part of subject*  
Commodity Futures Trading Commission—1331  
Communications  
    Children's television programming, Federal oversight—1466  
    Hispanic-American media—1176  
    President's views—955, 1528, 1619, 1703  
    Soviet-U.S. hotline—1115  
    Technological advances—1120  
Communications Commission, Federal—1466  
Communications Satellite Corporation—1043  
Communism, President's views—1382, 1409, 1595, 1705  
Comprehensive Health Care, U.S. Bipartisan Commission on—1684  
Conference. *See other part of subject*  
Confidential information. *See* Defense and national security  
Congo, President—1622  
Congress  
    *See also specific subject*  
    Bicentennial coins, sale—1559  
    Bipartisan gathering—1182  
    House Speaker. *See* Speaker of House of Representatives  
    Pay—1684, 1691  
    Republican gatherings—1276, 1578  
    Senate President. *See* Vice President  
    Congressional Budget Office—1701



- Congressional Gold Medal—1712
- Conservation
  - See also* Environment
  - Administration policies—983, 1754
  - Forest system—1272, 1439
  - Government's role—983, 1754
  - Park system—1272, 1316
  - President's views—982, 1272, 1316
  - Soil—1754
  - Water—1754
  - Wildlife preservation—1272, 1345, 1393
- Conservatives, President's views—921, 1075, 1362, 1580
- Constitution, U.S., President's views—1148, 1150, 1228, 1230, 1284, 1323, 1356, 1467, 1471, 1485, 1491, 1501, 1525, 1618, 1714, 1720
- Constitution Week—1126
- Constitutional amendments
  - Balanced Federal budget. *See* Budget, Federal, deficit
  - Line-item veto. *See* Budget, Federal
  - Prayer in schools. *See* Education
- Continental shelf. *See* Maritime affairs
- Convention. *See specific subject*
- Corporation. *See other part of subject*
- Corps of Engineers. *See* Army, Department of the
- Council. *See other part of subject*
- Countertrade, Interagency Group on—1658
- Court. *See other part of subject*
- Craniofacial Awareness Week, National—1480
- Crime. *See* Law enforcement and crime
- Critical Materials Council, National—1661
- Cuba
  - Angola, role. *See* Angola
  - Foreign Minister—1649
  - Premier—1002, 1178
  - Soviet role—1178
- Cuban radio broadcasting board. *See* Radio
- Broadcasting to Cuba, Advisory Board for
- Cyprus
  - Conflict resolution—999, 1273, 1591
  - President—999, 1000, 1273, 1274
  - Relations with U.S.—1000, 1274, 1591
- Czechoslovakia, democracy and freedom—1093
- D.A.R.E. Day, National—1135
- Days of observance. *See other part of subject*
- Defense, Department of
  - See also specific military department; Armed Forces, U.S.*
  - Bearing industry, national security assessment—1574
  - Budget—1013, 1017, 1034, 1091, 1219, 1230
  - Comptroller—1184
  - Defense University, National—1381
  - Deputy Under Secretary—974
  - Joint Chiefs of Staff—1042, 1088, 1381
  - Secretary—1015, 1090, 1151, 1177, 1230, 1269, 1311, 1381, 1537, 1630, 1658, 1659, 1662
  - Treaty compliance, role—1042
  - Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences—1061, 1330
- Defense and national security
  - See also* Nuclear weapons
  - Administration policies—1516, 1585, 1612
  - Antifriction bearing imports, impact—1574
  - Confidential information—1205, 1579, 1748
  - Embassy security—1393
  - Emergency preparedness—1532, 1550
  - Export data, confidentiality—1059
  - Intelligence—1089, 1249, 1292
  - Military strength and deterrence—937, 1013, 1017, 1034, 1087, 1098, 1110, 1122—1124, 1183, 1204, 1207, 1253, 1305, 1327, 1348, 1352, 1363, 1367, 1396, 1398, 1402, 1407, 1414, 1425, 1429, 1433, 1436, 1448, 1460, 1465, 1472, 1477, 1593, 1597, 1606, 1635, 1640, 1666, 1688, 1694
  - Petroleum imports, impact—1673, 1675
  - President's views—937, 1013, 1017, 1034, 1066, 1072, 1082, 1112, 1177, 1188, 1197, 1203, 1218, 1230, 1254, 1265, 1600, 1635, 1636, 1696, 1723
  - Strategic and critical materials. *See* Mining
- Defense University, National. *See* Defense, Department of
- Delaware
  - Governor—1280, 1330
  - Republican Party event—1007
- Democracy and freedom, President's views—919, 946, 974, 993, 1019, 1044, 1077, 1080, 1085, 1097, 1152, 1206, 1218, 1225, 1232, 1254, 1264, 1296, 1322, 1326, 1342, 1351, 1382, 1405, 1457, 1462, 1471, 1478, 1488, 1491, 1497, 1498, 1500, 1501, 1503, 1518, 1519, 1521, 1561, 1582, 1595—1597, 1599, 1600, 1614, 1621, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1642, 1694, 1705, 1719, 1720, 1722, 1731, 1736, 1751, 1752
- Democratic Party
  - Congressional gatherings. *See* Congress
  - President's views—938, 968, 972, 982, 1072, 1074, 1081, 1092, 1098, 1104, 1105, 1165, 1166, 1168, 1179, 1197, 1203, 1207, 1252, 1253, 1281, 1282, 1304, 1314, 1315, 1325, 1326, 1346, 1347, 1351, 1353, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1367, 1396, 1397, 1420, 1422, 1423, 1429, 1432, 1433, 1437, 1451, 1460, 1463, 1464, 1477
- Denver Nuggets—1142
- Department. *See other part of subject*
- Department of Housing and Urban Development-Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1989—1091
- Department of Veterans Affairs Act—1381
- Developing countries
  - Food assistance. *See* Food assistance
  - President's views—1224
- Development, Agency for International. *See* Development Cooperation Agency, U.S. International
- Development Cooperation Agency, U.S. International
  - Development, Agency for International (AID)—975, 1311, 1370, 1649, 1658

*Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988-89*

- Development Cooperation Agency, U.S. International—Continued
- Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)—1050, 1131, 1189, 1190
- Development Coordination Committee—1391
- Diabetes Month, National—1468
- Disabled. *See specific subject*
- Disabled Americans Week, National—1468
- Disadvantaged. *See specific subject*
- Disarmament, Conference on—1220, 1370
- Disaster assistance
  - Armenian earthquake—1598, 1605, 1614, 1634, 1648, 1655
  - Catastrophic nuclear accidents, victim compensation—1553
  - Drought emergency—950, 952, 958, 960, 980, 981, 994, 1026, 1039, 1055, 1072, 1151
  - Emergency preparedness. *See* Defense and national security
  - Hurricane Gilbert—1185, 1275
  - Wildfires—1151
- Disaster Assistance Act of 1988—1055
- Discovery. See* Space program, shuttle
- Discrimination. *See specific subject*; Civil rights
- Distinguished Rank Awards—1011
- District of Columbia
  - Abortion funding—1062, 1260
  - Budget—1061
  - Federal property, leasing—1485
- Domestic policy
  - See also specific subject*
  - Administration policies—920, 922, 926, 982, 1008, 1065, 1139, 1252, 1303, 1307, 1325, 1351, 1355, 1362, 1366, 1394, 1401, 1425, 1429, 1433, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1460, 1463, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1616, 1693, 1706
  - Government's role—995, 1038, 1113, 1196, 1202, 1206, 1281, 1282, 1300, 1308, 1329, 1526, 1632, 1695, 1706, 1721
  - Media, role—1619
  - President's views—961, 972, 1009, 1066, 1084, 1112, 1164, 1168, 1194, 1206, 1257, 1299, 1319, 1320, 1347, 1367, 1386, 1398, 1413, 1421, 1429, 1434, 1436, 1451, 1461, 1463, 1477, 1504, 1561, 1616, 1623, 1665, 1693, 1705, 1720
- Domestic Policy Council. *See* Cabinet
- Down Syndrome Month, National—1377
- Drive for Life Weekend, National—1108
- Drought emergency. *See* Disaster assistance
- Drought Policy Committee, Presidential Inter-agency—950, 961, 1055
- Drug abuse and trafficking. *See* Law enforcement and crime
- Drug education day. *See* D.A.R.E. Day, National
- Drug Enforcement Administration. *See* Justice, Department of
- Drug-Free America Week—1358, 1376
- Drug Policy Board, National—931, 1139-1142, 1275
- Drug trafficking conference, United Nations. *See* United Nations
- Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Week, National—1588
- Dwight David Eisenhower Centennial Commission—1759
- Earth Sciences Committee. *See* Science and Technology Policy, Office of
- Earthquakes. *See* Disaster assistance
- Eastern High School—1003
- Economic Cooperation and Development, Organization for—1674, 1676
- Economic Policy Council. *See* Cabinet
- Economy, international
  - Administration policies—1634, 1707
  - Foreign investment—980, 1041, 1387
  - Growth—1572
  - Policy coordination—1522
- Economy, national
  - Administration policies—968, 1036, 1119, 1581, 1582, 1623, 1707
  - Annual report—1705
  - Government's role—968, 995, 1036, 1041, 1077, 1167, 1197, 1303, 1402, 1425, 1513, 1640, 1642, 1707
  - Growth—922, 937, 967, 1009, 1035, 1040, 1072, 1176, 1261, 1521, 1582, 1617, 1623, 1694, 1707
  - Minorities, economic gains—982, 1178
  - President's views—960, 967, 972, 982, 1009, 1033, 1036, 1066, 1077, 1081, 1096, 1099, 1104, 1166, 1188, 1195, 1197, 1202, 1231, 1256, 1297, 1300, 1302, 1303, 1320, 1324, 1373, 1412, 1435, 1442, 1499, 1502, 1521, 1581, 1582, 1609, 1642, 1705
- Education
  - Administration policies—1139, 1341
  - Adult education—927
  - Contraceptives, distribution in schools—1140
  - Disadvantaged—1697
  - Drug abuse prevention—1149, 1169, 1180, 1319, 1341, 1355, 1680
  - Government's role—1153, 1505
  - Handicapped—1697
  - Minorities—1048, 1505
  - Parochial schools—1340, 1341
  - Prayer in schools—992, 1436, 1464, 1472, 1618
  - President's views—1048, 1152, 1169, 1179, 1190, 1264, 1406, 1502, 1505, 1595, 1618, 1703
  - Religious student groups, meetings—992
  - Sex education—1140
  - Soviet-U.S. student exchanges—1266, 1730
  - White House workshop. *See* Choice in Education, White House Workshop on
- Education, Department of
  - Assistant Secretaries—1317, 1651
  - Deputy Under Secretaries—1210, 1250, 1251
  - Drug abuse prevention, role—1139-1142
  - Elementary education, report—1152, 1181
  - Elementary school recognition program—1179
  - Rehabilitation Services Administration—1230

Education, Department of—Continued  
 Secretary—922, 1047, 1049, 1139, 1152, 1176,  
 1180, 1190, 1201, 1339, 1539  
 Education, Intergovernmental Advisory Council  
 on—1130, 1274  
 Education Week, American—1500  
 Educational financing commission. *See* Responsi-  
 bilities for Financing Postsecondary Education,  
 National Commission on  
 Educational Research and Improvement, Nation-  
 al Advisory Council on—977, 1013, 1212  
 Eisenhower centennial commission. *See* Dwight  
 David Eisenhower Centennial Commission  
 El Salvador, President—925, 1003  
 Elections  
 Campaign appearances. *See specific State*  
 Congressional—923, 936, 1007, 1075, 1078,  
 1083, 1097, 1105, 1111, 1168, 1170, 1198,  
 1202, 1206, 1208, 1254, 1258, 1300, 1305,  
 1309, 1313, 1323, 1327, 1338, 1349, 1354,  
 1355, 1362, 1364, 1368, 1385, 1399, 1401,  
 1403, 1423, 1424, 1427, 1431, 1435, 1437,  
 1446, 1450, 1452, 1453, 1458, 1459, 1461,  
 1462, 1464, 1471, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1578  
 Congressional districts, gerrymandering. *See*  
 State and local governments  
 Foreign. *See specific country*  
 Presidential campaign—923, 927, 937, 968,  
 982, 1008, 1016, 1033, 1065, 1073, 1074,  
 1083, 1086, 1087, 1091, 1100, 1101, 1106,  
 1111, 1113, 1168, 1170, 1177, 1179, 1202,  
 1207, 1209, 1219, 1252–1254, 1258, 1281,  
 1293, 1297, 1299, 1300, 1303, 1305–1307,  
 1309, 1314, 1317, 1321, 1327, 1338, 1346,  
 1351, 1355, 1357, 1362, 1364, 1365, 1386,  
 1394, 1397, 1401, 1403, 1420, 1425, 1426,  
 1428, 1431, 1433, 1436, 1442, 1446, 1450,  
 1456, 1458, 1459, 1461, 1465, 1472, 1474,  
 1475, 1483, 1487, 1497, 1616  
 Transition team—1489, 1559  
 Voting—992, 1198, 1300, 1319–1321, 1349,  
 1368, 1399, 1423, 1446, 1449, 1453, 1456,  
 1461, 1479, 1639  
 Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood  
 of—949, 950, 1022  
 Elmer Montgomery, U.S.S.—920  
 Emergency Management Agency, Federal—  
 1480, 1533, 1545, 1550, 1553, 1658  
 Emergency Medical Services Week—1128  
 Emergency preparedness. *See* Defense and na-  
 tional security  
 Employ the Handicapped Week, National—1268  
 Employment Policy, National Commission for—  
 925, 1291, 1613  
 Employment and unemployment  
 Job creation—960, 967, 1009, 1036, 1082, 1096,  
 1118, 1297, 1299, 1310, 1320, 1442, 1521,  
 1572, 1617, 1623, 1677, 1694, 1707  
 Job quality—960, 1036, 1118, 1166, 1197, 1302,  
 1374, 1707  
 Job training—1009, 1097, 1231, 1480, 1678  
 Minorities and youth—967

Employment and unemployment—Continued  
 Pension funds—1041, 1372  
 Retirement accounts. *See* Taxation  
 Work force, growth—922, 926, 959, 967, 1008,  
 1036, 1041, 1096, 1112, 1118, 1134, 1168,  
 1188, 1195, 1203, 1256, 1297, 1299, 1301,  
 1310, 1347, 1351, 1362, 1366, 1395, 1398,  
 1421, 1429, 1442, 1446, 1451, 1463, 1472,  
 1521, 1623, 1694, 1707  
 Endowment. *See other part of subject*  
 Energy  
 Administration policies—1094, 1101  
 Alternative fuels—1334  
 Coal—1334  
 Energy security, report—1052  
 Natural gas—1101, 1194, 1228, 1334, 1674,  
 1676  
 Nuclear energy—1093, 1550, 1553, 1674, 1676  
 Oil—1101, 1228, 1629, 1667, 1668, 1673–1675,  
 1698, 1750  
 Energy, Department of  
 Assistant Secretary—1369  
 Energy Regulatory Commission, Federal—1526  
 General Counsel—1070  
 Secretary—1248, 1539, 1629, 1631, 1658  
 Steel initiative program—1526  
 Energy Agency, International. *See* Economic Co-  
 operation and Development, Organization for  
 Energy Regulatory Commission, Federal. *See*  
 Energy, Department of  
 Energy and Water Development Appropriations  
 Act, 1989–969  
 Engineers Corps. *See* Army, Department of the  
 Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research,  
 American—1594  
 Enterprise zones—1039  
 Environment  
*See also* Conservation  
 Administration policies—983, 1697, 1698  
 Global climate change—1698  
 President's views—1272, 1393  
 Toxic waste—1430, 1558, 1611, 1697  
 Environmental Protection Agency—1012, 1430,  
 1545, 1697  
 Environmental Quality, Council on—1272  
 Europe  
*See also specific country*  
 Defense and security—1216, 1507, 1593, 1614  
 Democracy and freedom—1254, 1404, 1614  
 East-West relations—1093, 1507  
 Human rights—1586  
 Soviet military reductions—1592, 1593, 1614,  
 1634  
 Space program cooperation with U.S. *See* Space  
 program  
 European Communities—1146, 1508, 1645  
 Evans Farm Inn—1529  
 Excellence, National Day of—1749  
 Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries,  
 Quadrennial Commission on—1567  
 Executive branch  
*See also specific constituent unit*

## *Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988-89*

### Executive branch—Continued

Pay—1681, 1684, 1691

Executive Office of the President. *See specific constituent unit*

Executive Women in Government—1133

Export Council, President's—1129, 1760

Export-Import Bank of the U.S.—928

Exports, U.S. *See specific subject*

FIFA. *See* Federation Internationale de Football Association

Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988—1155

### Families

Administration policies—1618

Government policies—1139

President's views—992, 1159, 1203, 1252, 1304, 1325, 1329, 1352, 1363, 1386, 1395, 1472

Tax credits. *See* Taxation

Family Support Act of 1988—1329

Family Week, National—1563

Farm Bureau Federation, American—950

Farm-City Week, National—1456

Farm Safety Week, National—1137

Farmers Home Administration. *See* Agriculture, Department of

Farming. *See* Agriculture

Federal. *See other part of subject*

Federalism. *See* Domestic policy, Government's role

Federalist Society for Law and Public Policy Studies—1148

Federation. *See other part of subject*

Federation Internationale de Football Association—924

50th Anniversary Year of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act—1440

Financing Bank, Federal—1417

Fire Prevention Week—1172

Fire Safety at Home Day—Change Your Clock, Change Your Battery—1416

Firefighters Day, National—1494

Fiscal Restraint, Coalition for—1702

Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. *See* Interior, Department of

### Florida

Governor—1158, 1205

President's visit—1205

Republican Party event—1205

Food and Agricultural Development, Board for International—1211

Food assistance, developing countries—1391

Forces Command. *See* Army, Department of the Foreign Assets Control Office. *See* Treasury, Department of the

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the U.S. *See* Justice, Department of

Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, President's—965, 1192, 1212, 1291

Foreign Investment in the U.S., Committee on—1388, 1659

### Foreign policy

*See also specific country, region, or subject*

Administration policies—922, 1599

### Foreign policy—Continued

Congress, role—1636

President's views—937, 1077, 1081, 1110, 1167, 1198, 1206, 1217, 1253, 1286, 1402, 1404, 1437, 1595-1597, 1615, 1633, 1635-1637, 1666, 1696, 1705

Foreign Scholarships, Board of—1603, 1686, 1758

Foreign Service. *See* State, Department of

Forest products industry—1647

Forest Products Week, National—1336

Forest Service. *See* Agriculture, Department of Forest System, National. *See* Conservation

Forests, wildfires—1151, 1698

Foundation. *See other part of subject*

France, taxation convention with U.S. *See* Taxation

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. *See* Archives and Records Administration, National

Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute—1710

Free Enterprise Development, Institute of—1582

Freedom. *See* Space program, manned space station

Freedom, Presidential Medal of—1342, 1491, 1751

Freedom House—1633

Fund. *See other part of subject*

Future Farmers of America—994

GATT. *See* Commerce, international

GSP. *See* Commerce, international

Gandhi day. *See* Recognition for Mohandas K. Gandhi, National Day of

Gas. *See* Energy, natural gas

Gaylord Lockport Co.—1529

General Accounting Office—1089

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. *See* Commerce, international

General Pulaski Memorial Day—1242

General Services Administration—1029, 1485, 1525, 1546, 1553

Generalized System of Preferences. *See* Commerce, international

Genocide. *See* Law enforcement and crime

Genocide Convention Implementation Act of 1987 (the Proxmire Act)—1443

Geography Awareness Week—1441

Georgetown University—1263

Georgia, Lake Tobesofkee, power plant prohibition—1525

German-American Day—1216, 1294

German-American Friendship Garden—1508

German Democratic Republic, Berlin. *See* Berlin Germany, Federal Republic of Berlin. *See* Berlin

Chancellor—1507, 1561

Relations with U.S.—1294, 1507

Vice Chancellor—1317

Globe Metallurgical, Inc.—1500

Goldwater scholarship foundation. *See* Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation

Government agencies and employees  
*See also specific agency*  
 Administration policies—1134, 1344, 1485  
 Combined Federal Campaign—1247  
 Confidential information. *See* Defense and national security  
 Emergency preparedness. *See* Defense and national security  
 Ethics—1559, 1566, 1568  
 Financial management—1739  
 Honoraria—1689, 1692  
 Human immunodeficiency virus, related activities—1010, 1027, 1030  
 Labor-management relations—1728  
 Loan sales. *See* Monetary affairs  
 Management improvement—1694, 1699, 1699, 1738  
 Management Intern Program, Presidential—945  
 Pay—1115, 1205, 1681, 1684, 1689, 1691  
 President's views—939, 1011, 1066, 1681, 1714  
 Procurement—1659, 1678, 1739  
 Productivity improvement—1083, 1740  
 Regulations. *See* Regulatory reform  
 Reporting requirements—1431, 1486  
 Retirement benefits—1699  
 Senior Executive Service—1011, 1116, 1684  
 Waste and fraud elimination—1344, 1391, 1412, 1672, 1673, 1739  
 Women, role—1133  
 Government Ethics Office. *See* Personnel Management, Office of  
 Governors' Association, National—1038  
 Grain. *See* Agriculture  
 Great Britain. *See* United Kingdom  
 Great Lakes Fishery Commission—1274, 1762  
 Greece, U.S. Ambassador—1001  
 Guard, National. *See specific State*  
 Gun control. *See* Law enforcement and crime  
 Guyana  
   Relations with U.S.—1556  
   Trade with U.S.—1555, 1556  
 HIV. *See* Health and medical care, acquired immune deficiency syndrome  
 HTS. *See* Commerce, international  
 Handicapped. *See specific subject*  
 Handicapped, National Council on the—926, 1212  
 Hanukkah—1583  
 Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the U.S. *See* Commerce, international  
 Hastings College—1119  
 Hazardous waste. *See* Environment, toxic waste  
 Health, National Institutes of. *See* Health and Human Services, Department of  
 Health care commission. *See* Comprehensive Health Care, U.S. Bipartisan Commission on  
 Health and Human Services, Department of  
   Assistant Secretary—1125  
   Budget—1028, 1736  
   Drug abuse prevention, role—1139-1142

Health and Human Services, Department of—  
   Continued  
   General Counsel—1185  
   Health, National Institutes of—1650  
   Occupational safety and health, report—1133  
   Public Health Service—1010, 1027, 1028, 1684, 1697  
   Radiation control, annual report—1736  
   Secretary—1027, 1140, 1142-1144, 1275, 1284, 1540, 1553, 1615, 1631  
   Sex education, role—1140  
 Health and medical care  
   Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)—1010, 1027, 1030, 1224, 1696  
   Administration policies—1485  
   Catastrophic illness insurance coverage—919  
   Contraceptives, Federal funding—1140  
   Fetal tissue research—1140  
   First Lady's health—1613  
   Medical waste—1430  
   Medicare and Medicaid—1688, 1698  
   Nursing shortage—1467  
   Nutrition—1485  
   President's health—1019, 1613, 1689  
 Health Omnibus Programs Extension of 1988—1467, 1569  
 Helsinki Human Rights Day—1005  
 Heritage Foundation—1580  
 Highways. *See* Transportation  
 Hispanic Heritage Month—1158  
 Hispanic Heritage Week, National—1117, 1158, 1160  
 Hispanics  
   Media. *See* Communications  
   President's views—1048, 1158, 1178  
 Historic Preservation, Advisory Council on—1244, 1517, 1528  
 Historic Preservation Awards, Presidential—1528  
 Historically Black Colleges Week, National—1227  
 Holocaust Memorial Council, U.S.—1285, 1732, 1760  
 Holocaust Memorial Museum, U.S.—1285  
 Home Care Week, National—1564  
 Homeless. *See* Housing, disadvantaged  
 Hong Kong, trade with U.S.—1562  
 Hopi Tribe—1615  
 Hospice Month, National—1469  
 Hostages. *See* Lebanon  
 Housing  
   Affordability—1008, 1155, 1373  
   Disadvantaged—1140, 1480, 1618, 1697  
   Discrimination—1006, 1156  
   President's views—1072  
   Rural housing vouchers—1139, 1140  
 Housing and Urban Development, Department of  
   Assistant Secretary—1615  
   Rural housing voucher program—1139, 1140  
   Secretary—1006, 1140, 1156, 1541, 1714  
 Human immunodeficiency virus. *See* Health and medical care, acquired immune deficiency syndrome

*Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988-89*

- Human Immunodeficiency Virus Epidemic, Presidential Commission on the—1010, 1027  
Human life day. *See* Sanctity of Human Life Day, National  
Human rights  
    *See also specific country*  
    Anti-Semitism—1285  
    Genocide, convention on prevention and punishment. *See* Law enforcement and crime  
    International conferences, U.S. role—1680, 1681  
    President's views—946, 1220, 1221, 1407, 1599  
Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week—1599, 1601  
Humanities, National Council on the. *See* Arts and the Humanities, National Foundation on the  
Hungary  
    General Secretary—988, 1408  
    Relations with U.S.—988  
Hurricanes. *See* Disaster assistance  
IBEW. *See* Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of  
ILO. *See* United Nations  
IMO. *See* United Nations  
INF. *See* Nuclear weapons, intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles, treaty  
IRA's. *See* Taxation, retirement accounts  
Iceland  
    Prime Minister—1051  
    Relations with U.S.—1051  
Idaho, Salmon and Snake Rivers, construction prohibition—1525  
Illinois  
    Chamber of Commerce—958  
    Cook County sheriff—1256  
    Governor—952, 958, 961, 1252, 1255, 1445, 1446  
    President's visits—952, 1252, 1255, 1443, 1445, 1446  
    Republican Party events—1255, 1446  
Immigration and naturalization, President's views—1270, 1752  
Impasses Panel, Federal Service. *See* Labor Relations Authority, Federal  
Import sanctions. *See* Commerce, international, administration policies  
Imports, U.S. *See specific subject*  
Independent Business, National Federation of—1301  
India, U.S. Ambassador—1125  
Indian, American, and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, Institute of—1132, 1158, 1193  
Indian Education, National Advisory Council on—1742  
Indian Heritage Week, National American—1239  
Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act Amendments of 1988—1284  
Indians, American  
    *See also specific tribes*  
    Administration policies—1615  
    Indians, American—Continued  
        Economic development—1439  
        Land transfer—1439  
        Leaders, meeting with President—1615  
        Individual retirement accounts. *See* Taxation  
    Indonesia, taxation convention with U.S. *See* Taxation  
    Industry. *See specific industry*; Business and industry  
    Inflation. *See* Monetary affairs  
    Information, confidential. *See* Defense and national security  
    Information Agency, U.S.—1047, 1508, 1527, 1548, 1730  
    Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988—1344  
    Institute. *See other part of subject*  
    Insurance. *See* Health and medical care  
    Integrity and Efficiency, President's Council on—1739  
    Intellectual property rights. *See* Patents, copyrights, and trademarks  
    Intelligence. *See* Defense and national security  
    Intelligence Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989—1249  
    Intelligence Oversight Board, President's—1577  
    Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture—1157  
    Inter-American Development Bank—1130, 1155  
    Inter-American Foundation—1024, 1312  
    Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission—1687  
    Interagency. *See other part of subject*  
    Interest rates. *See* Monetary affairs  
    Intergovernmental. *See other part of subject*  
    Intergovernmental Relations, Advisory Commission on—1157, 1237, 1737  
    Interior, Department of the  
        Assistant Secretaries—1132, 1154, 1615  
        Conservation, role—1316  
        Firefighting, role—1698  
        Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S.—1272  
        Park Service, National—1272  
        Secretary—980, 1151, 1284, 1528, 1541, 1615  
        Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement Office—1288  
    International. *See other part of subject*  
    Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin—1761  
    Investigation, Federal Bureau of. *See* Justice, Department of  
    Investment, foreign. *See* Economy, international  
Iowa  
    Chamber of Commerce—958  
    Governor—958, 961, 1280  
    President's visit—954, 956, 958  
Iran  
    Persian Gulf conflict. *See* Middle East  
    President's views—1409  
    Relations with U.S.—934, 974, 1017, 1292, 1509, 1611

- Iran—Continued
  - Trade with U.S.—1509
  - U.S. national emergency, reports—1483, 1484, 1509
- Iran arms and *contra* aid controversy, President's views—1419, 1579, 1611, 1612
- Iraq, Persian Gulf conflict. *See* Middle East
- Israel
  - Defense and security—1414, 1627
  - President's views—1627
  - Relations with U.S.—1207, 1410, 1414, 1627
  - Trade with U.S.—1562, 1646
- Italian Tribune—1323
- Italy, Prime Minister—1614, 1617, 1628
- Jamaica
  - Drug trafficking. *See* Law enforcement and crime
  - Hurricanes, U.S. assistance. *See* Disaster assistance
  - Prime Minister—1185, 1275
- James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation—1131, 1290, 1576
- Japan
  - Ambassador, U.S.—1751
  - Emperor—1687, 1713
  - Relations with U.S.—1713
  - Space program cooperation with U.S. *See* Space program
- Jaycees, U.S.—1187
- Jefferson Junior High School—1507
- Jewish High Holy Days—1116
- Jews
  - Anti-Semitism. *See* Human rights
  - Soviet Jewry. *See* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- Job Skills Week, National—1268
- John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. *See* Smithsonian Institution
- Joint Chiefs of Staff. *See* Defense, Department of
- Judiciary
  - See also specific court*
  - Appointment policies—1169
  - Pay—1681, 1684, 1691
  - President's views—1068, 1149, 1176, 1392, 1558, 1618, 1633
  - State courts. *See* State and local governments
- Jukebox Week, National—1442
- Justice, Department of
  - Assistant Attorneys General—984, 985,—1748, 1749
  - Attorney General—924, 931, 934, 939, 941, 1006, 1010, 1028, 1067, 1141, 1176, 1275, 1392, 1430, 1480, 1541, 1553, 1568, 1569, 1658–1660, 1748, 1749
  - Budget—1310
  - Drug Enforcement Administration—1310
  - Fair housing enforcement, role—1156
  - Family impact legislation proposal, role—1141
  - Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the U.S.—1290
  - General Accounting Office statutory authority, review—1089
  - Justice, Department of—Continued
    - Investigation, Federal Bureau of—1663
    - Prison Industries, Inc., Federal—1741
- Kansas City Marching Cobras—1142
- Kennedy Center. *See* Smithsonian Institution
- Kentucky
  - President's visits—1121, 1365
  - Republican Party event—1365
- King day. *See* Martin Luther King, Jr., Day
- Knights of Malta, American Association of the—1733
- Kongsberg Trading Co.—1659
- Kongsberg Vaapenfabrikk—1659
- Korea, Republic of
  - Olympic games. *See* Olympic games
  - Relations with U.S.—1376
  - Trade with U.S.—1562
- Korean war week. *See* Recognition and Remembrance for Those Who Served in the Korean War, National Week of
- Kristallnacht week. *See* Remembrance of Kristallnacht, Week of
- Kuwait
  - Arms sales. *See* Arms and munitions
  - Defense and security—930, 943
  - Prime Minister—943
  - Relations with U.S.—943
- La Prensa—967, 1002, 1019
- Labor, Department of
  - Assistant Secretaries—1004, 1278, 1331
  - Occupational safety and health, report—1133
  - Secretary—927, 1133, 1142, 1143, 1186, 1542, 1647, 1658, 1678
  - Women's Bureau—1331
- Labor Day—1117
- Labor issues
  - See also specific industry*
  - Federal employees. *See* Government agencies and employees
  - Government's role—1010, 1372
  - Labor statistics, international convention—1678
  - President's views—1678
- Labor Office, International—975
- Labor Organization, International. *See* United Nations
- Labor Relations Authority, Federal—1139, 1174, 1603, 1622, 1652
- Labor Relations Board, National—935, 1334
- Lands, Federal. *See* Real property
- Laos, POW's/MIA's. *See* Armed Forces, U.S.
- Latin America
  - See also specific country*; Central America
  - Democracy and freedom—1176
- Law enforcement and crime
  - Capital punishment—1149, 1189, 1203, 1311, 1352, 1356, 1363, 1386, 1396, 1426, 1428, 1437, 1449, 1460, 1464, 1531
  - Child abduction, convention. *See* Children and youth
  - Criminal justice reform—1148

*Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988-89*

- Law enforcement and crime—Continued
  - Drug abuse and trafficking—920, 931, 989, 992, 1037, 1067, 1089, 1105, 1142, 1149, 1169, 1188, 1213, 1224, 1245, 1258, 1261, 1262, 1275-1277, 1311, 1341, 1376, 1503, 1530, 1618, 1680, 1696
  - Family violence—1141
  - Genocide, convention on prevention and punishment—1415, 1443
  - Gun control—1436, 1464, 1506
  - Organized crime—1618
  - Pornography—991, 1531, 1618
  - President's views—1098, 1203, 1352, 1356, 1363, 1386, 1396, 1402, 1426, 1428, 1433, 1437, 1448, 1460, 1464
  - Prisons—1696
- League. *See other part of subject*
- Lebanon, hostages—974, 1276, 1284, 1292, 1317, 1418, 1419, 1611, 1713
- Legal Services Corporation—1053, 1262
- Legion, American—973, 1121
- Legislative branch
  - See also specific constituent unit*
  - Pay—1681, 1684, 1691
- Leif Erikson Day—1241
- Liberals, President's views—922, 968, 972, 1074, 1076, 1082, 1098, 1104, 1105, 1113, 1123, 1134, 1149, 1150, 1159, 1165, 1166, 1168, 1169, 1188, 1195, 1202, 1252, 1257, 1260, 1281, 1300, 1302, 1303, 1305, 1308, 1314, 1324, 1326, 1327, 1337, 1347, 1348, 1351, 1352, 1356, 1362-1364, 1366, 1373, 1386, 1394, 1396-1398, 1402, 1420, 1426, 1428, 1429, 1433, 1433, 1436, 1437, 1449, 1451, 1460, 1463, 1474, 1477, 1619
- Libraries and Information Sciences, National Commission on—1060
- Library and Information Services, Advisory Committee of the White House Conference on—1730, 1738
- Libya
  - Chemical weapons production. *See Arms and munitions*
  - Chief of state—1648, 1751
  - Relations with U.S.—1750
  - Trade with U.S.—1743
  - U.S. national emergency, reports—928, 1663, 1664, 1715
  - U.S. oil company operations. *See Energy, oil*
- Line-item veto. *See Budget, Federal*
- Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of—1146, 1388, 1685, 1686
- Los Angeles Dodgers—1389, 1390
- Louisiana
  - Belle Chasse Naval Air Station—1086
  - President's visit—1074, 1078, 1080, 1086
  - Republican Party events—1074, 1078, 1080, 1091
- Lower Mississippi Delta Development Commission—1497, 1576
- Lupus Awareness Month, National—1378
- Lyme Disease Awareness Week—971
- MIA's. *See Armed Forces, U.S.*
- Macomb Community College—1458
- Madison fellowship foundation. *See James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation*
- Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Awards—1499
- Mali
  - President—1293, 1295
  - Relations with U.S.—1293, 1295
- Management and Budget, Office of—980, 1029, 1107, 1147, 1175, 1233, 1310, 1339, 1392, 1412, 1483, 1549, 1550, 1651, 1658-1660, 1662, 1701
- Management Intern Program, Presidential. *See Government agencies and employees*
- March on Washington, 25th anniversary. *See Civil rights, President's views*
- Maritime affairs
  - See also specific vessel*
  - Collision prevention, convention—984
  - Disabled vessels, Coast Guard role—1244
  - Freedom of navigation—943, 1110, 1226
  - Maritime terrorism, convention—1676
  - Ocean dumping of waste. *See Environment, toxic waste*
  - Outer Continental Shelf, oil exploration—1674, 1676
  - Persian Gulf conflict. *See Middle East*
  - Territorial sea, U.S. extension—1657
- Maritime Organization, International. *See United Nations*
- Martin Luther King, Jr., Day—1654
- Maryland
  - President's visit—1385
  - Republican Party event—1385
- Massachusetts, Governor—922, 937, 968, 1008, 1016, 1219, 1253, 1303, 1353, 1356, 1365, 1368, 1385, 1395, 1412, 1413, 1420, 1422, 1426, 1428, 1431-1433, 1436, 1437, 1447-1449, 1451, 1460, 1473, 1487, 1498
- Medal. *See other part of subject*
- Media. *See Communications*
- Mediation Board, National—1237
- Medicaid. *See Health and medical care*
- Medical care. *See Health and medical care*
- Medical Research Day, National—1171
- Medical Waste Tracking Act of 1988—1430
- Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act of 1988—919
- Mental Illness Awareness Week—1173
- Merit Systems Protection Board—1126, 1392
- Mexico, relations with U.S.—1409
- Michigan
  - Chamber of Commerce—1301
  - President's visits—1299, 1301, 1306, 1458
  - Republican Party events—1306, 1458
- Microgravity Research Board, National—1630
- Middle East
  - See also specific country*
  - Arms sales, U.S. *See Arms and munitions*
  - Hostages. *See Lebanon*



- Middle East—Continued  
 Peace efforts, international—943, 1017, 1410, 1414, 1499, 1573, 1609–1611, 1627, 1628, 1639  
 Persian Gulf conflict—920, 934, 943, 963, 1038, 1090, 1110, 1222, 1226, 1635  
 Mining, strategic and critical minerals—1439, 1674–1676, 1698  
 Minorities  
*See also specific subject or group; Civil rights*  
 Economic gains. *See* Economy, national  
 Minority Enterprise Development Week—1128, 1277  
 Mississippi Choctaw Tribe—1615  
 Mississippi River Commission—1021, 1290  
 Missouri  
 Governor—1164, 1168, 1170, 1397, 1399  
 President's visits—1164, 1168, 1397  
 Republican Party events—1164, 1168, 1397  
 Monetary affairs  
 Administration policies—1439  
 Banking—1697  
 Credit programs, Federal, budget impact. *See* Budget, Federal  
 Foreign investment. *See* Economy, international  
 Inflation and interest rates—1082, 1155, 1165, 1168, 1188, 1195, 1283, 1617, 1694, 1708  
 Loans, Federal—1417, 1739  
 President's views—1709  
 Monetary Fund, International—1130  
 Montana  
 Economic development—1439  
 Land and resources management—1439  
 Months of observance. *See other part of subject*  
 Moraine Valley Community College—1446  
 Morocco, U.S. Ambassador—1652  
 Moscow State University—1266  
 Motor vehicles  
 Automobile industry. *See* Automobile industry  
 Safety—1288  
 Motorola, Inc.—1500  
 Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency—1012  
 Museum of Tolerance Award—1415  
 NATO. *See* North Atlantic Treaty Organization  
 Namibia, independence—1222, 1622, 1649  
 Nancy Reagan Drug Abuse Center—1679  
 Nantucket Historic Trust—1529  
 National. *See other part of subject*  
 National security. *See* Defense and national security  
 Natural gas. *See* Energy  
 Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978, amendments—1194  
 Nauru, trade with U.S.—1562  
 Naval Academy, U.S. *See* Navy, Department of the  
 Navy, Department of the  
*See also* Armed Forces, U.S.  
 General Counsel—1371  
 Naval Academy, U.S.—1155, 1717, 1728  
 U.S.S. *Vincennes* incident. *See Vincennes*, U.S.S.
- Nebraska  
 Governor—936, 1119  
 President's visit—1119  
 Republican Party event—936  
 Neighborhood Crime Watch Day, National—1050  
 Neurofibromatosis Awareness Month—1094  
 Nevada  
 Governor—1427  
 President's visit—1427  
 Republican Party event—1427  
 New Hampshire, Governor—1038, 1039  
 New Jersey  
 Governor—1323, 1330, 1450  
 President's visits—1323, 1450  
 Republican Party event—1450  
 New Jersey Transit Rail Operations, Inc.—933, 950, 1482, 1686  
 New York, President's visits—1592–1594, 1733  
 Nicaragua  
 Ambassador, U.S.—967, 1002, 1072, 1380  
 Ambassador to U.S.—942  
 Censorship—1019  
 Conflict resolution. *See* Central America  
 Economic and military assistance—942, 947, 967, 1002, 1021, 1072, 1110, 1121, 1176, 1250, 1262, 1311, 1333, 1407  
 Human rights—1176, 1223  
 Interior Minister—1002, 1020  
 President—1002  
 Relations with U.S.—940, 942, 967, 1380  
 Trade with U.S.—1489  
 U.S. national emergency, report—1489  
 North Atlantic Treaty Organization—1051, 1507, 1515, 1519, 1597, 1602, 1615, 1648  
 North Carolina  
 Governor—1361  
 President's visit—1361  
 Republican Party event—1361  
 North Pacific Fisheries Commission, International—976  
 Notre Dame, University of—1744  
 Nuclear energy. *See* Energy  
 Nuclear Regulatory Commission—1057, 1094, 1547, 1550, 1551  
 Nuclear Risk Reduction Centers, U.S. and U.S.S.R. *See* Nuclear weapons  
 Nuclear waste. *See* Environment, toxic waste  
 Nuclear weapons  
 Administration policies—1629  
 Antiballistic missiles (ABM)—1042  
 Arms control negotiations—944, 1014, 1017, 1034, 1115, 1215, 1220, 1223, 1404, 1407, 1515, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1634  
 Intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles, treaty—1135, 1404, 1584, 1585, 1602, 1694  
 Negotiators, U.S.—945, 1018, 1042, 1115, 1516  
 Nonproliferation—1224  
 Production plants, safety—1611  
 Reports—1138, 1724  
 Risk reduction centers—1115, 1162

*Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988-89*

- Nuclear weapons—Continued  
Strategic defense programs—945, 1014, 1017, 1035, 1223, 1260, 1364, 1407, 1515, 1582, 1597, 1694  
Strategic weapons—1018  
Testing—1087, 1114, 1163, 1215, 1628, 1634  
Treaties, compliance—1042, 1087, 1114, 1163, 1215, 1408, 1516, 1584-1586, 1602, 1610, 1628
- Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission—1133, 1371
- Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National. *See* Commerce, Department of
- Office. *See other part of subject*
- Ohio  
Bowling Green, mayor—1351  
Cleveland, mayor—1346, 1351, 1355, 1435  
Columbus, mayor—1346  
President's visits—1035, 1038, 1346, 1351, 1355, 1435  
Republican Party events—1346, 1351, 1355, 1435
- Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission—926
- Ohio State University—1346
- Oil. *See* Energy
- Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise, Permanent Committee for the—1756
- Olympic Committee, U.S.—1377
- Olympic games—1185, 1225, 1375
- Oman, U.S. Ambassador—1192
- Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988—1095, 1101, 1658, 1663
- Operation Smile—1246
- Organization. *See other part of subject*
- Outpatient Ambulatory Surgery Week, National—1160
- Overseas Private Investment Corporation. *See* Development Cooperation Agency, U.S. International
- P.O.W./M.I.A. Recognition Day, National—1153
- PATH. *See* Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corp.
- P.L.O. *See* Palestine Liberation Organization
- POW/MIA Families, National League of—997
- POW's. *See* Armed Forces, U.S.
- Pakistan  
Ambassador, U.S.—1088, 1089  
President—1088
- Palestine Liberation Organization—1499, 1573, 1610, 1627, 1628, 1635, 1639
- Panama  
Canal—1186  
Drug trafficking. *See* Law enforcement and crime  
Internal situation—1335  
Relations with U.S.—1335  
Trade with U.S.—1562  
U.S. national emergency, report—1335
- Panama Canal Commission—1186
- Paralysis Awareness Week, National—1298
- Paralympics—1376
- Parental Role in Education, Working Group on the—1140
- Park Service, National. *See* Interior, Department of the
- Park System, National. *See* Conservation
- Pasta—1645
- Patents, copyrights, and trademarks—970, 1096, 1360, 1417, 1526, 1623, 1757
- Patriotism, President's views—1640, 1721
- Peace, U.S. Institute of—1279
- Peace Corps National Advisory Council—1131, 1289
- Pennsylvania, President's visit—1319
- Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation—1279, 1761, 1762
- Pension funds. *See* Employment and unemployment
- Persian Gulf conflict. *See* Middle East
- Personnel Management, Office of—1010, 1011, 1027, 1029, 1030, 1139-1142, 1392, 1548, 1568, 1569
- Petroleum. *See* Energy, oil
- Pharmaceutical industry—970, 1360
- Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association—970
- Philadelphia Historic Preservation Corp.—1529
- Policy Development, Office of—1140
- Polish American Heritage Month—1239
- Politics, President's views—973, 992, 1178
- Pornography. *See* Law enforcement and crime
- Port Authority of New York and New Jersey—933, 950, 1482, 1686
- Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corp.—932, 933, 949, 950, 1022, 1058, 1146, 1388, 1481, 1482, 1685, 1686, 1718
- Postal Service, U.S.—1047, 1548
- Postsecondary education commission. *See* Responsibilities for Financing Postsecondary Education, National Commission on
- Potomac River commission. *See* Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin
- Pregnancy and Infant Loss Awareness Month—1384
- Preservation Techniques, Inc.—1529
- Presidency  
Health. *See* Health and medical care  
President's views—990, 1019, 1080, 1094, 1097, 1205, 1228, 1230, 1250, 1284, 1349, 1392, 1410, 1430, 1435, 1447, 1457, 1458, 1475, 1480, 1506, 1565, 1608, 1620, 1637, 1715, 1718, 1723, 1735, 1747  
Records, disclosure—1748  
Retirement, President's plans—1410, 1641, 1715
- Presidential. *See other part of subject*
- President's. *See other part of subject*
- Price-Anderson Amendments Act of 1988—1093
- Prison Industries, Inc., Federal. *See* Justice, Department of
- Prisons. *See* Law enforcement and crime
- Private sector initiatives. *See* Voluntarism

- Private Sector Initiatives, Presidential Board of Advisors on—1132, 1246, 1650, 1760
- Proxmire Act. *See* Genocide Convention Implementation Act of 1987 (the Proxmire Act)
- Public Buildings Amendments of 1988—1525
- Public Diplomacy, U.S. Advisory Commission on—1022, 1251
- Public Health Service. *See* Health and Human Services, Department of
- Public Health Service day. *See* Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service Centennial Day, National
- Public Interest—1582
- Public lands. *See* Real property
- Radio Broadcasting to Cuba, Advisory Board for—976, 986
- Radio Católica—967, 1002, 1019
- Radio conference. *See* World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Services
- Railroad industry
  - Labor disputes—932, 933, 949, 950, 1022, 1058, 1146, 1388, 1481, 1482, 1685, 1718
  - Pension reform—1372
  - Safety report—1756
- Railroad Retirement Board—1238, 1371
- Reagan library. *See* Archives and Records Administration, National
- Real property
  - Arkansas parkland, right of access—1316
  - California land transfer—1439
  - District of Columbia, Federal property lease—1485
  - Public lands, President's views—982
- Realtors, National Association of—1008
- Recognition for Mohandas K. Gandhi, National Day of—1261
- Recognition and Remembrance for Those Who Served in the Korean War, National Week of—987
- Reconstruction and Development, International Bank for—1130
- Red Cross, American National—1454, 1485, 1576, 1686
- Regional conflicts
  - See also specific country or region*
  - Administration policies—1216
  - President's views—1082, 1123, 1161, 1219, 1222, 1295, 1382, 1404
- Regulatory reform
  - Administration policies—1083, 1174, 1194
  - President's views—1694, 1710
- Regulatory Relief, Presidential Task Force on—1175
- Rehabilitation Services Administration. *See* Education, Department of
- Religion
  - Administration policies—991
  - Education, role. *See* Education
  - President's views—989, 1225, 1264, 1341, 1734
  - Religious freedom. *See specific country*
- Religious Freedom Week—1229
- Remembrance of Kristallnacht, Week of—1444
- Republic. *See other part of subject*
- Republican Governors Association—1280
- Republican National Committee—1074, 1201, 1205, 1299, 1301
- Republican Party
  - Congressional gatherings. *See* Congress
  - President's views—937, 1073, 1074, 1080, 1092, 1099, 1167, 1198, 1201, 1204, 1206, 1209, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1281, 1307, 1310, 1314, 1326, 1327, 1351, 1353, 1364, 1386, 1399, 1401, 1426, 1427, 1429, 1436, 1437, 1443, 1449, 1460, 1461, 1464, 1476, 1479, 1497, 1578, 1616
  - State party organizations, fundraisers, etc. *See specific State*
- Responsibilities for Financing Postsecondary Education, National Commission on—1742, 1759
- Retirement Thrift Investment Board, Federal—1021
- Risk reduction centers. *See* Nuclear weapons
- Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation—1565
- Roosevelt institute. *See* Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute
- Roosevelt library. *See* Archives and Records Administration, National
- Rural Electrification Administration. *See* Agriculture, Department of
- SDI. *See* Nuclear weapons, strategic defense programs
- START. *See* Nuclear weapons, arms control negotiations
- Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation. *See* Transportation, Department of
- Salaries, Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial—1681, 1689, 1691
- Sanctity of Human Life Day, National—1690
- Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, Federal—1697
- Scholars, Commission on Presidential—1758
- School Lunch Week, National—1240
- Schools. *See specific institution; Education*
- Science, President's Committee on the National Medal of—1060
- Science Foundation, National—1057, 1237, 1631
- Science and technology
  - See also specific subject*
  - Administration policies—964, 1737
  - Government's role—964, 1524, 1631, 1660
  - President's views—964, 1120, 1199, 1320, 1499, 1502, 1523, 1524, 1617, 1642
  - Report—1737
  - Research and development—1485, 1526, 1618, 1619, 1630, 1660, 1661, 1678, 1697
  - Small business, role—922
  - Space programs. *See* Space program
  - Superconductivity—1661
- Science and Technology, National Medals of—963
- Science and Technology Policy, Office of—963, 1660, 1698
- Scotland, Pan American plane crash. *See* Aviation

# Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988-89

- Securities and Exchange Commission—1154, 1659
- Securities Investor Protection Corporation—1025, 1046
- Security, national. *See* Defense and national security
- Security and Cooperation in Europe, Commission on—1184
- Security and Cooperation in Europe, Conference on—1216, 1507, 1680
- Security Council, National
  - Emergency preparedness, related activities—1532, 1533
  - Officials and senior staff—1088, 1391
- Security telecommunications committee. *See* Telecommunications Advisory Committee, President's National Security
- Selective Service System—1548
- Semiconductors, National Advisory Committee on—1577, 1604
- Senior Citizens Day, National—1090
- Service. *See other part of subject*
- Settlement of Investment Disputes, International Centre for the—1291
- Sewing Month, National—1238
- Shakes and shingles. *See* Forest products industry
- Shelburne Farms—1529
- Sherburne Associates—1529
- Shipping. *See* Maritime affairs
- Ships. *See specific vessel*
- Signal Hill Communications—954, 958
- Simon Wiesenthal Center Humanitarian Award—1413
- Singapore, trade with U.S.—1562
- Sir Winston Churchill Recognition Week, National—1575
- Skiing Day, National—1682
- Small business. *See* Business and industry
- Small Business Administration—1277, 1417
- Smithsonian Institution
  - John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts—1587, 1604, 1729, 1730
  - Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars—1687, 1732, 1756
- Social Security, President's views—1608
- Socialism, President's views—946, 1492
- Society. *See other part of subject*
- Soil conservation. *See* Conservation
- South Africa
  - Apartheid—969, 1379
  - Foreign Minister—1649
  - Namibian independence. *See* Namibia
- Southeast Missouri State University—1164
- Soviet Jewry. *See* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- Soviet Union. *See* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- Space program
  - Commercial development—1618
  - Funding—1091
  - International cooperation—968, 1091
  - Manned space station—968, 1091, 1332
  - Space program—Continued
    - President's views—1199, 1276, 1332, 1505, 1618
    - Private sector investment—1200
    - Shuttle—1091, 1199, 1245, 1276, 1332, 1505
  - Speaker of House of Representatives—920, 963, 978, 999, 1009, 1061, 1115, 1138, 1273, 1379, 1412, 1484, 1489, 1509, 1556, 1584, 1591, 1664, 1667, 1691-1693, 1705, 1715, 1736, 1737, 1754, 1756
- Standards and Technology, National Institute of. *See* Commerce, Department of
- State, Department of
  - Ambassadors. *See specific country*
  - Assistant Secretaries—1274
  - Budget—1029
  - Child abduction convention, role—1059
  - Communications and Information Policy, International, Coordinator—1001
  - Counselor—1516
  - Cyprus, U.S. Special Coordinator for—1000, 1274, 1591
  - Foreign Missions Office, Director—1182
  - Foreign Service—1684
  - Nuclear Risk Reduction Center, U.S. *See* Nuclear weapons
  - Palestine Liberation Organization talks, role—1627
  - Secretary—1029, 1042, 1059, 1067, 1088, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1161, 1162, 1214, 1224, 1274, 1370, 1380, 1542, 1556, 1573, 1611, 1630, 1649, 1658, 1659, 1668, 1714, 1751
  - Treaties and conventions, reports—1004, 1027, 1676, 1678
  - Under Secretary for Coordinating Security Assistance Programs—1000
  - Under Secretary for Political Affairs—1088
- State Justice Institute—1058
- State and local governments
  - See also specific State*
  - Congressional districts, gerrymandering—1113, 1282, 1283
  - Conservation, role. *See* Conservation
  - Drought emergency, role—1039
  - Jurisdiction over Federal agencies—1430, 1525
  - Pension funds. *See* Employment and unemployment
  - President's views—939, 1039, 1041, 1282, 1364
  - Taxation. *See* Taxation
  - Welfare programs. *See* Welfare system, reform
- Steel and Aluminum Energy Conservation and Technology Competitiveness Act of 1988—1526
- Steel industry—1526
- Steelcase, Inc.—1529
- Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Amendments Act of 1988—1479
- Stopfel-Miller, Inc.—1529
- Strategic arms reduction talks. *See* Nuclear weapons, arms control negotiations
- Strategic Defense Initiative. *See* Nuclear weapons

- Strategic Petroleum Reserve. *See* Mining
- Student Congress on Evangelism—989
- Superconductivity, National Commission on—1661, 1683
- Superfund. *See* Environment, hazardous waste
- Supreme Court of the U.S.—1077, 1613, 1618
- Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement Office. *See* Interior, Department of the
- System. *See other part of subject*
- TSUS. *See* Commerce, international
- Taiwan, trade with U.S.—1562
- Take Pride in America Awards—982
- Tariff Schedules of the U.S. *See* Commerce, international
- Task force. *See other part of subject*
- Tattnall County Historic Preservation, Inc.—1529
- Taxation
- Family tax credits—992, 1159, 1196
  - France-U.S. convention—1004
  - Indonesia-U.S. convention—1027
  - President's views—937, 1082, 1113, 1505, 1606-1608, 1640, 1644, 1666, 1688, 1694, 1700-1702, 1709
  - Retirement accounts—1141
  - State and local governments—1040
  - Tax reform—1096, 1101, 1141, 1202, 1431, 1674, 1676, 1708
- Teacher Appreciation Day, National—1455
- Technology. *See* Science and technology
- Technology and Conservation magazine—1529
- Telecommunications Advisory Committee, President's National Security—1046, 1071, 1244, 1517, 1604, 1743
- Television. *See* Communications
- Temporary Emergency Wildfire Suppression Act—1151
- Tennessee Valley Authority—1548
- Terrorism
- See also specific country or region*
  - Administration policies—1639
  - Antiterrorism efforts—1224, 1573, 1676
  - President's views—1042, 1207, 1573, 1627, 1665, 1751
- Texas
- Governor—1194, 1201, 1462, 1465
  - President's visits—1194, 1199, 1201, 1461
  - Republican Party events—1194, 1201, 1461
- Textile and apparel industry—1145, 1231, 1261, 1280
- Thailand, trade with U.S.—1757
- Thanksgiving Day—1024, 1530, 1560
- Toronto economic summit—920
- Toshiba Corp.—1659
- Toshiba Machine Co.—1659
- Totalitarianism, President's views—1265, 1457, 1492, 1501
- Tourism Week, National—1682
- Toxic waste. *See* Environment
- Trade. *See* Commerce, international
- Trade Administration, International. *See* Commerce, Department of
- Trade Commission, Federal—1370
- Trade Commission, U.S. International—930, 1647
- Trade Policy and Negotiations, Advisory Committee for—1318, 1393, 1741
- Trade Representative, Office of the U.S.—951, 970, 978, 1095, 1231, 1232, 1274, 1361, 1418, 1523, 1556, 1623, 1647, 1658, 1659, 1662, 1668, 1757
- Transition team. *See* Elections
- Transportation
- See also specific industry*
  - Highways—1288
- Transportation, Department of
- Assistant Secretary—1312
  - Aviation Administration, Federal—1663, 1664, 1697, 1728
  - Coast Guard, U.S.—961, 985, 1244, 1311, 1684
  - Random drug testing—1531
  - Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation—1163
  - Secretary—1543, 1631
- Transportation Communications Union-Carmen Division—932, 933, 1058, 1481, 1482, 1718
- Treasury, Department of the
- Assistant Secretaries—930, 1287
  - Foreign Assets Control Office—1335
  - Secretary—978, 1031, 1032, 1141, 1171, 1183, 1387, 1388, 1544, 1559, 1658, 1659, 1659, 1697
  - U.S. oil companies, Libyan operations licensing—1750
- Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act, 1989—1204
- Treaties and conventions. *See specific subject*
- Tuna commission. *See* Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
- Turkey
- Cyprus conflict. *See* Cyprus
  - President—1000
  - Prime Minister—1614
- Turkey Federation, National—1530
- UNITA. *See* Angola, National Union for the Total Independence of
- U.S. *See other part of subject*
- U.S. Precision Lens, Inc.—1035, 1040
- U.S.S. *See other part of subject*
- Unemployment. *See* Employment and unemployment
- Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences. *See* Defense, Department of
- Uniformed University of the Health Sciences. *See* Defense, Department of
- Union. *See other part of subject*
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- Afghanistan, occupation. *See* Afghanistan
  - Alaskan whale rescue, assistance. *See* Conservation, wildlife preservation
  - Ambassador to U.S.—1730
  - Armenian earthquake. *See* Disaster assistance
  - Chief of the General Staff—1122
  - Cuba, role. *See* Cuba

## *Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988-89*

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—Continued  
Cultural exchanges with West—1266, 1586, 1634  
Economy—1608  
Embassy, U.S., security. *See* Defense and national security  
Foreign Minister—1162, 1207, 1213, 1214, 1224  
Hotline with U.S. *See* Communications  
Human rights—946, 1215, 1499, 1586, 1591, 1594, 1600, 1614, 1634, 1680  
Jewish community—1286, 1414  
Military reductions—1591-1593, 1595, 1607, 1612, 1614, 1634  
Military spending—1688  
Nicaraguan conflict. *See* Central America  
Nuclear Risk Reduction Center. *See* Nuclear weapons  
Nuclear testing. *See* Nuclear weapons  
President and General Secretary—919, 945, 993, 1098, 1112, 1123, 1124, 1135, 1179, 1214, 1408, 1409, 1489, 1499, 1585, 1590, 1592-1594, 1598, 1605, 1606, 1608, 1610, 1612, 1614, 1634-1636, 1638, 1670, 1721, 1730  
President's views—1167, 1198, 1220, 1404, 1408, 1608, 1614, 1636, 1731  
Relations with U.S.—944, 972, 1014, 1017, 1034, 1042, 1051, 1098, 1112, 1115, 1123, 1124, 1162, 1178, 1207, 1213, 1214, 1220, 1223, 1363, 1411, 1465, 1489, 1515, 1584, 1585, 1585, 1591, 1594, 1595, 1605, 1606, 1610, 1612, 1614, 1628, 1634, 1635, 1638, 1649, 1670, 1721  
Relations with West—1267, 1404, 1519  
Religious freedom—993  
Student exchanges with U.S. *See* Education  
Treaties, compliance. *See* Nuclear weapons  
United Kingdom  
Prime Minister—1506, 1512, 1514, 1517, 1561, 1651  
Relations with U.S.—1512, 1518, 1519, 1663  
Scotland, Pan American plane crash. *See* Aviation  
Transport, Department of—1663  
United Nations  
Afghanistan conflict resolution, role—1161, 1610  
Cyprus conflict resolution, role—999, 1273, 1591  
Drug trafficking prevention, role—1224, 1621  
Foreign missions, diplomatic privileges and immunities—1146  
Funding, U.S.—1161, 1224  
General Assembly, 43d session—1219  
International Labor Organization (ILO)—1678  
Maritime Organization, International—984  
Organizational reforms—1161, 1224  
Persian Gulf conflict resolution, role—935, 1038, 1161, 1222  
President's views—1220, 1221, 1224, 1592, 1633

United Nations—Continued  
Representatives, U.S.—974, 986, 1070, 1129, 1279, 1621  
Secretary-General—999, 1038, 1215, 1219, 1273, 1591  
World Health Organization (WHO)—1224  
United Nations Day—1359  
United Service Organizations, Inc.—1755, 1759  
United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement Implementation Act of 1988—1232, 1666  
Universities. *See specific institution*; Education  
Upper Darby High School—1319  
Uruguay, trade with U.S.—1554, 1574  
User fees—1695  
Utica Community Schools—1299  
Veterans  
Benefits—1558  
President's views—1123, 1254, 1383, 1498, 1512  
Veterans Administration—985, 1121, 1381, 1549, 1684  
Veterans Affairs, Department of—1123, 1381  
Veterans Day—1318, 1494, 1495, 1498  
Vice President  
Abortion, views—992  
Appearances with President—925, 947, 1003, 1062, 1086, 1101, 1106, 1190, 1201, 1519, 1580, 1593, 1704, 1713  
Arms control, role—1135, 1207  
Cypriot President, meeting—1274  
Drug trafficking prevention, role—920, 923, 1067, 1311  
Family tax credit plan. *See* Taxation  
Hispanics, views—1178  
Olympic athletes, departure ceremony—1185  
Pay—1684  
President-elect, role—1489, 1519, 1559, 1567, 1580, 1586, 1606, 1607, 1609, 1666, 1721, 1735  
Presidential campaign. *See* Elections  
President's views—923, 982, 1008, 1016, 1066, 1067, 1072, 1074, 1083, 1086, 1087, 1091, 1104, 1105, 1112, 1179, 1202, 1204, 1207, 1219, 1254, 1256, 1307, 1332, 1351, 1353, 1365, 1386, 1394, 1395, 1401, 1419, 1420, 1424, 1436, 1446-1449, 1459, 1472, 1483, 1487, 1522, 1586, 1609, 1616, 1666, 1713  
Regulatory reform, role—1083, 1175, 1194  
Senate President, role—978, 1061, 1115, 1138, 1412, 1484, 1489, 1509, 1556, 1584, 1664, 1667, 1691, 1693, 1705, 1715, 1736, 1737, 1754, 1756  
Soviet Foreign Minister, meeting—1214  
Soviet President and General Secretary, meeting—1593, 1594  
Vienna International Youth Music Festival—1003  
Vietnam  
Cambodia, role. *See* Cambodia  
POW's/MIA's. *See* Armed Forces, U.S.  
Relations with U.S.—998  
Vietnam Veterans Memorial—1512

- Vincennes*, U.S.S.—920, 927, 934, 1090
- Virginia  
   Governor—1631  
   President's visit—1631, 1641  
   Virginia, University of—1631, 1641
- Visiting Nurse Associations Week, National—1727
- Vocational Education, National Council on—1718, 1732, 1742, 1762
- Vocational-Technical Education Week—1571
- Voluntarism—1245, 1299, 1319, 1733
- Voting. *See* Elections
- WOC Radio—954, 956, 958
- Wartime relocation and internment of Japanese civilians, restitution—1009, 1054, 1072
- Washington, DC. *See* District of Columbia
- Washington Post—1003
- Water. *See* Conservation
- Weapons. *See* Arms and munitions; Nuclear weapons
- Weeks of observance. *See other part of subject*
- Welfare system  
   President's views—1119  
   Reform—1039, 1119, 1203, 1261, 1329, 1618, 1734
- West Virginia, Governor—1330
- West Virginia University—1744
- Western Kentucky University—1365
- Westinghouse Electric Corp.—1500
- Whale rescue effort. *See* Conservation, wildlife preservation
- Wheat. *See* Agriculture, grain
- Whistleblowing. *See* Government agencies and employees, waste and fraud elimination
- White Cane Safety Day—1328
- White House Fellowships, President's Commission on—1247, 1650
- White House Office  
   Assistant to President and Deputy Chief of Staff—1489  
   Assistant to President and Director of Office of Chief of Staff—1489  
   Assistant to President and Director of Presidential Advance—1073  
   Assistant to President and Director of Public Liaison Office—1388  
   Assistant to President for Domestic Affairs—1138, 1148, 1489  
   Assistant to President for National Security Affairs—1489, 1663  
   Assistant to President for Policy Development—1139  
   Assistant to President for Press Relations—925, 929, 934, 968, 970, 980, 1042, 1043, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1106, 1145, 1162, 1163, 1194, 1226, 1275, 1276, 1293, 1487, 1512, 1568, 1574, 1585, 1598, 1613, 1615, 1624, 1651, 1750  
   Chief of Staff—919, 925, 1489, 1559, 1616, 1703, 1746  
   Counsel to President—1489, 1560, 1748, 1749  
   Deputy Assistant to President and Deputy Press Secretary for Foreign Affairs—1375
- White House Office—Continued  
   Deputy Assistant to President for Drug Abuse Policy—1023, 1027  
   Deputy Assistant to President for Economic Affairs—1295  
   Deputy Assistant to President for Intergovernmental Affairs—1193  
   Deputy Assistant to President for Media and Broadcast Relations—1187  
   Deputy Assistant to President for Policy Development—1394  
   Deputy Assistant to President for Public Affairs and Communications Planning—1193  
   Deputy Assistants to President and Deputy Press Secretaries—1374, 1375  
   Special Assistant to President for Agricultural and Food Assistance—1174  
   Special Assistant to President for Drug Abuse Policy and Director of White House Drug Abuse Policy Office—1011  
   Special Assistant to President for Policy Development—1003  
   Special Assistant to President for Public Liaison—1108, 1497  
   Special Assistant to President and Speechwriter—1118  
   Special Assistants to President and Deputy Directors of Presidential Advance Office—1056  
   Special Assistants to President and Deputy Press Secretaries—1663, 1669, 1673, 1680  
   Special Assistants to President for National Security Affairs—965, 1226, 1289, 1391
- WHO. *See* United Nations
- Wildlife preservation. *See* Conservation
- Wisconsin  
   Governor—1330, 1431  
   President's visit—1431  
   Republican Party event—1431
- Women  
   Administration appointees—1134  
   President's views—1134, 1506  
   Small business, role. *See* Business and industry
- Veterans. *See* Veterans
- Women Veterans Recognition Week, National—1470
- Women's Bureau. *See* Labor, Department of
- Women's Business Enterprise, Interagency Committee on—1162
- Women's Equality Day—1109
- Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. *See* Smithsonian Institution
- Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act—1009
- World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Services—1071
- World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference—1454
- World Affairs Council—1403
- World Bank. *See* Reconstruction and Development, International Bank for
- World Cup Soccer tournament—924

*Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988–89*

World Food Day—1243

World Health Organization. *See* United Nations

Wright Brothers Day—1589

Yale University—1266

Years of observance. *See other part of subject*

Young Reader, Year of the—1590

Youth. *See* Children and youth

Youth 2000 Week—1142, 1144



## Name Index to Book II

- Abdnor, James—1277, 1278  
 Abell, Richard Bender—1181  
 Abraham, E. Spencer—1306  
 Adair, Crystal—1505  
 Adamowski, Steven J.—1274  
 Adams, John—972, 1081, 1479, 1501, 1502, 1637  
 Adams, Ken—1205, 1206, 1209  
 Adelman, Carol C.—975  
 Agley, Randolph—1306  
 Agoyo, Herman—1158  
 Agudelo-Botero, Orlando—1158  
 Ahearn, Frederick L.—1056  
 Ailey, Alvin—1587, 1588  
 Ainner, Steve—1461  
 Aitken, Irene Roosevelt—1712  
 Akhromeyev, Sergey F.—1122  
 Akihito, Emperor—1688  
 Albrect, William P.—1331  
 Alfonso Escalante-Gutierrez, Jaime—1158  
 Allbritton, Louise—1055  
 Allen, Chris—1506  
 Allen, Gracie—1587, 1588  
 Allen, James—1501, 1751  
 Allen, Robert Eugene—1743  
 Allen, William Barclay—1043  
 Allgaier, Cal—1302  
 Allgeier, Peter F.—1011  
 Allison, Edward E.—1279  
 Allnut, Ben—1504  
 Alvarado, Donna M.—1158  
 Anderson, Arvid—1388  
 Anderson, Terry—1418  
 Andreas, Dwayne O.—1756  
 Angel, Sam Epstein—1021  
 Angelica, Mother—991  
 Aquinas, Thomas—1339, 1341  
 Arafat, Yasser—1573, 1591, 1593, 1610  
 Arey, Linda L.—1371  
 Argyros, George L.—1393  
 Armacost, Michael—1088  
 Armey, Richard K.—1464  
 Armstrong, William L.—1330  
 Arnold, Matthew—1152  
 Arsht, Leslye A.—1375, 1663  
 Artis, Anil—1506  
 Ashcroft, John D.—1164, 1168, 1170, 1282, 1397, 1399  
 Aspin, Les—1725  
 Astor, Brooke—996, 1044  
 Augustine, Norman R.—1046  
 Austin, Jeanie—1205  
 Ayatollah. *See specific name*  
 Badham, Robert E.—1097  
 Bagley, Worth H.—1110  
 Bailey, Pearl M.—986, 1343  
 Baker, Howard H., Jr.—919, 965, 1255, 1715  
 Baker, James A., III—978, 1031, 1032, 1202, 1232, 1488, 1580, 1697  
 Baker, Joy Dirksen—919  
 Baldrige, Malcolm—1342, 1343, 1418, 1499  
 Baldrige, Regina—1343  
 Baldwin, Steve—1477, 1479  
 Baliles, Gerald L.—1631, 1639  
 Ballenger, Cass—1364  
 Balog, James—1684  
 Banks, Ernie—1255  
 Banning, Lance—1290  
 Barlow, David—973  
 Baroody, William J., Jr.—1687  
 Barrett, James—1302  
 Barsamian, Hazel—1656  
 Bartlett, Steven—1464  
 Barton, Joe—1464  
 Beall, J. Glenn, Jr.—1385  
 Beeby, Robin G.—1410  
 Belcher, Tim—1389  
 Bell, Alexander Graham—1120  
 Bellow, Saul—996, 1044, 1255, 1492  
 Bement, Arden L., Jr.—1057  
 Bennett, Robert T.—1355  
 Bennett, William J.—922, 1047, 1092, 1152, 1176, 1180, 1181, 1321, 1406, 1580  
 Bentley, Carol—1478, 1479  
 Bentley, Helen Delich—1385  
 Bentsen, Lloyd—942, 1001, 1074, 1330, 1487  
 Bereuter, Doug—936  
 Berg, John R.—1369  
 Bergman, Irving T.—1388  
 Bertie, Andrew—1733  
 Beserra, Rudy—1108  
 Bethune, Edward—1394, 1395  
 Beverly, Bob—1471  
 Biden, Joseph R., Jr.—1314  
 Biondi, Matt—1377  
 Bismarck, Otto von—1513  
 Blakemore, Jerry D.—1331  
 Blakey, Marion C.—1193, 1758  
 Blanco, Victor—1024  
 Blankenship, Kenneth—1132  
 Blanton, Ted—1362, 1364  
 Bloch, Julia Chang—1289  
 Block, John R.—1755  
 Bloom, Allan—1255, 1406  
 Board, Elizabeth I.—1178, 1179, 1187  
 Boehm, Richard Wood—1192  
 Bogley, Samuel W.—1126

*Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988–89*

- Bogumill, George—1690  
 Bond, Christopher S.—1164, 1168, 1397  
 Boren, David L.—1019  
 Borge Martinez, Tomás—1002, 1020  
 Bork, Robert H.—1148, 1385, 1618, 1756  
 Borup, Dodie Truman—1026  
 Boschwitz, Rudy—1313, 1314  
 Boulter, Beau—1194, 1198, 1201, 1202, 1462, 1464, 1465  
 Boulter, Rosemary—1201  
 Bowen, Otis R.—1142, 1144, 1275, 1615  
 Boyd, Thomas M.—984  
 Bradley, Melvin L.—1003  
 Brady, Katherine—1183  
 Brady, Nicholas F.—1032, 1130, 1171, 1183, 1517  
 Branch, E. Stanley—1201  
 Brand, Othal E., Sr.—1337  
 Brand, Paul Wilson—993  
 Branstad, Terry E.—958, 961, 1280  
 Brennan, Arthur Albert—1237  
 Brennan, William J., Jr.—1613  
 Brinkley, David—1356, 1648  
 Broder, Samuel—1650  
 Bronson, Charles—983  
 Brooks, George—997  
 Broomfield, William S.—1299, 1302  
 Brophy, Theodore F.—1071  
 Brown, Clarence J.—1189  
 Brown, Edmund Gerald, Jr.—1403, 1426  
 Brown, Hank—1330  
 Brown, Irving—1343  
 Brown, John—1733  
 Brown, Robert—1343  
 Brown, Virgil—1438  
 Broyhill, James T.—1361  
 Bryan, Richard H.—1428  
 Buchan, John—974  
 Buckley, William F., Jr.—1580  
 Buechner, Jack—1168  
 Burchess, Bert—1120  
 Burdick, Quentin N.—1314  
 Burger, Warren Earl—1343  
 Burgoon, Kathleen E.—926  
 Burns, Conrad—1313–1315  
 Burns, George—1587, 1588  
 Burns, James MacGregor—1711  
 Burns, William F.—1042  
 Burns, William J.—1226  
 Burson, Harold—1527  
 Burton, B. Kent—927  
 Bush, Barbara—1201, 1487, 1580, 1735  
 Bush, George—920, 923–926, 932, 936, 937, 973, 978, 982, 992, 1003, 1008, 1015, 1016, 1033, 1061, 1062, 1065–1067, 1072–1075, 1077, 1078, 1083, 1084, 1086, 1087, 1091, 1092, 1096, 1100, 1101, 1111–1113, 1115, 1135, 1138, 1149, 1152, 1156, 1159, 1165, 1168, 1170, 1175, 1178, 1179, 1185, 1188–1190, 1198, 1201, 1202, 1206–1209, 1214, 1219, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1274, 1281, 1282, 1297, 1299, 1300, 1305, 1307–1309, 1311, 1314, 1315, 1321, 1327, 1332, 1334, 1350–1357, 1362–1368, 1381, 1386, 1387, 1394–1399, 1401, 1403, 1412, 1419–1425, 1427, 1431, 1433, 1434, 1436, 1442, 1446–1453, 1457–1462, 1464, 1465, 1471–1474, 1476–1479, 1483, 1484, 1487–1489, 1497, 1498, 1509, 1519, 1522, 1527, 1556, 1578, 1580, 1583, 1584, 1586, 1591, 1593–1595, 1598, 1607, 1609, 1616, 1623, 1640, 1664, 1667, 1670, 1671, 1691, 1693, 1704, 1705, 1715, 1721, 1735–1737, 1744, 1754, 1756  
 Bush, George W.—1461  
 Bush, William Henry Trotter (Bucky)—1168  
 Butcher, William—1594  
 Butler, Penny—1201  
 Butterfield, Rob—1401, 1403, 1475–1479  
 Byrd, Robert C.—1725  
 Byrne, Ann—1530  
 Byrne, Eddie—1530  
 Byrne, Matthew—1530  
 Byrne, Patricia Mary—1070  
 Cafritz, Anita Boffa—1604  
 Calabresi, Steven—1148  
 Camarena Salazar, Enrique—1530  
 Camilion, Oscar Hector—1274  
 Campbell, Bill—1471  
 Campbell, Glen—1365  
 Cantos, Earl—1475  
 Carey, Thomas Francis—1718  
 Carl, Douglas W.—1302, 1458, 1459, 1461  
 Carlson, Chester F.—1372  
 Carlucci, Frank C.—1015, 1090, 1151, 1177, 1269, 1381  
 Carroll, Brian—1426, 1427  
 Carroll, John—1339  
 Carroll, Thomas—1345, 1346  
 Carson, Johnny—1587  
 Carter, Jimmy—938, 1076, 1165, 1257, 1283, 1308, 1401, 1473, 1607  
 Cason, Casey—973  
 Castle, Michael N.—1280, 1330  
 Castro, Fidel—946, 1002, 1178, 1222, 1751  
 Cavazos, Lauro F.—1047, 1049, 1159, 1171, 1180, 1190, 1201, 1339, 1454  
 Cavazos, Peggy—1190  
 Chabot, Steve—1357  
 Challoner, David R.—1060  
 Chamberlain, Neville—1263, 1286  
 Chambers, Wittaker—1617  
 Chan, Sherwin T.S.—1073  
 Charles, Eugenia—1381  
 Charles, Prince of Wales—1246  
 Chesterton, Gilbert Keith—1253, 1264, 1304, 1325  
 Christensen, Thomas G.S.—1718  
 Christenson, Philip Lawrence—1370  
 Churchill, Winston—1405, 1408, 1426, 1437, 1461, 1513, 1517, 1518, 1575, 1615, 1706, 1735, 1736  
 Claire, Fred—1389  
 Clark, Donald M.—1013

- Clements, Rita—1199, 1201  
 Clements, William P.—1194, 1201, 1462, 1465  
 Clinton, Bill—1330  
 Cobb, Charles E., Jr.—1205  
 Cobb, Jewel Plummer—1420  
 Cobb, Tyrus W.—965  
 Coble, Howard—1364  
 Cogan, John F.—1651  
 Cole, Bud—955  
 Coleman, Yolanda—1503  
 Collins, Daniel G.—1022, 1058  
 Collins, Richard R.—1007  
 Columbus, Christopher—1269, 1326  
 Combs, Raymond E.—1615  
 Comer, John P.—1121  
 Condayan, John—1182  
 Conner, Dennis—1401  
 Coolidge, Calvin—999, 1581, 1607, 1640  
 Cooper, B. Jay—1374  
 Cooper, Charles J.—1759  
 Cooper, Henry F.—945, 1042, 1516  
 Cooper, Maudine—1003  
 Coronado, Gil—1158  
 Corrada, Alvaro—1339  
 Costa, Jose A., Jr.—976  
 Cothren, Robert Anthony—1729  
 Courtelis, Alec—1205  
 Covey, Richard O.—1199, 1245, 1332  
 Cowper, Steve—1346  
 Cox, C. Christopher—1097, 1420, 1423, 1471  
 Cox, Harvey Gallagher—991  
 Cramer, Lew W.—1210  
 Crawford, John D.—1238  
 Cribb, T. Kenneth, Jr.—1148, 1758  
 Crippen, Danny L.—1138, 1489  
 Crispen, Elaine D.—1746  
 Cristaudo, Frank—1450  
 Crovitz, Louis Gordon—1620  
 Crowe, William J., Jr.—1381, 1686  
 Crowley, Jimmy—1744  
 Culvahouse, Arthur B., Jr.—1489, 1717  
 Cunningham, Randall—1320  
 Currie, Malcolm R.—1604  
 Curtain, Daniel F.—1339  
 Curtiss, James R.—1057  
 Curtiz, Mike—1733  
 Daffron, John F., Jr.—1058  
 Dallara, Charles H.—1287  
 Danforth, John C.—1164, 1168, 1169, 1171, 1397, 1399  
 Dannemeyer, William E.—1420, 1423  
 Danzansky, Stephen I.—1295  
 Daub, Hal—936  
 Davenport, John David—1021  
 Davis, Jack—1252, 1258, 1444, 1445, 1447, 1448  
 Dawkins, Pete—1323, 1327, 1450, 1452, 1453  
 Dawson, Rhett B.—1728  
 de Becker, Gavin—1755  
 de la Garza, E.—981, 1055  
 De Mita, Ciriaco—1628  
 de Tocqueville, Alexis—990, 1135, 1264, 1618, 1733  
 Dean, Dizzy—957  
 Deaver, Michael K.—1209  
 DeCain, Joan—1746  
 DeKok, Roger G.—1391  
 Demech, Fred Ralph, Jr.—1212  
 Deming, Carolyn—992  
 Dempsey, Rick—1389  
 DeMuth, Christopher—1594  
 Denktash, Rauf—999, 1273  
 Derwinski, Edward J.—1000  
 Deukmejian, George R.—1103, 1403, 1420, 1424, 1426, 1470–1472, 1474, 1475, 1679  
 Devaney, Dennis M.—1334  
 Dewhurst, Mary Kathryn—1497  
 Dinello, Gil—1461  
 DiPrete, Edward—1282  
 Dirksen, Everett McKinley—1258  
 Dixon, Alan J.—952  
 Dole, Elizabeth Hanford—1080, 1134  
 Dole, Gregory S.—1312  
 Dole, Robert—1002, 1056, 1092, 1277, 1313, 1314, 1330, 1578, 1743  
 Donaldson, Sam—974, 1119, 1206, 1616, 1679  
 Donatelli, Frank J.—1761  
 Doolittle, James Harold—1722  
 Dornan, Robert K.—1420, 1423, 1471  
 Downey, Thomas J.—1330  
 Drake, Grace—1438  
 Dreier, David—1097, 1424, 1427  
 Drennan, Bruce—1435  
 Drucker, Peter—1561  
 Duarte Fuentes, Inez Duran de—925  
 Duarte Fuentes, José Napoleón—925, 934, 1003  
 Duarte Fuentes, José Napoleón Duran—925  
 Duberstein, Kenneth M.—919, 925, 1489, 1616, 1703, 1729, 1746, 1747  
 Duberstein, Sydney M.—1742  
 Dubinin, Yuriy V.—1730  
 Dubs, Adolph—1165, 1195, 1257  
 Duggan, Francis J.—1278  
 Duggan, Juanita D.—1379  
 Dukakis, Michael S.—922, 923, 937, 968, 982, 1008, 1016, 1074, 1104, 1219, 1353, 1355, 1356, 1366, 1412, 1413, 1420–1423, 1425, 1426, 1428, 1432, 1433, 1436, 1437, 1448, 1451, 1459, 1473, 1474, 1487, 1498, 1616  
 Dumas, Alexandre—1578  
 Dunlop, Becky Norton—1154, 1274  
 Dunn, Jim—1302, 1309, 1458, 1459, 1461  
 Dutcher, Charles K.—1762  
 Easton, Michelle—1250  
 Eastwood, Clint—983  
 Ector, Will H.—1180  
 Eisenhower, Dwight David—924, 1100, 1112, 1170, 1423  
 Elazar, Daniel J.—1237  
 Ellis, Richard—1042  
 Elms, Pamela K.—1762

*Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988–89*

- Ely-Raphel, Nancy—1088  
 Emerson, Bill—1164  
 Emerson, Joanne—1164  
 Emery, Jill Houghton—1331  
 Emperor. *See other part of name*  
 Empress. *See other part of name*  
 Engeleiter, Susan—1330, 1431  
 Engler, John—1306, 1458  
 Erikson, Leif—1051, 1241  
 Esiason, Norman (Boomer)—1355  
 Evans, Kelli—995  
 Evren, Kenan—1000  
 Fackenheim, Emil Ludwig—1286  
 Fahner, Tyrone C.—1603  
 Fahrenkopf, Frank J., Jr.—1074, 1201, 1205  
 Fahrenkopf, Mary—1074  
 Farr, Jamie—1351  
 Farrar, Stephen P.—1289  
 Fawell, Harris W.—1447  
 Felando, Gerry—1471  
 Feller, Bob—1351, 1436  
 Fernandez, Ferdinand F.—1176  
 Fetzner, Tom—1362, 1364  
 Feulner, Edwin J., Jr.—1022, 1580  
 Findley, Paul—1211  
 Fish, Hamilton, Jr.—1156  
 Fisher, Max—1306, 1307, 1309  
 Fisher, Phillip—1306  
 Fitzhugh, Cameron—1505  
 Fitzwater, Marlin—925, 929, 934, 940, 967–970, 980, 1015, 1042, 1043, 1048, 1088, 1090, 1106, 1145, 1162, 1163, 1194, 1219, 1226, 1275, 1276, 1293, 1487, 1512, 1568, 1574, 1585, 1598, 1613, 1615, 1622, 1624, 1651, 1653, 1689, 1750  
 Flaten, Robert A.—1088  
 Fleming, Dan—1385  
 Fletcher, James C.—1199  
 Florin, Peter—1219  
 Flynn, Errol—1733  
 Ford, Gerald R.—1081, 1092, 1110, 1165, 1257, 1283, 1308, 1401, 1594  
 Forth, Stuart—1730  
 Fowler, Thomas—1168, 1397  
 Franklin, Benjamin—990, 991, 1225  
 Franklin, William Webster—1576  
 Franks, Robert—1323, 1450  
 Freedberg, Sydney J.—996, 1044  
 Freeze, J. Donald—1263  
 Frenzel, Bill—1332  
 Friedman, Milton—1343, 1617  
 Fritts, Edward O.—1247  
 Gable, Robert—1365  
 Galbraith, Evan Griffith—1050  
 Gallagher, Tom—1206  
 Gallegly, Elton—1111  
 Gallegly, Janice—1111  
 Gallery, Dixie—1531  
 Gallery, Linda—1531  
 Galloway, Gerald E., Jr.—1290  
 Galvin, Michael—1255  
 Galvin, Robert W.—1500  
 Gandhi, Mohandas K.—1261  
 Gandy, Charles—1690  
 Gannon, John A.—1212  
 Gardner, James—1361, 1364  
 Gardner, John—958  
 Gardner, Randy—1354  
 Garrett, Joyce—1003  
 Geller, Jeff—1383  
 Genscher, Hans-Dietrich—1317  
 Gentile, Robert H.—1288  
 George, David Lloyd—1518  
 George, Joyce—1346, 1437  
 Gibson, Kirk—1389, 1390, 1421, 1426  
 Gilbert, Martin—1517  
 Gilchrest, Wayne—1387  
 Gilder, George—922, 1524, 1581, 1621  
 Gillmor, Paul—1351, 1353, 1354  
 Gilman, Jane—1712, 1713  
 Ginsburg, Ruth B.—1150  
 Glaister, Clyde O.—1184  
 Glenn, John Herschel, Jr.—1200  
 Glod, Stanley J.—1290  
 Goedde, Mary T.—1125  
 Goelet, Francis—996, 1044  
 Goldwater, Barry—1757  
 Goldwyn, Samuel—921, 1007, 1521  
 Goodby, James E.—1001  
 Gorbachev, Mikhail S.—919, 945, 993, 1035, 1051, 1084, 1098, 1112, 1122, 1124, 1135, 1170, 1179, 1199, 1209, 1214–1216, 1218, 1220, 1221, 1255, 1257, 1266, 1294, 1305, 1307, 1322, 1327, 1352, 1363, 1365, 1369, 1396, 1402, 1408, 1409, 1411, 1425, 1429, 1437, 1448–1450, 1453, 1460, 1465, 1472, 1489, 1516, 1523, 1585, 1586, 1590, 1592–1594, 1598, 1599, 1602, 1605–1607, 1609, 1612, 1614, 1634–1636, 1638, 1670, 1680, 1721, 1730  
 Gorbachev, Raisa M.—1598, 1606  
 Gordon, Fredericka—1003  
 Gossett, Louis, Jr.—983  
 Gotlieb, Allan Ezra—1232  
 Grace, J. Peter—1412, 1733  
 Gradison, Willis D., Jr.—1035, 1038, 1355  
 Graffy, Jeanne—1111  
 Graham, Calvin L.—1492  
 Graham, Robert—997  
 Graham, William R.—963  
 Gramm, Phil—1092, 1101, 1194, 1201–1203, 1461–1464  
 Gramm, Wendy L.—1201  
 Gray, Lyons—1362, 1364  
 Gray, Marie—1119  
 Gray, Robert—1119  
 Gray, Thomas—1120  
 Grebe, Michael—1431  
 Griffin, Joshua—973  
 Griffin, Merv—1679  
 Griffiths, Ann Mills—997

- Griscom, Thomas C.—1043  
 Grisham, R.B.—1399  
 Grisham, Wayne R.—1471  
 Gromyko, Andrei A.—1636  
 Grósz, Karoly—988  
 Gustav V, King—1186  
 Hahn, Marc—1690  
 Hall, J. Blakeley—1053  
 Hallock, Thomas—1424  
 Hamilton, Alexander—1183, 1457  
 Hamilton, Scott—1351  
 Hamlish, Marvin—1007  
 Hammarskjold, Dag—1225  
 Hammer, Armand—966  
 Hammerschmidt, John Paul—1394, 1397  
 Han Xu—1624  
 Hance, Kent R.—1194, 1462, 1464, 1465  
 Hancock, Mel—1397, 1399  
 Hanmer, Stephen R., Jr.—943, 1516  
 Hanson, Todd—998  
 Harding, George Tryon, IV—1330  
 Harte, Joan K.—1742  
 Hasselwander, Alan C.—1517  
 Hatch, Orrin G.—1131  
 Hatcher, Mickey—1389  
 Hauck, Frederick H.—1199, 1245, 1332, 1333  
 Hauser, Richard A.—1762  
 Hawke, Jack—1361  
 Hawkins, Paula—1742  
 Hayek, Friedrich August von—1524, 1616  
 Hayes, Helen—1044  
 Healey, Thomas J.—1046  
 Healy, Timothy S.—1263  
 Hecht, Chic—1427  
 Hecht, Gail K.—1427  
 Heiskell, Andrew—1527  
 Helmick, Robert—1377  
 Helms, Jesse—1361  
 Helprin, Mark—1076, 1165  
 Henn, Lisa Zanatta—1722  
 Henry, Paul B.—1576  
 Herman, Pee Wee—1448  
 Hermanson, Peter—1530  
 Herrington, John S.—1248  
 Hershiser, Orel—1389, 1390  
 Heston, Charlton—1565  
 Hickey, James Cardinal—1339, 1341, 1733  
 Higgins, Anne V.—1758  
 Higgins, Maurice—1011  
 Higgins, Stephen E.—1011  
 Hilmers, David C.—1199, 1245, 1332  
 Hilton, Barron—1679  
 Hinchman, David—1035  
 Hines, Patricia Mayes—1651  
 Hirohito, Emperor—1687  
 Hitchings, George—1363  
 Hitler, Adolf—1286, 1327  
 Hobbs, Charles—1718  
 Hockeimer, Henry E.—1047  
 Hodel, Donald Paul—980, 1151, 1528, 1615  
 Hodsoll, Francis S.M.—1044  
 Holiday, Edith E.—1287  
 Holowinsky, John—1447  
 Holshouser, James—1361  
 Holt, Bobby—1201  
 Holtz, Lou—1744, 1745  
 Hooley, James L.—1073  
 Hope, Bob—1578  
 Hope, Judith Richards—1134, 1150  
 Horner, Constance—1011  
 Hosmer, Bradley C.—1381  
 Houseworth, Richard C.—928  
 Hovde, Donald I.—938  
 Howard, Edward—1319  
 Howe, Roger—1035  
 Hubbard, John Randolph—1125  
 Hudson, Walter—1257, 1308, 1401  
 Hunt, Guy—1330  
 Hunter, Duncan—1401, 1403, 1475, 1479  
 Hutton, John E., Jr.—925, 1613, 1689, 1690  
 Hyde, Henry J.—1444  
 ibn-Khaldun—1505, 1581, 1640  
 Ingels, Dianne E.—1133  
 Ishaq Khan, Ghulam—1088  
 Jackson, Andrew—1616  
 Jarvis, Gregory B.—1199  
 Jaye, David—1461  
 Jefferson, Thomas—972, 990, 1150, 1152, 1272, 1631–1633, 1635, 1637, 1638, 1641–1643, 1735  
 Jensen, Lawrence J.—1012  
 Jessel, George—990  
 Jobe, Frank—1389  
 Johansen, Wilford W.—935  
 John Paul II, Pope—1252, 1341  
 Johnson, James L.—1244  
 Johnson, Lyndon B.—1203, 1435, 1438, 1606, 1643  
 Jones, Donald W.—1088  
 Jones, Roberts T.—1004  
 Jordan, Michael—1448  
 Jude, Nancy—1181  
 Judge, Clark S.—1118  
 Jurgens, Billy—957  
 Justis, Marty—973  
 Kagan, Donald—966  
 Kahn, Mark Leo—1718  
 Kampelman, Marjorie B.—986  
 Kampelman, Max M.—945, 1406, 1516  
 Kanellos, Nicolas—1158  
 Kaplan, Gabe—1401, 1420  
 Karnes, David K.—936, 1119, 1741  
 Karnes, Liz—936, 938  
 Kartavich, Lynn—1244  
 Kasich, John R.—1346  
 Kasten, Robert W., Jr.—1431  
 Kean, Thomas H.—1092, 1282, 1323, 1330, 1450  
 Kearney, John J.—1738  
 Keesling, Karen R.—1125  
 Keith, Sam E., Jr.—986  
 Kemp, Jack F.—1092, 1458, 1580

*Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988-89*

- Kemp, Joanne—1583  
Kennedy, Anthony M.—1148, 1325  
Kennedy, Edward M.—938, 1314  
Kennedy, John Fitzgerald—1429, 1437, 1448, 1581, 1607, 1632, 1640, 1643  
Kennedy-Keel, Franmarie—1394  
Kerrey, Robert—938  
Kestenbaum, Louis—1760  
Keyes, Alan L.—1385, 1596  
Keyes, Jocelyn—1387  
Keynes, John Maynard—1309  
Khatutsky, Victor—1292  
Khedouri, Frederick N.—1025  
Khomeini, Ruhollah—934, 1165, 1195, 1409, 1612  
Khrushchev, Nikita S.—1636  
King. *See other part of name*  
King, Martin Luther, Jr.—990, 1114, 1654, 1718  
King, Stephen—1120  
King, Steven—1431  
Kipling, Rudyard—1621  
Kirkpatrick, Jeane J.—1092, 1134, 1263, 1385, 1594  
Kleckner, Dean—950  
Klinghoffer, Leon—1676  
Kmiec, Douglas W.—985  
Knabe, Don—1423, 1471  
Koch, Kathleen Day—1652  
Koehler, John O.—1613  
Kohl, Helmut—1507, 1561, 1719  
Kohl, Herbert H.—1431, 1433  
Kolb, Charles E.M.—1251  
Kolberg, Bill—1142  
Kraja, Mylio—973  
Kranowitz, Alan M.—1732  
Kristol, Irving—1594  
Krone, Herman—952, 960, 1055, 1056  
Krone, Rick—960, 1055, 1056  
Kulchitsky, Roman—1461  
Kuralt, Charles Bishop—1431  
Kuttler, Carl M., Jr.—1212  
  
Lagomarsino, Norma—1111  
Lagomarsino, Robert J.—1111  
Lamade, Lawrence L.—1371  
Landau, Sonia—1001  
Landrieu, Moon—1155  
Larrabee, Eric—1712  
Lasorda, Tommy—1389, 1390  
Latno, Arthur Clement, Jr.—1454  
Latta, Delbert L.—1346, 1351  
Lauber, Richard B.—976  
Lauder, Harry—954  
Lautenberg, Frank—1451, 1452  
Lawson, Eugene K.—975, 1131  
Laxalt, Paul—1427  
Leach, Jim—958  
Leach, Penelope—1159  
Leahy, Patrick J.—981, 1055  
Lee, Casey—1504  
Lehder Rivas, Carlos—1067  
Lehman, Ronald F., II—1184  
  
Lehrman, Lewis E.—1580  
Lenin, Vladimir—946, 1409  
Leonard, Bill—1426, 1427  
Leuchtenburg, William—1710  
Lewis, Jerry—1424, 1427  
Lewis, John—1156  
Lieberman, Lee—1148  
Lickle, William C.—1129  
Lincoln, Abraham—990, 1037, 1097, 1114, 1225, 1342, 1373, 1451, 1476, 1600  
Loeffler, Thomas G.—1201  
Loeslie, Donavon C.—966  
Lohr, Milton L.—974  
London, Terry—1461  
Lorenzo, Albert—1458  
Louis, Joe—990  
Lounge, John M.—1199, 1245, 1332  
Love, Edward—1003  
Lowery, Bill—1401, 1403, 1475, 1479  
Loy, Myrna—1587, 1588  
Lugar, Richard G.—981, 1055  
Lukyanenko, Lev—1600  
Lungren, Dan—1471  
Lusk, Lucille—1429  
Lyng, Richard—951-953, 958, 960, 980, 994, 1026, 1039, 1055, 1056, 1151, 1523, 1697, 1754, 1755  
  
MacArthur, Jean Faircloth—1343  
MacArthur, Peter—954, 956, 957, 959, 960  
Macaulay, Thomas Babington—1522  
Macauley, Bob—1733  
Macdonald, Donald Ian—1011, 1023  
Machol, Margot E.—1370  
Mack, Connie—1205, 1206, 1208, 1209  
Mack, J. Curtis, II—1408  
Mack, Priscilla—1205  
Mackie, Bert H.—1047  
Maddy, Kenneth L.—1113  
Madigan, Edward R.—981, 1055  
Madison, James—1041, 1150  
Magee John G., Jr.—1200  
Malik, Charles—1406  
Malloy, Edward—1744, 1745  
Mandela, Nelson—969  
Mandle, E. Roger—1138  
Mankiewicz, Tom—1405  
Mankiller, Wilma P.—1615  
Mansfield, Michael J.—1751-1753  
Marous, John Charles, Jr.—1500  
Marriott, Alice—1343  
Marriott, John Willard—1342, 1343  
Marshall, George C.—1041, 1122, 1300, 1303, 1308, 1321, 1340, 1381  
Marshall, Mike—1389  
Martin, James G.—1361, 1364  
Martin, Lynn—958, 1255  
Martin, Phillip—1615  
Martinez, Robert—1158, 1205  
Martoché, Salvatore R.—904  
Marx, Herbert L., Jr.—1022, 1058

- Maseng, Mari—1732  
 Massey, Raymond—1733  
 Masters, David—1426, 1427  
 Masuda, Kazuo—1054  
 Masuda, Mary—1054  
 Matia, Paul—1346, 1437  
 Matta-Vallesteros, Juan Ramon—1067, 1149  
 Mattson, Robert H.—977  
 Matusevych, Mykola—1600  
 Mazewski, Aloysius Alex—1252  
 Mazewski, Florence Wanda—1252  
 McAuliffe, Anthony C.—1122  
 McAuliffe, Sharon Christa—1199  
 McCarthy, Leo—1098, 1099  
 McCollum, Bill—1088  
 McConnell, Addison Mitchell, Jr.—1365  
 McConnell, Michael W.—1577  
 McCoy, Janet J.—1132  
 McDonald, Bob—1461  
 McDonald, Frank D.—925  
 McEwen, Bob—1035, 1038, 1346, 1355  
 McGee, Tim—1355  
 McGovern, George—1105, 1367, 1396  
 McIntosh, David—1148  
 McKee, Jean—1622  
 McLaughlin, Ann—927, 1133, 1142, 1143, 1678  
 McMillan, J. Alex—1364  
 McNair, Ronald E.—1199  
 Mead, Carver—1617  
 Mears, Rick—977  
 Meese, Edwin, III—924, 925, 931, 939, 1006, 1067, 1717  
 Meese, Ursula—924  
 Melcher, John—1314  
 Mellinger, Larry K.—1155  
 Melton, Richard Huntington—1002, 1072  
 Meredith, Thomas—1365  
 Metzenbaum, Howard M.—1314, 1349, 1353, 1356, 1357, 1436  
 Meyer, Fred—1201, 1461  
 Michel, Robert H.—1009, 1276, 1330, 1743  
 Michiko, Empress—1688  
 Milgrom, Ida—1712, 1713  
 Millan, Robert Q.—1741  
 Miller, Demaris—1233  
 Miller, Edward—1351  
 Miller, George K.—1130  
 Miller, James C., III—980, 1107, 1233–1235, 1412, 1716  
 Miller, Jody—1400  
 Miller, Mark K.—1071  
 Miller, Paul A.—1403  
 Miller, Vickie Palmer—954, 958  
 Mills, Jason—1503  
 Minacci, Gilbert—1319  
 Mineta, Norman Y.—1054  
 Minnick, Mark—956  
 Miranda, Roger—1021  
 Mises, Ludwig von—1521, 1523  
 Mishkin, Alexander—1267  
 Mitchell, George J.—1710  
 Mitterrand, François—1719  
 Mohr, Lawrence—1690  
 Mologne, Lewis A.—925  
 Montgomery, Betty—1354  
 Montgomery, G.V.—1383  
 Moomaw, Donn D.—1097, 1565  
 Moore, Arch A.—1330  
 Moore, James P., Jr.—1190  
 Moorhead, Carlos J.—1418  
 Moran, Charles—1517, 1736  
 Morani, Renald P.—985  
 Morel, Pierre—1369  
 Morgan, James C.—1604  
 Morison, Samuel Eliot—989  
 Morrow, Richard—1255  
 Mosbacher, Robert A.—1201  
 Moseley, Jack—1385  
 Mother. *See other part of name*  
 Moynihan, Daniel Patrick—1330  
 Mulroney, Brian—920, 977, 978, 1232, 1566, 1571, 1669  
 Mulroney, Mila—1669  
 Mumford, Lewis—1528  
 Murphy, Arthur W.—1791  
 Murphy, Eddie—1502  
 Murphy, Evelyn—1008  
 Murtha, John P.—1088  
 Musso, George—1745  
 Naylor, Robert—1400, 1420  
 Nelson, George D.—1199, 1245, 1332  
 Németh, Károly—1408  
 Newquist, Don E.—930  
 Newton, Wayne—1397  
 Nixon, Richard M.—1643  
 Nixon, Sam A.—1061  
 Nolan, Christy—1340, 1341  
 Nolan, Patrick J.—1113  
 Noriega, Manuel Antonio—1089  
 North, Oliver—1579  
 Norwood, Janet L.—1011  
 Novak, Michael—1054, 1594, 1621  
 Nunn, Louie B.—1365  
 Nunn, Sam—1163, 1725  
 Oakley, Robert B.—1088, 1089  
 Obando y Bravo, Miguel—1002  
 Ochi, Rose—1054  
 O'Connor, John Cardinal—1733  
 O'Connor, Sandra Day—1134, 1148, 1325  
 Oglesby, M.B., Jr.—1489, 1761  
 O'Grady, James—1256  
 Okun, Herbert Stuart—1279  
 O'Malley, John P.—1339  
 O'Malley, Peter—1389  
 O'Neil, Robert Marchant—1631, 1641  
 Onizuka, Ellison S.—1199  
 Oppenheimer, Franz Martin—1291  
 Orr, Kay—936, 1119  
 Ortega Saavedra, Daniel—1002, 1407  
 Orwell, George—1264, 1265

*Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988–89*

- Osborne, Kathleen—1761  
 Özal, Turgut—1627  
 Packard, David—1343, 1344  
 Packard, Ron—1401, 1403, 1479  
 Packwood, Bob—1330  
 Pahlavi, Mohammad Reza—1409  
 Paine, Thomas—1081  
 Palmer, B.J.—958  
 Palmer, Robert—1458  
 Palsson, Thorsteinn—1051  
 Parker, David N.—1132  
 Parks, Gordon—996, 1044  
 Parr, Jerry S.—1738  
 Patterson, Brooks—1299  
 Payton, Walter J.—1255  
 Paz, Octavio—1159  
 Pei, I.M.—996, 1044  
 Pell, Claiborne—999, 1273, 1379, 1591  
 Pena, Alejandro—1389  
 Penna, George—1301  
 Penna, Tony—1301  
 Perakis, Bob—1461  
 Perez de Cuellar de la Guerra, Javier—999, 1000, 1038, 1215, 1219–1222, 1224, 1225, 1273, 1591, 1592  
 Perlik, Paul—1690  
 Phelan, John J., Jr.—1247  
 Phillips, Harold K.—1312  
 Phillips, Tom—1462, 1464, 1465  
 Pierce, Raiford Shepherd—1650  
 Pierce, Samuel R., Jr.—938, 1006, 1156, 1714  
 Pizzella, Patrick—1210  
 Popadiuk, Roman—1375, 1669, 1673, 1680  
 Pope. *See specific name*  
 Porter, John Edward—1444  
 Powell, Colin L.—1489, 1579, 1666  
 Prechter, Heinz—1306  
 Premo, Brenda—926  
 Prince. *See other part of name*  
 Pringle, Curt—1423  
 Proxmire, William—1443, 1444  
 Pruet, Chesley—1394  
 Pryce, William T.—1157  
 Ptchelintsev, Dimitri—1267  
 Pulaski, Casimir—1242  
 Pursell, Carl D.—1299, 1302  
 Qadhafi, Mu'ammār—1639, 1648, 1751  
 Quayle, Dan—1087, 1092, 1100, 1104, 1119, 1293, 1297, 1299, 1305–1307, 1311, 1314, 1316, 1320, 1353, 1396, 1397, 1448, 1462, 1483, 1487, 1497, 1578, 1744  
 Quayle, Marilyn—1487  
 Rabbani, Burhanuddin—1487  
 Rakestraw, Priscilla B.—1007, 1008  
 Range, Rebecca Gernhardt—1162, 1388  
 Raphael, Arnold L.—1088  
 Rasco, Edward—1246  
 Rayburn, Sam Taliaferro—1203  
 Reagan, J. Neil—956, 1085  
 Reagan, John Edward—959, 1476, 1479  
 Reagan, Maureen—1079, 1385  
 Reagan, Nancy—989, 996, 1044, 1078, 1149, 1311, 1319, 1413, 1420, 1526, 1528, 1530, 1531, 1598, 1613, 1630, 1641, 1679, 1723, 1735, 1747  
 Reagan, Nelle Wilson—1263, 1476, 1479  
 Reeves, Thomas—1119  
 Regan, Phil—1573  
 Rehnquist, William H.—1148  
 Renna, John—1323  
 Resnick, Judith A.—1199  
 Reubens, Paul. *See* Herman, Pee Wee  
 Revere, Paul—1521  
 Reynolds, Butch—1346  
 Reynolds, Herbert H.—1194  
 Rickles, Don—1679  
 Ridgway, Rozanne L.—1274  
 Riley, Joe—1630  
 Rinaldo, Thomas N.—1388  
 Rinehart, Dana—1346  
 Rios, Miguel, Jr.—1237  
 Ritter, Bruce—1734  
 Ritter, Don—1319  
 Robbins, Jerome—996, 1044  
 Roberts, A. Wayne—1291  
 Roberts, Paul Craig—1582  
 Robinson, C. Paul—1115  
 Robinson, Gary Dale—1131  
 Robinson, James D., III—1759  
 Rockne, Knute—1744–1745  
 Rogers, John F.W.—1528  
 Rogers, Will—992, 1198, 1300, 1322  
 Rohrabacher, Dana—1097, 1420, 1423, 1471, 1474  
 Romney, George—1458  
 Romney, Ronna—1458  
 Roosevelt, Franklin Delano—1084, 1098, 1183, 1326, 1353, 1429, 1433, 1437, 1443, 1447, 1448, 1460, 1461 1464, 1518, 1572, 1643, 1710  
 Roosevelt, Theodore—983, 1080, 1098, 1272, 1618, 1680  
 Rose, Pete—1035  
 Ross, Ian M.—1577  
 Ross, Robert S.—1741  
 Ross, Yvette—1504  
 Rostenkowski, Dan—1330  
 Roth, William V., Jr.—1007  
 Ruban, Marko—947  
 Ruban, Petro—947  
 Ruddy, Francis Stephen—1070  
 Ryan, Frederick J., Jr.—1760  
 Ryan, George H.—1447  
 Rymer, Pamela—1068, 1134, 1150  
 Sabah, Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim Al—942, 943  
 Sakharov, Andrei—1499, 1597, 1600  
 Salgado, Joseph F.—975, 1209  
 Salgo, Nicolas Miklos—1211  
 Salinas de Gortari, Carlos—1409  
 Sarbanes, Paul S.—1385  
 Sassou-Nguesso, Denis—1622



- Savimbi, Jonas—947, 1110  
 Sax, Steve—1389, 1390  
 Saxton, Jim—1450, 1452, 1453  
 Scalia, Antonin—1148, 1325  
 Schapiro, Mary L.—1154  
 Schlesinger, James R.—1105, 1124, 1169, 1348, 1367, 1398, 1422, 1433, 1451  
 Schneider, Sasha—1587, 1588  
 Schneier, Arthur—1129  
 Schriever, Bernard Adolph—1192  
 Schuette, Bill—1299, 1302  
 Schwartz, Teresa Moran—1650  
 Schwarzenegger, Arnold—1415  
 Scioscia, Mike—1389  
 Scobee, Francis R.—1199  
 Scoon, Paul—1381  
 Scott, Dred—1734  
 Scully, Marcella—1339  
 Seaga, Edward Philip George—1185, 1275  
 Secchia, Peter—1299  
 Selka, Hillard—1168  
 Serkin, Rudolf—996, 1044  
 Shakespeare, William—1492  
 Shcharanskiy, Avital—1712  
 Shcharanskiy, Leonid—1712, 1713  
 Shcharanskiy, Natan—947, 1264, 1597, 1599, 1621, 1712  
 Shelby, John—1389  
 Shepard, Alan Bartlett, Jr.—1200  
 Shepherd, John C.—1497  
 Shevardnadze, Eduard A.—1162, 1207, 1213—1216, 1224  
 Shine, George—998  
 Shultz, George P.—1042, 1067, 1088, 1149, 1162, 1214—1216, 1224, 1274, 1370, 1556, 1573, 1576, 1611, 1649, 1714, 1751—1753  
 Sims, R. Arden—1500  
 Singer, S. Fred—1683  
 Singh, Mithileshwar—1276, 1284  
 Sinner, George A.—1738  
 Skinner, Samuel—1447  
 Slaughter, D. French, Jr.—1631  
 Smirnov, Yakov—1424  
 Smith, Adam—1572  
 Smith, Alan—1690  
 Smith, Hal—1119  
 Smith, James F.—1180  
 Smith, Jim—1206  
 Smith, Michael J.—1199  
 Smith, Virginia—936, 1119  
 Smith, William French—1565  
 Smoot, Jeanne J.—1061  
 Snyder, Richard W.—1318  
 Solomon, Gerald B.H.—1383  
 Solzhenitsyn, Alexander I.—1586, 1597  
 Spencer, Karen—1193  
 Stalin, Joseph—1409, 1636  
 Stallard, Carlos—1498  
 Stark, John Paul—1424, 1425, 1427  
 Steele, John H.—1054  
 Steiger, William Albert—1431  
 Steinberg, Arnold L.—1060  
 Stennis, John C.—920, 963, 1235  
 Stephens, Mary Ann—1394  
 Sterrett, Malcolm M.B.—1185  
 Stevens, Roger L.—996, 1044, 1587, 1588  
 Stevens, Ted—1346  
 Stewart, Jimmy—1641  
 Sticht, J. Paul—1521  
 Stilwell, Joseph W.—1055  
 Stitt, Donald K.—1431  
 Straub, Peter Francis—1120  
 Strickland, Ted—1157  
 Strinden, Earl Stanford—1313—1315  
 Strinden, Janice—1313  
 Stubbs, Franklin—1389  
 Suhadolnik, Gary C.—1438  
 Sullivan, Joseph—1323  
 Sundquist, Martha C.—1759  
 Sununu, John H.—1038, 1039  
 Susman, Louis B.—1251  
 Sutton, Don—1390  
 Swaim, Elinor H.—1060  
 Swimmer, Ross O.—1615  
 Sydney, Ivan—1615  
 Talin, George F., Sr.—1095  
 Tanner, Obert C.—996, 1044  
 Tate, Sheila—1106  
 Taylor, A.J.P.—1621  
 Taylor, Andrea—1144  
 Taylor, Charles H.—1362, 1364  
 Taylor, Gene—1397  
 Taylor, Nora—1506  
 Taylor, R. William—1247  
 Teresa, Mother—1733  
 Terry, W. Grey—1056  
 Thatcher, Margaret—1246, 1475, 1506, 1512, 1514, 1517, 1561, 1651  
 Thomas, Tommy—1155  
 Thompson, James R.—952, 958, 961, 1252, 1255, 1281, 1330, 1445, 1446, 1448  
 Thompson, Thomas A.—1193  
 Thompson, Tommy G.—1431  
 Thompson, W. Scott—1279  
 Thomson, Virgil—996, 1044  
 Thornburgh, Richard L.—939, 941, 1011, 1067, 1176, 1275, 1569  
 Thorpe, Jim—1185  
 Thurmond, Strom—1277, 1383, 1743  
 Tillinghast, William—1355  
 Tobin, Andrew M.—1187  
 Tower, John C.—1202, 1462  
 Train, John—1317  
 Traoré, Mariam—1296  
 Traoré, Moussa—1293, 1295  
 Truman, Harry S.—923, 982, 1084, 1100, 1170, 1405, 1408, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1429, 1433, 1437, 1443, 1443, 1448, 1460, 1735  
 Tuck, John C.—1489, 1728  
 Tunnermann, Carlos—942  
 Turnage, Thomas K.—1121, 1381

*Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988–89*

- Tuttle, Holmes—1565  
Tuttle, Robert H.—1732  
Twain, Mark—953, 1076, 1166, 1267  
Unitas, Johnny—1385  
Upton, Frederick S.—1299, 1302  
Ussery, Michael—1652  
Valladares, Armando—947, 1597, 1599  
Van Buren, Martin—1616  
Van de Water, John R.—1139, 1603  
vanden Heuvel, William J.—1710  
Vander Jagt, Guy—1299, 1302  
Vassiliou, George—999, 1273, 1274  
Vaughn, M. David—1022, 1058  
Verity, C. William—963, 1269, 1274, 1277, 1278, 1346, 1351, 1355, 1500, 1574, 1669, 1673–1675  
Vessey, John W., Jr.—998  
Vigneault, Julian Joseph, III—1455  
Visco, Frank—1424  
Vogel, Bernhard—1295  
Voinovich, George—1346, 1350, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1435, 1436, 1438  
Voinovich, Janet—1355  
Vrdolyak, Edward R.—1256  
Vucanovich, Barbara F.—1427, 1429  
Waddel, Curly—957  
Walesa, Lech—1599  
Walker, Mary L.—1687  
Walters, Jimmie—1120  
Walters, Vernon A.—974  
Walts, Gordon L.—1530  
Wanninski, Jude—1582  
Ware, Richard Anderson—1686  
Warner, Harry—963  
Warner, Jack—1066, 1427, 1476, 1641  
Warner, John W.—1163, 1631  
Washington, George—990, 1632, 1724  
Washington, Stuart—1505  
Watts, Gene—1346  
Wear, Byron—1477, 1479  
Weinberg, Mark D.—1499  
Weinberger, Caspar W.—1580  
Weisend, Martha—1461  
Weldon, Curt—1319  
Wells, Herbert George—1085  
Wheeler, Jack—1495  
White, Vera M.—1506  
Whitehead, Kenneth D.—1317  
Whitman, Walt—1044  
Whitten, Jamie L.—1725  
Wick, Charles Z.—1508, 1527, 1730  
Wiesel, Elie—1286  
Wiesenthal, Simon—1414  
Wilkinson, M. James—1000, 1274, 1591  
Williams, Lon—1462, 1464, 1465  
Williamson, Richard S.—1274  
Wilson, Charles—1088  
Wilson, Gayle—1104  
Wilson, James Q.—1340  
Wilson, Pete—1097, 1103–1106, 1113, 1401–1403, 1418, 1423–1425, 1427, 1471, 1475–1479  
Wilson, Sam—1364  
Wilson, Woodrow—1518, 1711  
Winthrop, John—1722  
Wohlstetter, Albert J.—1291  
Woodruff, Paul—1426, 1427  
Woodson, Robert L.—1006  
Wordsworth, William—1180  
Wozniak, Stanley—1252  
Wozniak, Theresa—1252  
Wrather, Bonita Granville—1313  
Wright, Jim—920, 963, 978, 999, 1009, 1061, 1115, 1138, 1273, 1379, 1412, 1484, 1489, 1509, 1556, 1584, 1591, 1664, 1667, 1691, 1693, 1705, 1715, 1736, 1737, 1754, 1746  
Wright, Joseph R.—1233, 1234, 1236, 1483, 1760  
Wright, Orville—1589  
Wright, Wilbur—1589  
Wroblewski, Ann B.—1621  
Wylie, Chalmers P.—1346  
Yeats, William Butler—1263, 1333  
Yeutter, Clayton—951, 978, 1095, 1232, 1274, 1418, 1523, 1556, 1623  
Yob, Charles—1306  
Zech, Lando W., Jr.—1024  
Zelaya, Henry—947  
Zeltner, Paul—1471  
Zia-ul-Haq, Begum Shafiq—1088  
Zia-ul-Haq, Mohammed—1088  
Zieman, Tanya—1292  
Zieman, Yuriy—1292  
Zieman-Khatutsky, Galina—1292  
Zumwalt, Elmo R., Jr.—1110

## Document Categories List to Book II

### *Addresses to the Nation*

*See also* Radio Addresses  
Farewell to the Nation—1718

### *Addresses and Remarks*

*See also* Addresses to the Nation; Bill Signings;  
Bill Vetoes; Interviews With the News  
Media; Radio Addresses  
Administration officials, meeting—1616  
Agriculture officials and farmers, meeting in  
Du Quoin, IL—952  
Alaskan whale rescue team, telephone conver-  
sation with Col. Thomas Carroll—1345  
American Enterprise Institute members and  
guests, meeting—1594  
American Farm Bureau Federation, meeting—  
950  
American Legion, national convention in Lou-  
isville, KY—1121  
American Legion's Boys Nation, meeting—973  
Armed Forces, farewell salute in Camp  
Springs, MD—1723  
Bill of Rights Day, proclamation signing cere-  
mony—1599  
Business-Government Relations Council, brief-  
ing—1623  
"C" Flag Awards, presentation ceremony—  
1245  
Cabinet members, farewell gift presentation  
ceremony—1714  
Canada-U.S. free-trade agreement, signing  
ceremony—977  
Captive Nations Week, proclamation signing  
ceremony—946  
Chicago community leaders, luncheon in Illi-  
nois—1252  
Christmas Pageant of Peace, lighting of the Na-  
tional Christmas Tree—1630  
Coalition for Fiscal Restraint, briefing—1702  
Columbus Day  
Italian-American community dinner in West  
Orange, NJ—1323  
Proclamation signing ceremony—1269  
Congressional barbecue—1182  
Congressional Gold Medals, presentation cere-  
mony—1712  
Conservative political leaders, briefing—921  
Defense Department, National Defense Uni-  
versity, students, faculty, and guests, meet-  
ing—1381  
Distinguished Rank Awards, presentation cere-  
mony—1011  
Eastern High School Choir of Washington DC,  
meeting—1003

### *Addresses and Remarks—Continued*

Economic indicators—1297  
Education Department, Secretary  
Bennett, William J., resignation—1047  
Cavazos, Lauro F.  
Nomination—1047  
Swearing-in ceremony—1190  
Elementary school recognition program—1179  
Executive Women in Government, meeting—  
1133  
Federal Republic of Germany, meeting with  
Chancellor Kohl—1507  
Federalist Society for Law and Public Policy  
Studies, convention—1148  
Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, 50th anniversa-  
ry luncheon—1710  
Future Farmers of America, meeting—994  
Georgetown University, bicentennial convoca-  
tion—1263  
German-American Day, commemoration cere-  
mony—1294  
Hastings College, C.J. and Marie Gray Center  
for the Communication Arts, dedication in  
Hastings, NE—1119  
High school students and faculty, meetings  
Sterling Heights, MI—1299  
Upper Darby, PA—1319  
Washington, DC—1339, 1500  
Hispanic-American news media, briefing—1176  
Holocaust Memorial Museum, U.S., corner-  
stone-laying ceremony—1285  
Human Rights Day, proclamation signing cere-  
mony—1599  
Human Rights Week, proclamation signing  
ceremony—1599  
Hungary, meeting with General Secretary  
Grósz—988  
Iceland, meeting with Prime Minister Pals-  
son—1051  
Justice Department, Attorney General Richard  
Thornburgh  
Nomination—939  
Swearing in ceremony—1067  
Kemp, Representative Jack F., tribute dinner—  
1580  
Kennedy Center Honors recipients, recep-  
tion—1587  
Knights of Malta, dinner in New York City—  
1733  
Kuwait, meeting with Prime Minister Sa'd—  
943  
Los Angeles Dodgers, meeting with the World  
Series champions—1389

## *Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988-89*

### *Addresses and Remarks—Continued*

Los Angeles World Affairs Council, luncheon in California—1403  
Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Awards, presentation ceremony—1499  
Mali, visit of President Traoré  
Arrival ceremony—1293  
State dinner—1295  
Media executives, Nicaragua, briefing—1019  
Minority Enterprise Development Week, awards presentation ceremony—1277  
Nancy Reagan Drug Abuse Center, benefit dinner in Los Angeles, CA—1679  
National Aeronautics and Space Administration employees, meeting at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, TX—1199  
National Chamber Foundation, conference—1521  
National Drug Policy Board, meeting—1275  
National Federation of Independent Business, luncheon in Sterling Heights, MI—1301  
National Governors' Association, meeting in Cincinnati, OH—1038  
National Hispanic Heritage Week, proclamation signing ceremony—1158  
National League of POW/MIA Families, meeting—997  
National Medal of Arts recipients, luncheon—1044  
National Medals of Science and Technology, presentation ceremony—963  
National Turkey Federation, 41st annual presentation ceremony—1530  
New Year's message to the U.S. and Soviet peoples—1670  
Office of Management and Budget staff, meeting—1233  
Political appointees, meeting—1062  
President-elect Bush and Vice President-elect Quayle, meeting—1487  
Presidential campaign rally in Los Angeles, CA—1101  
Presidential Citizens Medal, presentation ceremony—1743  
Presidential Historic Preservation Awards, presentation ceremony—1528  
Presidential Medal of Freedom  
Luncheon—1491  
Presentation ceremonies—1342, 1751  
President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities, report presentation—1526  
Quad-Cities Chamber of Commerce, luncheon in Davenport, IA—958  
Republican congressional leaders, meeting—982, 1276  
Republican Governors Club, dinner—1280  
Republican National Convention in New Orleans, LA  
Convention address—1080  
Departure from Belle Chasse Naval Air Station—1086  
Nancy Reagan's luncheon—1078

### *Addresses and Remarks—Continued*

Republican National Convention in New Orleans, LA—Continued  
Welcoming rally—1074  
Republican Party campaign events  
Baltimore, MD—1385  
Berea, OH—1435  
Boca Raton, FL—1205  
Bowling Green, KY—1365  
Bowling Green, OH—1351  
Cape Girardeau, MO—1164  
Chicago, IL—1255  
Cincinnati, OH—1355  
Columbus, OH—1346  
Detroit, MI—1306  
Fullerton, CA—1420  
Houston, TX—1201  
Irvine, CA—1097  
Little Rock, AR—1394  
Long Beach, CA—1470  
Mesquite, TX—1461  
Milwaukee, WI—1431  
Mount Clements, MI—1458  
Palos Hills, IL—1445, 1446  
Raleigh, NC—1361  
Reno, NV—1427  
San Bernardino, CA—1424  
San Diego, CA—1400, 1475  
Santa Barbara, CA—1111  
Springfield, MO—1397  
St. Louis, MO—1168  
Voorhees, NJ—1450  
Waco, TX—1194  
Washington, DC—936, 1007, 1313  
Republican Senators, dinner—1578  
Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Center for Public Affairs, groundbreaking ceremony in Simi Valley, CA—1565  
Simon Wiesenthal Center awards, presentation ceremony in Los Angeles, CA—1413  
Soviet Union  
Armenian earthquake volunteer rescue workers, meeting—1648  
President and General Secretary Gorbachev, meeting in New York City—1590  
Soviet high school students, meeting—1730  
Zieman, Yuriy and Tanya, meeting—1292  
Space shuttle *Discovery* crew, meeting—1332  
Sterling Heights Chamber of Commerce, luncheon in Michigan—1301  
Student Congress on Evangelism, meeting—989  
Take Pride in America, awards ceremony—982  
Treasury Department, Secretary  
Baker, James A., III, resignation—1032  
Brady, Nicholas F.  
Nomination—1032  
Swearing-in ceremony—1183  
United Kingdom  
Pan American Flight 103 crash in Scotland—1652, 1664  
Visit of Prime Minister Thatcher

*Addresses and Remarks—Continued*

United Kingdom—Continued  
Visit of Prime Minister Thatcher—Continued  
Arrival ceremony—1512  
State dinner—1517  
United Nations, 43d Session of the General Assembly, meeting in New York City—1219  
U.S. Information Agency Director, tribute dinner for Charles Z. Wick—1527  
U.S. Jaycees, briefing—1187  
U.S. Olympic team, meeting—1375  
U.S. Precision Lens, Inc., employees, meeting in Cincinnati, OH—1035  
University of Notre Dame football team, meeting—1744  
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA  
Departure—1641  
Students and guests, meeting—1631  
Veterans Day ceremonies  
Tomb of the Unknown Soldier—1494  
Vietnam Veterans Memorial—1495  
WOC radio station, Davenport, IA  
Dedication ceremony—954  
Luncheon—958  
Week of Remembrance of Kristallnacht, proclamation signing ceremony—1444  
White House staff, farewell ceremony—1746  
White House Workshop on Choice in Education, briefing—1703  
Yale University-Moscow State University Exchange Project participants, meeting—1266  
Youth 2000 Week, proclamation signing ceremony—1142

*Announcements*

*See also* Appointments and Nominations; Digest (*Appendix A*) and Checklist (*Appendix C*); Resignations and Retirements; Statements by the President  
Administration's transition team—1489  
National Medal of Arts, award recipients—996  
Presidential emergency boards to investigate railroad labor disputes, establishment  
No. 214—932  
No. 215—950  
No. 217—1482  
No. 218—1685

*Appointments and Nominations*

*See also* Addresses and Remarks; Announcements; Digest (*Appendix A*), Nominations Submitted (*Appendix B*), and Checklist (*Appendix C*); Statements by the President  
Administrative Conference of the U.S., Council, member—1741  
Advisory Board for Radio Broadcasting to Cuba, members—976, 986  
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, members—1157, 1237, 1737  
Advisory Committee for Trade Policy and Negotiations, members—1318, 1393, 1741

*Appointments and Nominations—Continued*

Advisory Committee of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services, members—1730, 1738  
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, members—1244, 1517  
African Development Bank, U.S. Governor—1130  
African Development Foundation, Board of Directors, member—1317  
African Development Fund, U.S. Governor—1130  
Air Force Department  
Assistant Secretary (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)—1125  
U.S. Air Force Academy, Board of Visitors, members—1716, 1757  
American National Red Cross, Board of Governors, Governors—1454, 1576, 1686  
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, member—1729  
Arctic Research Commission, member—1053  
Arkansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Compact Commission, U.S. Commissioner—1455  
Army Department  
Commander in chief of Forces Command, rank of general—1579  
U.S. Military Academy, Board of Visitors, members—1717, 1728  
Asian Development Bank, U.S. Governor—1130  
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation, Board of Trustees, member—986  
Board of Foreign Scholarships, members—1686, 1758, 1603  
Board for International Broadcasting, member—1053  
Board for International Food and Agricultural Development, member—1211  
Commerce Department  
Assistant Secretaries  
Oceans and Atmosphere—927  
U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service, Director General—1210  
Commission on Agricultural Workers, members—1181, 1337  
Commission on Civil Rights  
Chairman—1043  
Member—1073  
Commission on Presidential Scholars, members—1758  
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Executive Branch Commissioner-Observer—1184  
Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Commissioner—1331  
Communications Satellite Corporation, Board of Directors, member—1043  
Defense Department  
Comptroller—1184  
Deputy Under Secretary (Acquisition)—974

*Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988–89*

*Appointments and Nominations—Continued*

Defense Department—Continued  
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Board of Regents  
Chairman—1061  
Member—1330  
Dwight David Eisenhower Centennial Commission, member—1759  
Education Department  
Assistant Secretaries  
Educational Research and Improvement—1651  
Postsecondary Education—1317  
Deputy Under Secretaries  
Intergovernmental and Interagency Affairs—1250  
Management—1210  
Planning, Budget, and Evaluation—1251  
Secretary—1049  
Energy Department  
Assistant Secretary (Conservation and Renewable Energy)—1369  
General Counsel—1070  
Environmental Protection Agency, Assistant Administrator (General Counsel)—1012  
Export-Import Bank of the U.S., Board of Directors, member—928  
Federal Council on Aging, member—1761  
Federal Labor Relations Authority  
Acting Chairman—1622  
Federal Service Impasses Panel, members—1139, 1603  
General Counsel—1652  
Federal Prison Industries, Inc., Board of Directors, member—1741  
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, member—1021  
Federal Trade Commission, member—1370  
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, Chairman—1290  
Great Lakes Fishery Commission  
Alternate U.S. Commissioner—1762  
U.S. Commissioner—1274  
Health and Human Services Department  
Assistant Secretary (Legislation)—1125  
General Counsel—1185  
National Cancer Institute, Director—1650  
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, Board of Trustees, members—1132, 1158, 1193  
Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture, 1988 meeting, U.S. delegation chief, rank of Ambassador—1157  
Inter-American Development Bank  
Executive Director—1155  
U.S. Governor—1130  
Inter-American Foundation, Board of Directors  
Chairman—1024  
Members—1024, 1312  
Vice Chairman—1312  
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, U.S. Commissioner—1687  
Interagency Committee on Women's Business Enterprise, Chairperson—1162

*Appointments and Nominations—Continued*

Intergovernmental Advisory Council on Education, members—1130, 1274  
Interior Department  
Assistant Secretaries  
Fish and Wildlife—1154  
Territorial and International Affairs—1132  
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Director—1288  
International Atomic Energy Agency, 32d Session of the General Conference, Alternate U.S. Representatives—975, 1024, 1209  
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, U.S. Governor—1130  
International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, Panel of Arbitrators, member—1291  
International Labor Office, Governing Body, U.S. Representative—975  
International Monetary Fund, U.S. Governor—1130  
International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, U.S. Commissioner—976  
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, member—1761  
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation, Board of Trustees, members—1131, 1290, 1576  
Justice Department  
Assistant Attorneys General  
Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs—984  
Office of Legal Counsel—985  
Attorney General—941  
Labor Department  
Assistant Secretaries  
Congressional Affairs—1278  
Employment and Training—1004  
Public and Intergovernmental Affairs—1331  
Women's Bureau, Director—1331  
Legal Services Corporation, Board of Directors, member—1053  
Lower Mississippi Delta Development Commission, members—1497, 1576  
Merit Systems Protection Board, member—1126  
Mississippi River Commission, members—1021, 1290  
National Advisory Committee on Semiconductors  
Chairman—1577  
Members—1577, 1604  
National Advisory Council on Educational Research and Improvement, members—977, 1013, 1212  
National Advisory Council on Indian Education, member—1742  
National Commission on Agricultural Policy, member—966  
National Commission on Children, members—1006, 1026

*Appointments and Nominations—Continued*

National Commission for Employment Policy, members—925, 1291, 1613  
National Commission on Libraries and Information Sciences, member—1060  
National Commission on Responsibilities for Financing Postsecondary Education  
Chairman—1742  
Members—1742, 1759  
National Commission on Superconductivity, member—1683  
National Council on the Handicapped, members—926, 1212  
National Council on Vocational Education, members—1718, 1732, 1742, 1762  
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities  
National Council on the Arts, members—1007, 1138  
National Council on the Humanities, members—966, 1061  
National Institute of Building Sciences, Board of Directors, members—1060, 1133  
National Labor Relations Board, members—935, 1334  
National Mediation Board, member—1237  
National Science Foundation, National Science Board, members—1057, 1237  
National Security Council, Senior Director for Defense Policy—1391  
Navy Department  
General Counsel—1371  
U.S. Naval Academy, Board of Visitors, members—1155, 1717, 1728  
Nuclear Regulatory Commission, member—1057  
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, member—1371  
Office of Management and Budget  
Deputy Director—1651  
Director—1483  
Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission, U.S. Commissioner—926  
Peace Corps National Advisory Council, members—1131, 1289  
Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation  
Board of Directors, members—1279, 1761  
Chairman—1762  
Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise, member—1756  
Presidential Board of Advisors on Private Sector Initiatives, members—1132, 1650, 1760  
President's Cancer Panel, Chairman—966  
President's Commission on Catastrophic Nuclear Accidents, members—1738, 1761  
President's Commission on White House Fellowships, member—1650  
President's Committee on the National Medal of Science, Chairman and member—1060  
President's Export Council, members—1129, 1760

*Appointments and Nominations—Continued*

President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board  
Executive Director—1212  
Members—965, 1192, 1291  
President's Intelligence Oversight Board, member—1577  
President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee, members—1046, 1071, 1244, 1517, 1604, 1743  
Property Negotiations with Bulgaria and China, Chief of U.S. Negotiating Team, rank of Ambassador—1211  
Railroad Retirement Board, member—1238  
Securities and Exchange Commission, member—1154  
Securities Investor Protection Corporation, Directors—1025, 1046  
Smithsonian Institution  
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Board of Trustees, members—1729, 1604, 1730  
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Board of Trustees  
Chairman—1687  
Members—1687, 1732  
Vice Chairman—1756  
State Department  
Ambassadors  
Greece—1001  
India—1125  
Morocco—1652  
Oman—1192  
Pakistan—1089  
International Communications and Information Policy, Coordinator, rank of Ambassador—1001  
International Labor Conference, 1988, U.S. delegation chairman, rank of Ambassador—975  
Office of Foreign Missions, Director, rank of Ambassador—1182  
State Justice Institute, Board of Directors, member—1058  
Transportation Department, Assistant Secretary (Policy and International Affairs)—1312  
Treasury Department, Assistant Secretaries  
Enforcement—930  
Policy Development—1287  
Public Affairs and Public Liaison—1287  
United Nations  
43d Session of the General Assembly  
Alternate U.S. Representatives—1070, 1129  
U.S. Representatives—974, 986, 1279  
Illicit drug trafficking conference, U.S. Representative and rank of Ambassador—1621  
United Service Organizations, Inc., Board of Governors, members—1755, 1759  
U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy  
Chairman—1022  
Members—1022, 1251

## *Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988–89*

### *Appointments and Nominations—Continued*

U.S. Bipartisan Commission on Comprehensive Health Care, member—1684  
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, members—1732, 1760  
U.S. Information Agency, Associate Director (Management)—1047  
U.S. Institute of Peace, Board of Directors, member—1279  
U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency  
Agency for International Development, Assistant Administrators  
Asia and Near East—975  
Food for Peace and Voluntary Assistance—1370  
Overseas Private Investment Corporation, Board of Directors, members—1050, 1131, 1189, 1190  
U.S. International Trade Commission, member—930  
U.S. Postal Service, Board of Governors, member—1047  
Veterans Administration, Inspector General—985  
White House Office  
Assistant to President and Director of the Office of Public Liaison—1388  
Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Advance—1073  
Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs—1138  
Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs—1193  
Assistant to the President for Media and Broadcast Relations—1187  
Assistant to the President for Public Affairs and Communications Planning—1193  
Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary for Foreign Affairs—1735  
Deputy Assistant to the President for Drug Abuse Policy—1023  
Deputy Assistant to the President for Economic Affairs—1295  
Deputy Assistant to the President for Policy Development—1394  
Deputy Assistants to the President and Deputy Press Secretaries—1374, 1375  
Domestic Policy Council, Executive Secretary—1379  
Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Directors of the Presidential Advance Office—1056  
Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Near East and South Asian Affairs—1226  
Special Assistant to the President and Speechwriter—1118  
Special Assistants to the President for National Security Affairs—965, 1226, 1289, 1391

### *Appointments and Nominations—Continued*

White House Office—Continued  
Special Assistants to the President for Public Liaison—1108, 1497  
World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Services, U.S. delegation chairman, rank of Ambassador—1071  
World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, U.S. delegation chairman, rank of Ambassador—1454

### *Bill Signings*

*See also* Acts Approved (*Appendix D*)

Alternative Motor Fuels Act of 1988, remarks—1334  
American National Red Cross, District of Columbia Chapter, property leasing, statement—1485  
Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, remarks—1530  
Appropriations bills for fiscal year 1989, statement—1262  
Arizona-Idaho Conservation Act of 1988, statement—1559  
Berne Convention Implementation Act of 1988, remarks—1417  
Cambodia, restoration of freedom and independence, statement—1344  
Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1988, statement—1244  
Disaster Assistance Act of 1988, remarks—1055  
Department of Housing and Urban Development-Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1989, statement—1091  
Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 1989, statement—1228  
Department of Veterans Affairs Act, remarks—1381  
Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1989, statement—969  
Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988, remarks—1155  
Family Support Act of 1988, remarks—1329  
Genocide Convention Implementation Act of 1987 (the Proxmire Act), remarks—1443  
Graham, Calvin L., private relief, statement—1492  
Idaho, prohibiting licensing on the Salmon and Snake Rivers, statement—1525  
Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988, statement—1344  
Intelligence Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989, statement—1249  
Medical Waste Tracking Act of 1988, statement—1430  
Military Construction Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 1989, statement—1230  
Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, remarks—1095



*Bill Signings—Continued*

Price-Anderson Amendments Act of 1988, statement—1093  
Public Buildings Amendments of 1988, statement—1525  
Sewage, sludge, and industrial waste, termination of ocean dumping, statement—1558  
Steel and Aluminum Energy Conservation and Technology Competitiveness Act of 1988, statement—1526  
Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Amendments Act of 1988, statement—1479  
Temporary Emergency Wildfire Suppression Act, statement—1151  
Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act, 1989, statement—1204  
U.S.-Canada Free-Trade Agreement Implementation Act of 1988, remarks—1232  
Veterans' benefits, statement—1558  
Wartime relocation and internment of civilians, restitution, remarks—1054

*Bill Vetoes*

Buffalo National River Park, AR, private access, message—1316  
Census tabulations relating to Asian-Americans and Pacific Islanders, memorandum of disapproval—1486  
Children's Television Act of 1988, memorandum of disapproval—1466  
Health Omnibus Programs Extension of 1988, technical corrections, memorandum of disapproval—1569  
Montana National Resources Protection and Utilization Act, memorandum of disapproval—1439  
National Defense Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989  
  Message—1017  
  Remarks—1013  
National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Act of 1988, memorandum of disapproval—1485  
Nursing Shortage Reduction and Education Extension Act of 1988, memorandum of disapproval—1467  
Post-Employment Restrictions Act of 1988, memorandum of disapproval—1566  
Small business debentures, refinancing authorization, memorandum of disapproval—1417  
Southern California Indian Land Transfer Act, memorandum of disapproval—1439  
Textile Apparel and Footwear Trade Act of 1988, message—1231  
Whistleblower Protection Act of 1988, memorandum of disapproval—1391

*Communications to Congress*

*See also* Bill Vetoes

Agricultural trade prospects report, message—1174

*Communications to Congress—Continued*

Alaskan mineral resources report, message—1679  
Apartheid report, letter—1379  
Arms reduction and nuclear testing, U.S. policy report, letter—1138  
Budget  
  Budget Message of the President—1693  
  Deferrals, messages—1000, 1259, 1260, 1577  
  Emergency deficit control measures for fiscal year 1989  
  Letter—1412  
  Message—1147  
  Rescissions, message—1691  
Canada  
  Free-trade agreement with U.S., letter—978  
  Importation of U.S. petroleum—1667  
  Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries, compensation recommendations, letter—1681  
  Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, amendments, message—984  
  Council on Environmental Quality report, message—1272  
  Cyprus situation, letters—999, 1273, 1591  
  District of Columbia supplemental appropriations request, message—1061  
  Drought relief legislation, letter—981  
  Economic Report of the President, letter—1705  
  Federal civilian pay, General Schedule alternate plan, letter—1115  
  Federal energy conservation programs report, message—1052  
  Federal Labor Relations Authority report, message—1174  
  France, taxation protocol with U.S., message—1004  
  Guyana, designation as a beneficiary developing country, letter—1556  
  Highway and motor vehicle safety reports, message—1288  
  Human immunodeficiency virus epidemic, Federal action plan, message—1030  
  Indonesia, taxation convention with U.S., message—1027  
  Iran, U.S. national emergency  
    Claims settlement agreement, letter—1509  
    Continuation, letter—1484  
  Labor statistics convention, message—1378  
  Libya, U.S. national emergency  
    Continuation, letters—1664, 1715  
    Economic sanctions, message—928  
  Maritime navigation safety convention, message—1676  
  National Advisory Council on Adult Education report, message—927  
  Nicaragua, economic sanctions under the U.S. national emergency, letter—1489  
  Nuclear weapons complex modernization report, letter—1724

## *Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988-89*

### *Communications to Congress—Continued*

- Occupational safety and health reports, message—1133
- Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, letter—1101
- Panama, U.S. national emergency, report—1335
- Pay and allowance adjustments for Federal employees, letter—1691
- Persian Gulf
  - Attack on Panamanian tanker by Iran, letter—963
  - Destruction of Iranian jetliner by U.S. Navy, letter—920
- Petroleum imports, effects on national security, message—1675
- Radiation control for health and safety report, letter—1736
- Railroad Retirement Board report, message—1371
- Railroad safety report, letter—1756
- Regulatory reform, message—1174
- Rehabilitation Services Administration report, message—1230
- Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation report, message—1163
- Science and Technology Report 1985-1988, letter—1737
- Small business report, message—1677
- Soil and water resources conservation report, letter—1754
- Soviet Union, arms control agreements non-compliance report, letter—1584
- Wartime relocation and internment of civilians, restitution, letter—1009
- Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989, message transmitting proposed legislation—1672

### *Communications to Federal Agencies*

- Canada, free-trade agreement with U.S., memorandum—1668
- Combined Federal Campaign, memorandums—1247
- Family policy, memorandums—1139
- Food security wheat reserve, memorandum—1391
- Human immunodeficiency virus epidemic, Federal action plan, memorandums—1027
- Mergers, acquisitions, and takeovers, memorandum—1387
- Petroleum imports, effects on national security, memorandum—1675
- Thailand, unfair trade practices, memorandum—1757
- Transition team standards of conduct, memorandum—1559

### *Executive Orders*

- Canada-U.S. free-trade agreement, implementation—1666
- Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, implementation—1058

### *Executive Orders—Continued*

- European Communities, Delegation of the Commission—1146
- Federal Employees' Compensation Act, administrative authority—1186
- Federal labor-management relations program, exclusions—1728
- Military-related exports, offsets—1059
- Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency—1012
- National Microgravity Research Board, establishment—1630
- National security emergencies, responsibilities of Federal departments and agencies—1532
- Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves, delegation of authority—1629
- Nicaraguan democratic resistance, U.S. aid—1310
- Nuclear power plants, commercial, Federal Emergency Management Agency assistance in emergency preparedness planning—1550
- Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, implementation, and related international trade matters—1658
- Pay and allowance adjustments for Federal employees—1684
- Presidential emergency boards to investigate railroad labor disputes, establishment
  - No. 214—933
  - No. 215—949
  - No. 217—1481
  - No. 218—1685
- Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corp. vs. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers—1146
- Presidential Management Intern Program, amendments—945
- Presidential records—1748
- President's Commission on Catastrophic Nuclear Accidents
  - Establishment—1552
  - Membership—1727
- President's Commission on White House Fellowships, appointments extension—1247

### *Findings by the President*

- Canada, importation of U.S. petroleum—1668

### *Interviews With the News Media*

- ABC News, David Brinkley—1648
- News Conference, December 8 (No. 44)—1605
- WOC radio station, Davenport, IA—956
- White House Press Corps—926, 934, 942, 1013, 1213, 1219, 1251, 1259, 1276, 1292, 1297, 1316, 1393, 1418, 1442, 1445, 1487, 1499, 1514, 1573, 1579, 1590, 1592-1594, 1627, 1628, 1652, 1664, 1712, 1714, 1743

### *Joint Statements*

- Soviet Union—1214

*Letters and Messages*

*See also* Bill Vetoes; Communications to Congress; Communications to Federal Agencies; Resignations and Retirements  
Christmas, message—1644  
Hanukkah, message—1583  
Jewish High Holy Days, message—1116  
Labor Day, message—1117  
Management of the Federal Government, message—1738  
National Hispanic Heritage Week, message—1117  
Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, letter—1101

*Notices*

Iran, continuation of the U.S. national emergency—1483  
Libya, continuation of the U.S. national emergency—1663

*Orders*

Budget, emergency deficit control measures for fiscal year 1989  
Final order—1339  
Initial order—1107

*Proclamations*

America Loves Its Kids Month—1726  
Canada-U.S. Free-Trade Agreement, implementation—1624  
Captive Nations Week—948  
Child Health Day—1248  
Citizenship Day and Constitution Week—1126  
Columbus Day—1271  
Drug-Free America Week—1358  
Emergency Medical Services Week—1128  
50th Anniversary Year of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act—1440  
Fire Prevention Week—1172  
Fire Safety at Home Day—Change Your Clock, Change Your Battery—1416  
General Pulaski Memorial Day—1242  
Geography Awareness Week—1441  
German-American Day—1216  
Harmonized Tariff Schedules of the U.S.  
Brazil, increased duty rate on certain articles—1360  
European Economic Community, citrus and pasta—1645  
Guyana, designation as a beneficiary developing country—1555  
Technical modifications—1562  
Uruguay, limitation of certain cheeses, amendments—1554, 1573  
Wood shakes and shingles—1647  
Helsinki Human Rights Day—1005  
Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week—1601  
Leif Erikson Day—1241  
Lyme Disease Awareness Week—971

*Proclamations—Continued*

Martin Luther King, Jr., Day—1654  
Mental Illness Awareness Week—1173  
Minority Enterprise Development Week—1128  
National Adoption Week—1557  
National Adult Day Care Center Week—1136  
National Adult Immunization Awareness Week—1400  
National AIDS Awareness and Prevention Month—1415  
National Alzheimer's Disease Month—1466  
National American Indian Heritage Week—1239  
National Book Week—1570  
National Burn Awareness Week—1605  
National Challenger Center Day—1725  
National Chester F. Carlson Recognition Day—1372  
National China-Burma-India Veterans Appreciation Day—1493  
National Civil Rights Day—1069  
National Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service Centennial Day—1653  
National Craniofacial Awareness Week—1480  
National D.A.R.E. Day—1135  
National Day of Excellence—1749  
National Day of Recognition for Mohandas K. Gandhi—1261  
National Diabetes Month—1468  
National Disabled Americans Week—1468  
National Down Syndrome Month—1377  
National Drive for Life Weekend—1108  
National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Week—1588  
National Employ the Handicapped Week—1268  
National Family Week—1563  
National Farm Safety Week—1137  
National Farm-City Week—1456  
National Firefighters Day—1494  
National Forest Products Week—1336  
National Hispanic Heritage Week—1160  
National Historically Black Colleges Week—1227  
National Home Care Week—1564  
National Hospice Month—1469  
National Job Skills Week—1268  
National Jukebox Week—1442  
National Lupus Awareness Month—1378  
National Medical Research Day—1171  
National Neighborhood Crime Watch Day—1050  
National Outpatient Ambulatory Surgery Week—1160  
National Paralysis Awareness Week—1298  
National POW/MIA Recognition Day—1153  
National Sanctity of Human Life Day—1690  
National School Lunch Week—1240  
National Senior Citizens Day—1090  
National Sewing Month—1238

## *Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1988–89*

### *Proclamations—Continued*

- National Sir Winston Churchill Recognition Week—1575
- National Skiing Day—1682
- National Teacher Appreciation Day—1455
- National Tourism Week—1682
- National Visiting Nurse Associations Week—1727
- National Week of Recognition and Remembrance for Those Who Served in the Korean War—987
- National Women Veterans Recognition Week—1470
- Neurofibromatosis Awareness Month—1094
- Nicaraguan Government employees and officers, suspension of entry as nonimmigrants—1380
- Polish American Heritage Month—1239
- Pregnancy and Infant Loss Awareness Month—1384
- Religious Freedom Week—1229
- Territorial Sea of the United States of America—1657
- Thanksgiving Day—1024
- United Nations Day—1359
- Veterans Day—1318
- Vocational-Technical Education Week—1571
- Week of Remembrance of Kristallnacht—1444
- White Cane Safety Day—1328
- Women's Equality Day—1109
- World Food Day—1243
- Wright Brothers Day—1589
- Year of the Young Reader—1590
- Youth 2000 Week—1144

### *Radio Addresses*

- See also* Addresses to the Nation
- Administration agenda—919, 1072
- Budget, Federal—1260, 1337, 1412, 1643, 1688
- Bush, George, achievements as Vice President—1091
- Canada
  - Free-trade agreement with U.S.—1260
  - National parliamentary elections—1571
- Chief of Staff to the President, resignation—919
- Christmas—1655
- Democratic National Convention—967, 972
- Drug abuse and trafficking—931, 1310
- Economic growth—967, 972, 1118, 1310, 1373
- Education—1152
- Elections
  - Congressional—1337
  - National, State, and local—1456
  - Presidential and Vice Presidential—1497
- Final address—1735
- Foreign policy, administration achievements—1110, 1217
- International trade—1571
- Justice Department, Attorney General Meese, resignation—931

### *Radio Addresses—Continued*

- Management of the Federal Government—1412
- National Defense Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989, veto—1034
- New Year's prospects and political resolutions—1665
- Nicaraguan democratic resistance, U.S. aid—1002
- Pay and allowance adjustments for Federal employees—1688
- Republican National Convention—1091
- Soviet Union
  - Armenian earthquake disaster—1655
  - President and General Secretary Gorbachev, meeting in New York City—1585
  - Relations with U.S.—1614
- Summer Olympic games—1185
- Textile Apparel and Footwear Trade Act of 1988—1260
- Thanksgiving Day—1560
- Veterans Day—1497
- Welfare reform—1118, 1260

### *Resignations and Retirements*

- Treasury Department, Secretary—1031

### *Statements by the President*

- See also* Appointments and Nominations; Bill Signings; Bill Vetoes; Resignations and Retirements
- Afghanistan, ninth anniversary of Soviet invasion—1656
- Antidrug legislation—1245
- Appropriations bills for fiscal year 1989—1245
- Berlin Wall, 27th anniversary—1062
- Budget, emergency deficit control measures for fiscal year 1989—1107
- Canada, national parliamentary elections—1566
- Czechoslovakia, 20th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact invasion—1093
- Deaths
  - Hirohito, Emperor—1687
  - Raphel, Arnold L.—1088
  - Zia-ul-Haq, Mohammed—1088
  - Wrather, Bonita Granville—1313
- Deaver, Michael, perjury conviction sentencing—1209
- Drug abuse and trafficking, executive-legislative task force on—931
- Election of George Bush and Dan Quayle as President and Vice President—1483
- Fair Housing Act amendments—1006
- Gray whales' rescue in Alaska—1393
- Human immunodeficiency virus epidemic, Federal action plan—1010
- Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act Amendments of 1988—1284
- Justice Department, Attorney General, resignation of Edwin Meese III—924

*Statements by the President—Continued*

Nicaraguan democratic resistance, U.S. aid—1333  
 Omnibus Drug Initiative Act of 1988, House of Representatives approval—1213  
 Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, Senate approval—1023  
 Palestine Liberation Organization, U.S. diplomatic talks—1627  
 Persian Gulf, destruction of Iranian jetliner by U.S. Navy—920  
 Petroleum imports, effects on national security—1673  
 Quayle, Senator Dan, Republican Vice Presidential nomination, support—1087  
 Soil and water resources conservation program—1754  
 Southwestern Africa, peace settlement—1649  
 Soviet Union, nuclear and space arms talks with U.S. in Geneva—944, 1515  
 Textile Apparel and Footwear Trade Act of 1988, House action on the President's veto—1280  
 Treasury Department, Secretary Nicholas F. Brady, Senate confirmation—1171  
 Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act—1009

*Statements Other Than Presidential*

*See also* Bill Signings; Checklist (*Appendix C*); Resignations and Retirements  
 Afghan Resistance Alliance representatives, meeting with the President—1487  
 American Indian leaders, meeting—1615  
 Angola, cease-fire—1043  
 Antiballistic missile treaty review—1042  
 Antifriction bearing import restrictions—1574  
 Bolivia, bomb attack on Secretary of State Shultz—1042  
 Brazil, U.S. trade sanctions—970  
 Canada-U.S. free-trade agreement  
   Conversation with Prime Minister Mulroney—1669  
   Exchange of diplomatic notes, authorization—1669  
 China, meeting with Ambassador Han Xu—1624  
 Conference on Chemical Weapons Use—1369  
 Drought situation—980, 1026  
 El Salvador, visit with President Duarte—925  
 Human rights conferences, U.S. participation—1680  
 Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force treaty, first anniversary—1602  
 Jamaica, meeting with Prime Minister Seaga—1275  
 Justice Department, Attorney General, resignation of Edwin Meese III—925  
 Kuwait, U.S. arms sale—929  
 Lebanon, release of Mithileshwar Singh—1284

*Statements Other Than Presidential—Continued*

Libya, special licensing of American oil companies—1750  
 Los Angeles Dodgers, meeting—1390  
 March on Washington, 25th anniversary—1114  
 Medical examinations of the President and Mrs. Reagan, results—1613  
 Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978, amendments—1194  
 Nicaraguan democratic resistance—967  
 Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, implementation—1663  
 Pakistan, death of President Zia-ul-haq—1088  
 Panama, General Accounting Office investigation of General Noriega—1089  
 Persian Gulf  
   Destruction of Iranian jetliner by U.S. Navy—934, 1090  
   Protection of U.S.-flagged shipping—1226  
 Post-Employment Restrictions Act of 1988, President's veto—1568  
 Presidential emergency boards to investigate railroad labor disputes, reports  
   No. 214—1058  
   No. 215—1022  
   No. 216—1388  
   No. 217—1718  
 President's hand surgery—1689  
 Republican Presidential campaign efforts in California—1106  
 South Africa, imprisonment of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners—969  
 Southwestern Africa, peace settlement—1622  
 Soviet Union  
   Arms control agreements noncompliance report—1585  
   Direct communications link with U.S., 25th anniversary—1115  
   Earthquake in Armenia—1598  
   Nuclear testing talks  
     Geneva talks, resumption—1114  
     Joint verification experiment—1087, 1163, 1628  
   Soviet-U.S. Nuclear Risk Reduction Centers, anniversary—1162  
 Space shuttle *Discovery* mission—1276  
 Space station *Freedom*—968  
 Textile bill, Senate action—1145  
 United Kingdom, Pan American Flight 103 crash in Scotland  
   Conversation with Prime Minister Thatcher—1651  
   Investigation—1663  
 United Nations, U.S. funding—1161  
 Vice Presidential candidates debate—1293  
 Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989, proposed legislation—1673  
 Women's Vietnam veterans memorial, construction authorization—1512  
 World Cup Soccer tournament, selection of the U.S. as the 1994 host country—924











